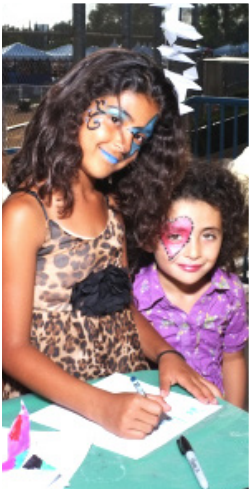


# City of Irvine Parks Master Plan

FINAL | FEBRUARY 2015

## existing systems summary



## TECHNICAL SUPPLEMENT





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# I. INTRODUCTION

In September 2014, the City of Irvine began developing the *Parks and Facilities Master Plan (Master Plan)* to identify community priorities and develop a framework for improving existing and creating new parks, public facilities, open space and recreation programs over the next decade. With input from residents, stakeholders and staff, the *Master Plan* will address community needs and support a diverse and expansive recreation system. It will guide the City's development of policies, implementation strategies and an investment program to create, enhance and sustain parks, recreation facilities, programs and open spaces as critical elements that contribute to Irvine's quality of life.



Tennis program at University Community Park

## PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

The purpose of the *Existing Systems Summary* is to describe the existing resources, programs and operations that support the City's parks and recreation system. More specifically, this document:

- Describes the planning context, including the project area, land uses, related planning documents and demographics;
- Catalogues the City's park, facility and open space inventory;

## Existing Systems Summary

- Summarizes the types of recreation programs currently available;
- Provides an overview of operations and services related to parks, open space, recreation facilities, programs and special events; and
- Identifies key issues raised in the evaluation of the existing parks and recreation system.

The *Existing Systems Summary* is the first of several reports that will be developed to aid in drafting the *Master Plan*. It will provide a foundation for the assessment of community recreation needs.

## II. PLANNING CONTEXT

This section provides a general description of the characteristics and resources that make Irvine unique and provides a framework for the planning and establishment of Irvine's expansive park system. The following sections describe the local planning context, including a description of the project area, a summary of land use and development patterns, an overview of the City's demographics and related plans and planning efforts that support and inform the *Master Plan*.



*Children playing in a fountain at Colonel Bill Barber Marine Corps Memorial Park*

## COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AREA

The City of Irvine (City) is a 66-square mile master-planned community located in central Orange County. The City is located approximately two miles inland from the Pacific Ocean and 40 miles south of Los Angeles, between the Santa Ana Mountains to the north and the San Joaquin Hills to the south. Irvine is served by a major airport, two interstate highways, several state highways and regional passenger rail. Neighboring cities include Tustin to the north, Lake Forest to the east, Laguna Hills to the southeast, Newport Beach to the southwest, Costa Mesa to the west and Santa Ana to the northwest. Unincorporated areas of Orange County border Irvine to the north and northeast (see Figure 1: Irvine Context Map).

Figure 1: Irvine Context Map



## COMMUNITY CONTEXT

### Irvine Ranch Master Plan

As noted in the City's *General Plan*, the City of Irvine is located on part of what is known as the Irvine Ranch. In 1864, James Irvine Sr. and two partners bought land in the area and created the Irvine Ranch, grazing cattle and sheep. Irvine bought out his partners in 1876. In 1894, after Irvine's death, his son incorporated the land holdings as the Irvine Company, continuing to manage the land, farming avocados, citrus and lima beans.<sup>1</sup>

By the late 1950s, urban expansion from Los Angeles pushed into Orange County. The Irvine Company decided that instead of selling its land to developers piecemeal, it would create a comprehensive, long-range master plan to guide development of the entire ranch area. The *Irvine Ranch Master Plan* was adopted in 1960 and encompassed a much larger area than the City of Irvine. It included a street network to tie to major throughways and minimize traffic through neighborhoods, as well as water and sewer systems to serve the new city as it continued to grow. The goals of the *Irvine Ranch Master Plan* included orderly residential and economic growth and abundant parks and open space through a comprehensive zoning strategy.<sup>2</sup> The *Irvine Ranch Master Plan* created neighborhood villages, which remain important elements of the Irvine urban structure.

### The City of Irvine

The City of Irvine was officially incorporated in 1971 and is now considered one of Orange County's most livable cities, as well as one of the most successful master-planned urban environments in the United States. Growing from the village concept established in the *Irvine Ranch Master Plan*, the City today is divided into 51 Planning Areas (see Figure 2: Irvine Planning Areas).

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<sup>1</sup> *City of Irvine General Plan*. City of Irvine. Adopted in March 1999 with Supplement in June 2012.

<sup>2</sup> "The Master Plan." *Good Planning Goes a Long Way*. The Irvine Company, Web. 21 May 2015. <<http://www.goodplanning.org/Master-Plan/default.aspx>>.

**Figure 2: Irvine Planning Areas**



Irvine utilizes zoning and land use strategies to direct growth in established urbanized areas, while conserving expansive open spaces along the edges of the City. Each Planning Area contains a mix of uses, including residential, commercial, institutional and open space. Neighborhood and community commercial uses are generally located along major corridors, with residential densities mostly ranging from medium to medium-high. The northern- and southern-most planning areas have been designated for open space preservation, with limited low-density residential development occupying some of the foothills. The Jeffrey Open Space Trail (JOST) creates central connectivity to open space. Major business and industrial employment areas have been concentrated adjacent to regional transportation networks on the western and eastern edges of the City in comprehensively planned business districts including the Irvine Spectrum, the Irvine Business Complex and the UC Irvine Research Park.



*Turtle Rock village is located within the hills, just east of the UC Irvine campus*

Within the community, there are several significant areas worth noting separately. Given the role these areas have in the planning process, the Orange County Great Park and the Irvine Business Complex are described briefly below.

## ORANGE COUNTY GREAT PARK

The Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, consisting of 4,693 acres in Irvine, operated from 1943 to 1999 as the home of Marine Corps aviation on the West Coast. Upon its closure, the County of Orange was tasked with developing a Community Reuse Plan to guide future development of the former base. After initial plans to build an international airport on the site met with extensive opposition, Orange County voters passed “Measure W” in 2001, which authorized the repurposing of the former military base for a large regional-scale park and mixed-use development. The federal government sold the property at auction in 2005. Heritage Fields, a private developer, purchased the land in 2005 and, as a prerequisite to enhanced private development intensity, entered into a development agreement with the City of Irvine that, among other things, required it to transfer 1,347 acres to the City of Irvine to develop the Orange County Great Park (Great Park). A master plan for development of the Great Park was approved in 2007 and modified in 2011 and 2014.



*Great Park soccer fields*

The Great Park embraces recreation, competitive sports and other park uses; protects open space; preserves Orange County’s agricultural heritage; and honors the military history of the former air base. When complete, the park will span over 1,200 acres, with more than 200 acres developed (as of 2015) and 688 acres in

planning and design, and grading phases. Table 1 identifies some of the key current and proposed public features and attractions. The Great Park also hosts numerous events and programs on topics such as agriculture, sustainability, health, natural environment, art, history, recreation and local foods.

Within the Great Park, specific uses that serve to enhance the cultural, educational, and recreational environment are especially encouraged. Surrounding the Great Park is the private mixed-use Great Park Neighborhoods development. The Great Park Neighborhoods development is located within the Trails and Transit Oriented Development zoning district and allows for a diverse mix of commercial, office, residential, and institutional uses in areas with high potential for enhanced transit and pedestrian activity.

**Table 1: The Great Park Features**

Phase One Features (2010-2013) – 200 acres	Future Park Features – 688 acres and Cultural Terrace
South Lawn Sports and Fitness Complex	175-acre sports park, with:
North Lawn	12 baseball/softball fields
Palm Court Arts Complex	18 new soccer/multi-use fields
Farm and Food Lab	5 sand volleyball courts
Incredible Edible Farm and Great Park Farm	12 tennis courts
Farmers Market and Picnic Area	4 sports courts
Visitors Center Pavilion	188-acre golf course
Reflecting Ponds and Viewing Pier	178-acre wildlife corridor
Kids Rock Playground	71-acre agricultural area
Historic Hangar 244	40-acre Bosque Improvements
Festival Site	36-acre Upper Bee Canyon area
The Giving Grove	Cultural Terrace
Great Park Balloon	84.3 Acre restored Agua Chinon wash

Source: Orange County Great Park Corporation, <<http://www.ocgp.org/>>, 2014

## IRVINE BUSINESS COMPLEX

The Irvine Business Complex (IBC) extends over 2,700 acres on the southwestern edge of the City, adjacent to Tustin, Santa Ana and Newport Beach. First established

in 1964 as a regional commercial and industrial center of Southern California, the IBC grew in the 1970s to include retail, offices, restaurants and hotels. From the mid 1990s<sup>3</sup>, residential development and combined mixed residential and commercial developments were included, and in the 2000s this trend increased dramatically.

The *IBC Vision Plan* (adopted in 2010) was created to guide sustainable urban mixed-use development in the area. The Vision Plan established a mixed use overlay zone in the eastern portion of the IBC, where residential development was permitted, and focused on enhancing the street and urban open space framework through design guidelines. Parks, urban plazas, sidewalks, and trails are intended to connect residents to amenities and the larger Irvine open space system. The *IBC Vision Plan* includes guiding principles to facilitate implementation of this vision, as well as specific requirements for developments to include park land and the dedication standards to achieve it.

For example, the *IBC Vision Plan* established planning criteria for a new community park within the IBC at two acres per 1,000 residents, as well as new neighborhood park spaces at three acres per 1,000 residents, of which two acres must be public park space. If over 750 residential units are developed, a minimum one-acre public park is required on-site. The IBC Vision Framework Plan identified four conceptual locations for neighborhood parks, but did not identify a conceptual location for the new community park.

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<sup>3</sup> Bindi, Vicent. "The Metropolitan Condos, Irvine CA." Web log post. *Southern California Real Estate Blog*. 6 June 2007. Web. <<http://www.ocrealestateblog.com/2007/06/06/the-metropolitan-condos-irvine-ca/>>.



*High-rise condominiums located at the intersection of Campus Avenue and Jamboree Road*

The IBC is now transitioning into an urban, mixed-use center of Irvine, whereby older industrial sites are being repurposed into residential complexes. As of this writing, the IBC has over 4,500 businesses, 83,000 employees<sup>4</sup> and over 7,000 dwelling units, with another 7,200 units approved, under construction or in the pre-application phase.<sup>5</sup> See Appendix A for additional information about the IBC.

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<sup>4</sup> City of Irvine. *Green City, City of Irvine 2015 Program Synopsis*. N.p., 02 Feb. 2015. Web. <<https://cityofirvine.org/civica/filebank/blobdload.asp?BlobID=16732>>.

<sup>5</sup> IBC Residential Project List and Unit Count. City of Irvine. March 2015. < <http://cityofirvine.org/civica/filebank/blobdload.asp?BlobID=24784> >

## RELATED PLANS AND PLANNING EFFORTS

The *Master Plan* is informed by several other key planning documents. These key documents are noted in reverse chronological order below.

- The *Second Agreement with City of Irvine as Adjacent Landowner* (2013) outlines the agreement between the City and Heritage Fields, a limited liability company responsible for the design and construction of a portion of the Great Park. This document contains the current phasing plan and schedule for development of features such as a Sports Parks, an 18-hole golf course and a Wildlife Corridor.
- The *General Plan* (2012) represents the long-range vision for the City, provides goals, objectives and policies for Parks and Recreation, and addresses environmental issues such as circulation, noise, air, hydrology and open space. The City is currently working on an update to the adopted population generation characteristics for consistency with 2010 Census population and housing figures, pursuant to the State Quimby Act requirements for park land dedication.
- The *Bicycle Transportation Plan* (2011) guides the development and maintenance of the City's bicycle infrastructure network, which as of 2011, included 301 miles of on-street and 54 miles of off-street bikeways. This plan also identifies future projects, and related funding and design strategies.
- The *Irvine Business Complex (IBC) Vision Plan* (2010) establishes goals, objectives and design criteria for residential and mixed-use development in the IBC to create a system of new public parks, plazas, open space and private or public recreation areas. See Appendix A for further discussion of the IBC.
- The *Park and Public Facility Standards* (last adopted update in 2010) outlines requirements for parks and park amenities based on population, equipment specifications for public facilities and land appraisal procedures. This document also includes design standards for universal accessibility, athletic fields and courts, playgrounds, pools and lighting. The General Plan requires compliance with these standards. These standards are currently being updated.
- The *Irvine Subdivision Ordinance* (2009) governs the subdivision of land for the purpose of sale, leasing or financing, and also establishes park dedication

requirements. Developers of residential subdivisions are required to dedicate park land, or pay fees in lieu of dedication, at the rate of five acres per one thousand residents. The five acres of land should be apportioned to provide two acres of community parks and three acres of neighborhood parks.

- The *Open Space Preserve Plans*, including *North Recreation and Resource Management Plan* (2009) and *South Recreation and Resource Management Plan* (2007), describe future access plans, permitted uses, planned trails and trailheads and visitor facilities located within Irvine’s Habitat Reserve System, which currently consists of over 2,600 acres in the northern portion of the City and over 4,000 acres in the southern portion.
- The *Community Parks Master Plan* (1988) provides guidelines for the development and siting of community parks and recreation facilities throughout Irvine. The key provisions of this plan were incorporated into the *General Plan* (Element K: Parks and Recreation). The updated *Parks and Facilities Master Plan* will replace this document.
- Development Agreements (various dates) require private developers and homeowners associations to provide park and recreation amenities within their development plans.

## FOCUSED DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Irvine's population trends set the stage for understanding community needs for park and recreation, now and in the future. While population growth is a key component of increased demand for parks and recreation services, age and income can affect an individual's ability to participate in recreational activities. To a lesser extent, employment, education and ethnicity can play a role in recreation preferences. Homeownership trends and median home values can elaborate on the types of park users in Irvine, as can the type and rate of visitors to the area.

### Key Findings

Below is a summary of key findings and demographic trends that affect demand and expectations for parks and recreation services in Irvine. For the complete demographic profile, including graphic illustrations of key findings, see Appendix B.

- *Current Population:* As of 2013, Irvine had an estimated population of 236,716 <sup>6</sup> with a density of 3,600 persons per square mile, making it the third largest city in Orange County. Population growth has averaged four percent per year since 1990.
- *Nonresident Workers and Visitors:* There are over 700,000 people who live in the six cities that border Irvine. Drawing from these cities and beyond, the daytime population of Irvine can swell by as much as 40 percent with the addition of over 9,000 tourists and 124,000 daily commuters.
- *Age:* The City of Irvine has a relatively young, but aging population. Residents under 15 years of age made up 18 percent of the population in 2013, a proportion which has not changed significantly since 1990 (see Table 2). At the other end of the spectrum, the age group that is growing the fastest is seniors and adults over 55. In 1990, only 12.7 percent of Irvine's population was age 55 or over; this grew to 20 percent in 2013, representing an increase of 128 percent.

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<sup>6</sup> U.S. Census Bureau: 2013 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates

**Table 2: Age Groups, 2000 to 2013**

Age Group	2000		2010		2013		2000 - 2013 % Change
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	
<i>Preschool (0-5)</i>	7,997	5.6%	14,508	6.8%	12,133	5.1%	51.7%
<i>School Age (6-17)</i>	25,558	17.9%	31,167	14.7%	37,481	15.8%	46.7%
<i>College Age (18-24)</i>	20,602	14.4%	30,384	14.3%	33,814	14.3%	64.1%
<i>Young Adults (25-34)</i>	21,527	15.0%	33,561	15.8%	36,049	15.2%	67.5%
<i>Adults (35-44)</i>	24,748	17.3%	33,109	15.6%	34,183	14.4%	38.1%
<i>Adults (45-54)</i>	21,373	14.9%	29,837	14.0%	35,296	14.9%	65.1%
<i>Adults (55-64)</i>	10,965	7.7%	21,348	10.1%	25,016	10.6%	128.1%
<i>Seniors (65 +)</i>	10,302	7.2%	18,461	8.7%	22,752	9.6%	120.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>143,072</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>212,375</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>236,716</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>65.5%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 and 2010 Census, 2013 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates

- *Race and Ethnicity:* While Irvine's population remains over 50 percent White, that percentage has decreased since 2000. People of Asian descent now make up over 40 percent of the population (2013), and the number of Hispanic and Latino residents continues to rise, as shown on Table 3. Foreign-born residents are a major and growing component of Irvine's population, representing over 36 percent of the 2013 population, up from 32 percent in 2000.

**Table 3: Racial and Ethnic Composition, 2000 to 2013**

Racial/Ethnic Groups <sup>1</sup>	2000		2010		2013		2000 - 2013 % Change
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	
<i>White</i>	81,613	57.0%	95,822	45.1%	104,807	44.3%	28.4%
<i>Asian</i>	42,686	29.8%	83,017	39.1%	91,502	38.7%	114.4%
<i>Hispanic/Latino</i>	10,539	7.4%	19,621	9.2%	27,937	11.8%	165.1%
<i>Black</i>	1,977	1.4%	3,494	1.6%	3,362	1.4%	70.1%
<i>Native Indian</i>	162	0.1%	199	0.1%	131	0.1%	-19.1%

Racial/Ethnic Groups <sup>1</sup>	2000		2010		2013		2000 - 2013 % Change
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	
Other	6,095	4.3%	10,222	4.8%	8,985	3.8%	47.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>143,072</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>212,375</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>236,724</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>65.5%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 and 2010 Census, 2013 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates

Note: 1) White, Asian, Black, Native Indian and Other are Not Hispanic or Latino.

- *Income:* Median household income in Irvine has increased 26 percent from 2000 to 2010, to over \$91,000. Despite a small drop in 2013, median income in Irvine remains relatively high compared to Orange County, California and the nation at large (see Table 4).

**Table 4: Median Income, 2000 to 2013**

Year	Irvine	Orange County	California	United States
2000	\$72,057	\$58,820	\$47,493	\$40,703
2010	\$91,099	\$71,865	\$58,931	\$47,793
2013	\$87,830	\$74,163	\$60,190	\$52,520
<b>Percent Change</b>				
2000-2010	26%	22%	24%	17%
2010-2013	-4%	3%	2%	9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 and 2010 Census, 2013 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates

- *Education:* Irvine has a well-educated population, with over 95 percent of residents age 25 and over having completed high school, and over 58 percent holding bachelor degrees. In 2013, 33 percent of all residents (almost 79,000 people) were enrolled in preschool through graduate educational programs. Irvine is home to one of the highest ranked public school systems in the State.
- *Households:* Irvine is a growing community. Between 2000 and 2013 the number of households increased by 65 percent to 84,808 households. The vast majority of these households are families, one-third of which have children under 18 years of age.
- *Housing:* Irvine's housing stock has experienced significant growth since 2000, representing an increase of 65 percent. Almost 30 percent of the current housing stock was constructed between 2000 and 2009. Detached single-family homes

make up the most prevalent type of housing throughout the City, followed closely by multi-family buildings with 20 or more units. Occupied units are equally split among homeowners and renters. The median home price in March 2015 was \$746,000<sup>7</sup>. Half of all renters pay more than 30 percent of their gross income on rent, and are thus experiencing a “housing cost burden.” Of the over 42,000 rental units in Irvine, 8.7 percent are deed-restricted to remain affordable.

## Growth and Development

Population growth and new development will increase the need for parks and recreation services in Irvine. The City has experienced strong population growth and urban development over the past 40 years due to its central location, strong job market, available vacant and residentially-zoned land, and the rezoning of industrial lands to allow a mix of uses, including residential. Also, the City’s strong employment base provides additional demand and opportunities for parks and recreation facilities. Growth projections, as shown in Table 5, show both strong growth in population and employment, making Irvine a more desirable community to live in over the long term.

Irvine’s population is expected to continue to rise well into the 21<sup>st</sup> century, with estimates indicating Irvine will be home to over 327,000 residents by 2040, as shown in Table 5. By the year 2020, 28 percent of the City’s population is expected to be age 55 or over. Other shifts in demographics expected in the future include a decline in the working age population and an increase in ethnic diversity and number of foreign born residents.

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<sup>7</sup> “California Home Sale Activity by City.” CoreLogic. March 2015. Web.  
< [http://www.corelogic.com/downloadable-docs/dq-news/dqnews\\_ca-home-sale\\_march-2015-v2.pdf](http://www.corelogic.com/downloadable-docs/dq-news/dqnews_ca-home-sale_march-2015-v2.pdf)>

**Table 5: Irvine Growth Projections, 2015 to 2040**

Year	2015	2020	2030	2040	2015-2040 % Change
Housing Units	98,779	115,796	127,038	128,153	29.7%
Population	258,094	296,264	325,390	327,269	26.8%
Employment	252,693	280,649	305,862	320,033	26.7%

*Source: Orange County Projections, Center for Demographic Research, CSU, Fullerton, July 2014*

To ensure that all California cities and counties contribute to the statewide housing mandate to provide decent and adequate housing for all Californians, Housing Element law (a component of the General Plan) institutes the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) process. The RHNA is meant to allocate a “fair share” of the region’s housing needs to each individual jurisdiction, based on, among other factors, population and job growth, housing construction trends, commute patterns, infrastructure constraints, and household formation trends. The RHNA estimates that an additional 12,149 housing units are needed by 2021 in Irvine, including affordable housing, to accommodate the growing population. This increase represents 32 percent of all new Orange County housing.



*Housing construction at Lambert Ranch in northern Irvine*

The majority of new residential development currently under construction or planned with existing entitlements are located throughout Irvine, including the IBC, Irvine Spectrum, Great Park Neighborhoods, Portola Springs, Los Olivos, Stonegate, and other residential planned areas. Most of these areas have been master planned and are being built out accordingly with minor changes to reflect changes in demographics and buyer preferences. Within the Great Park Neighborhoods several neighborhoods have been built and some are about to open. Home-builders have been selected to build future Great Park Neighborhoods as well.

### III. EXISTING PARKS AND FACILITIES

Irvine is home to an extensive network of parks, recreational facilities, open space and trails. The City's public park system is supplemented by recreation resources provided by others, such as school districts, homeowners associations and the County of Orange. This section provides an overview of the existing inventory of City parks, recreation facilities, open space, and trails. It then notes the recreation resources provided by other agencies and providers.



*Northwood Community Park*

#### Park Land

Irvine parks enhance the beauty and character of the community and serve as places to gather and participate in active and passive recreation. This section provides a summary of the classification, acreage and distribution of City park land.

## Park Land Classification

Irvine’s *General Plan* outlines four types of park land provided in Irvine, as identified in Table 6. By definition, these include a mix of private and public parks, including sites provided by the County of Orange and various private associations.

**Table 6: Park Classifications in the Irvine General Plan**

<b>General Plan Park Classifications – excerpts from General Plan page K-9</b>
<p><i>Regional Park.</i> Regional parks are owned by the County of Orange and managed by the Harbors, Beaches and Parks Department. There is no mandated dedication standard or park size required. Regional parks can be active or passive parks.</p> <p><i>Community Park.</i> These parks are generally a minimum of 20 acres in size (excluding greenbelts, trails and school grounds) and able to serve a population of 10,000 persons. An exception to this standard exists in Lower Peters Canyon (Planning Area 4) where community parks may be a minimum of 10 acres in size (excluding greenbelts and school grounds). Community parks are owned and maintained by the City. Colonel Bill Barber Marine Corps Memorial Park, Heritage Community Park, Harvard Community Park and Turtle Rock Community Park are examples of community parks in Irvine. Community parks are developed with facilities that are Citywide in scope and are intended to serve more than one residential village.</p> <p><i>Public Neighborhood Park.</i> These parks are generally a minimum of 4 acres in size (excluding greenbelts, trails and school grounds) and able to serve a minimum population of 2,500 persons. Public parks are owned and maintained by the city. Orchard Park, San Carlo Park and Chaparral Park are examples of public neighborhood parks.</p> <p><i>Private Neighborhood Parks.</i> These parks are a minimum of one third of an acre in size and able to serve the immediate development or specific planned community in which they are located. Private parks are owned and maintained by homeowner associations or maintenance district. They are generally a minimum of one third of an acre in size for developments with densities under 30 dwelling units per acre and a minimum of 6,000 square feet in size for developments with densities over 31 dwelling units per acre, except for developments in Planning Area 36 where the parks will comply with provisions contained in the “IBC Residential Mixed Use Vision and Overlay Zoning Code.”</p>

Source: Irvine General Plan, Parks and Recreation Element, 2012.

For planning purposes, the City of Irvine divides its park inventory into three planning categories: community parks, neighborhood parks and special use sites. Community and neighborhood parks are provided as per guidelines in the *General Plan*. Special use sites include vistas and stand-alone facilities not located within larger park, such as Irvine’s Animal Care Center, Central Bark Dog Park, Bommer Canyon Vista and Sepulveda Vista.

Table 7 provides an overview of the City's park standards and inventory by park classification. As noted in the table, the City provides 520.8 acres of park land at 58 sites. This does not include open space, trails, or regional parks. See Table C-1 in Appendix C for the City's park and facility inventory by classification. Table C-2 provides details on regional parks in Irvine.

**Table 7: Existing City Parks and Standards by Type**

Park Type	Existing Parks (#)	Park Acres	Minimum Size	Minimum Population Served
Community Parks	19	350.0	20 acres <sup>1</sup>	10,000
Neighborhood Parks	35	161.2	4 acres	2,500
Special Use Sites	4	9.6	N/A	N/A
<b>Totals</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>520.8</b>	<b>N/A</b>	

Source: City of Irvine Park Inventory, April 2014.

Notes: 1) Minimum size of 10 acres in Planning Area 4, Lowers Peter Canyon

## Distribution of Parks

City parks are distributed throughout Irvine. Several serve as the focal landmark and gathering space within residential Planning Areas. Figure 3: Existing Parks and Open Space map (Figure 3) illustrates the locations of City parks in relation to other open space and recreation resources.

## AMENITIES AND FACILITIES

Recreation amenities and facilities are important features of Irvine's park system. While amenities support park use, recreation facilities provide spaces for structured programs, activities and events.

### Facility Classification

Recreation amenities and facilities are classified into four planning categories:

- *Athletic Facilities:* Athletic facilities are sports-related fields and courts for both organized and informal play. These facilities include ball diamonds, soccer fields, volleyball courts, disc golf courses, fitness par courses, basketball courts, tennis courts, shuffleboard courts, and racquetball and handball courts.
- *Outdoor Recreation Facilities:* Other non-sport outdoor recreation facilities support organized and informal activities. Examples include pools, playgrounds, amphitheaters, Thai Chi courts, and group picnic areas.
- *Indoor Recreation Facilities:* Indoor recreation facilities are buildings designed to support indoor programming and community use. Examples include community centers, senior centers, fine arts center, and nature centers. See Table 8 for a list of indoor recreation facilities.
- *Park Amenities:* Park amenities are furnishings and features within parks that make the park experience more convenient, comfortable and enjoyable. Examples of park amenities include restrooms, drinking fountains, concession stands, picnic tables, barbeques, electrical outlets and shade structures.

Photos on the following pages illustrate different types of amenities and facilities.

**Figure 3: Existing Parks and Open Space (2014)**



*Basketball court at Cypress Community Park*



*Playground at Deerfield Community Park*

## Existing Systems Summary



*Deanna Manning Stadium at Colonel Bill Barber Marine Corp Memorial Community Park*



*William Woollett Jr. Aquatics Center*



*Community center at University Park*



*Shade structure and benches at Colonel Bill Barber Marine Corp Memorial Community Park*

### Recreation Facilities Inventory

Table 8 below outlines the City's inventory of recreation facilities by classification. A complete inventory can be found in Appendix C.

**Table 8: City Recreation Facilities - Existing Inventory**

Facility Type	Total Number of Existing Facilities	Number of Existing Parks with Facilities	Number of Existing Facilities Located At:	
			Community Parks	Neighborhood Parks
Athletic Facilities				
Ball Diamonds	43	19	32	11
Batting Cages	14	4	14	0
Soccer Fields	38	22	29	9
Volleyball Courts	16	14	8	8
Disc Golf Course	1	1	1	0
Fitness Par Course	3	3	2	1
Basketball Courts	29	19	15	14
Tennis Courts	61	16	42	19
Racquetball/Handball Court	14	6	14	0
Subtotal	219	104	157	62
Outdoor Recreation Facilities				
Pool	3	1	3	0
Children’s Play Area	61	44	21	40
Open Play Area	40	40	10	30
Amphitheater/Stage	5	5	5	0
Lake/Pond	1	1	1	0
Horseshoes	2	2	2	0
Group Picnic Area	54	38	26	28
Shuffleboard Court	2	2	2	0
Tai Chi Court	1	1	1	0
Subtotal	169	134	71	98

Facility Type	Total Number of Existing Facilities	Number of Existing Parks with Facilities	Number of Existing Facilities Located At:	
			Community Parks	Neighborhood Parks
Indoor Recreation Facilities				
Community Center	10	10	9	1
Nature Center	1	1	1	0
Senior Center	2	2	2	0
Fine Arts Center	1	1	1	0
Subtotal	14	14	13	1

Table 9 provides added detail on the City's indoor recreation facilities, including the types of spaces and rooms available to support programs and resolvable uses.

**Table 9: Indoor Recreation Facilities**

Facility Name	Total Building Square Feet	Spaces and Rooms	Year Built
Community Centers			
Cypress	6,500 sf	2,153 sf multipurpose room 878 sf exercise/dance room 283 sf kitchen picnic area	2014
Deerfield	5,028 sf	2,209 sf multipurpose room 841 sf craft room kitchen picnic area	1979
Harvard	4,972 sf	1,254 sf multipurpose room	1975

## Existing Systems Summary

Facility Name	Total Building Square Feet	Spaces and Rooms	Year Built
Heritage	19,772 sf	3,009 sf multi-purpose room 540 sf craft room 1,216 sf lounge kitchen band room gazebo picnic area	1978
Las Lomas	5,093 sf	2,000 sf multipurpose room 800 sf craft room kitchen picnic areas	2005
Northwood	7,375 sf	1,540 sf multi-purpose room 880 sf classroom 985 sf exercise room 670 sf meeting room kitchen tai chi court	1982, Modernized: 2013
Sweet Shade	3,000 sf	1,872 sf multipurpose room; kitchen; courtyard	2009
Turtle Rock	16,936 sf	2,835 sf multi-purpose room 735 sf meeting room 1,384 craft room kitchen picnic area	1979
University	6,043 sf	850 sf multi-purpose room 1,980 sf multi-purpose room 600 sf craft room 638 sf exercise room kitchen courtyard	1976, Renovated 2010

Facility Name	Total Building Square Feet	Spaces and Rooms	Year Built
Woodbury	4,001 sf	1,960 sf multi-purpose room kitchen courtyard; picnic shelters	2005
Senior Centers			
Lakeview at Woodbridge	30,600 sf	1,938 sf auditorium 3,078 sf auditorium café dining room 3 craft rooms two multi-purpose rooms patio garden picnic shelter game room studio	1993
Rancho San Joaquin	11,010 total sf	1,600 sf ballroom 3 multi-purpose rooms kitchen	1978
Other Facilities			
Fine Arts Center at Heritage	18,600 sf	Specialized spaces for painting, photography, jewelry and culinary arts	1979
Turtle Rock Nature Center	2,810 sf	Exhibits Outdoor classrooms	1979

## OPEN SPACE

Irvine’s robust open space network stands as an example of urban habitat conservation and progressive master planning. As noted in the City’s *General Plan*, open space is defined as “lands which provide for the preservation of natural resources such as plant and animal habitat, managed production of resources, outdoor recreation, or public health and safety (i.e., air crash hazard zones).”<sup>8</sup>



*Bommer Canyon Open Space Trail Head*

Table C-3 in Appendix C presents the City’s open space inventory. Figure 3: Existing Parks and Open Space (shown previously) illustrates the City’s open space system.

Irvine’s open space preserve includes over 6,500 acres of wetlands, oak woodlands, grasslands and coastal sage scrub. Open space areas are consolidated as four sites in the City’s open space inventory:

- Southern Open Space Preserve

<sup>8</sup> City of Irvine. *General Plan*. Conservation and Open Spaces Element. Supplement Number 8. June 2012.

- Northern Open Space Preserve
- Jeffrey Open Space Trail
- Turtle Rock Areas

Over 99 percent of this acreage is undeveloped. Approximately 43 acres of open space are developed as trailheads and trails supporting recreation access. The City's Southern Open Space Preserve includes the Bommer Canyon Trailhead and Quail Hill Trailhead and trails. The Northern Open Space Preserve includes the Orchard Hills Trailhead and trails. The Jeffery Open Space Trail (JOST) is also part of the preserved open space system, envisioned to connect the Northern and Southern Open Space Preserves.

## TRAILS

Irvine's trails provide opportunities for non-motorized travel and recreation, as well as access to parks and recreation facilities. The trail system provides a safe alternative to traveling with vehicles on City streets, and allows for a wide variety of recreation opportunities, from bicycling to horseback riding.

### Trail Types

Irvine's trail system includes the following types of trails:

- *Class I Regional Trails:* Class I trails are paved routes that provide a completely separated right-of-way for the exclusive use of bicycles and pedestrians with minimal cross flow by motorists. Class I trails are often referred to as bikeways or bike paths, but are shared by walkers, joggers, rollerbladers and skateboarders. Regional trails are part of the Orange County trail system, with several trails linking Irvine to other places in the County. As of 2015, there are approximately 61 miles of Class I trails.
- *Open Space Trails:* Several of the City's open space areas are accessible via a network of hard and soft-surfaced trails that allow residents and visitors to experience natural areas. Some of these trails are open to the public, and others are open only through scheduled docent-led programs. Examples include JOST, the pedestrian trails in Bommer Canyon, and the hiking and equestrian trails at Quail Hill.

- *Trails in Parks:* While all City parks have access paths and walkways, few parks provide recreation trails to support activities such as dog walking, running, jogging, nature interpretation, biking or scooter use. As noted in the inventory (see Appendix C), two City parks include nature trails. Another 22 sites provide access to off-street trails, including regional trails, Class I bikeways, and open space trails such as JOST.

## Regional Trail System

Several regional trails traverse the City of Irvine, connecting major recreational areas and natural landmarks in and around the City. Many of Irvine's Class I bike trails and open space hiking trails connect to the regional trails, providing a comprehensive trail network. The Mountain to Sea Trail (consisting of the Peters Canyon Regional Trail and San Diego Trail in Irvine) provides unimpeded access of the Irvine Ranch's northern open spaces and down to the Newport Bay's coastal estuary, where fresh and salt water come together. This Orange County regional trail connects Weir Canyon in Anaheim Hills, down through Irvine and Peters Canyon Regional Park, along a portion of San Diego Creek Channel and down to the Upper Newport Bay Nature Preserve.

The San Diego Creek Trail is also a major backbone trail through Irvine. A segment of the trail parallels the San Diego Creek, from the intersection of the Peters Canyon Wash near Barranca Parkway, as it travels east through central Irvine before terminating near the intersection of the I-405 Freeway and SR-133 toll road.



*Bicyclist using a Class I trail through Hoeptner Park*



Quail Hill trail head

## OTHER RESOURCES

Irvine residents are not limited to City-owned and managed park land and recreation facilities. Several other major providers of recreation opportunities support the community, as described below:

- County Parks
- Schools
- Colleges and Universities
- Private Neighborhood Parks
- Private Facilities

### County Parks

Orange County Parks (OC Parks) manages major parks and open spaces throughout Orange County, with several facilities located in Irvine. These areas provide large recreational facilities, multi-use spaces, community meeting spaces, historical facilities, trails and open space preserves. With the County-managed Whiting Ranch

Wilderness Park located just outside the northern portion of the City, Laguna Coast Wilderness Park located outside the southern portion of the City and the 339-acre William Mason Regional Park located within the City on the southwest side, Irvine's park space is greatly enhanced. OC Parks also maintains and operates the Irvine Ranch Historic Park, a 16.5-acre special use park that maintains the original Irvine Ranch structures and is now the headquarters for OC Parks.

## Schools

Elementary, middle and high schools play an important role in providing athletic fields, athletic courts, gym space and open space for Irvine's residents. Two school districts have primary and secondary educational facilities within Irvine, including the Irvine Unified School District (IUSD) and Tustin Unified School District (TUSD). Figure 4 illustrates the location of schools, also showing where sites are adjacent to City parks. Table C-1 of Appendix C also notes which parks are located adjacent to schools.

The City has joint-use agreements for the scheduling and programming of some school facilities for recreation and community services. For example, after-school childcare services, The Irvine Child Care Project, are operated at all IUSD elementary schools. Four high school sites with gymnasiums and tennis courts are scheduled by the City for youth and adult league basketball and tennis lessons, leagues and tournaments. Multiple school soccer fields are also scheduled by the City. See Table C-4 in Appendix C for a recreation facility inventory in schools.

## Colleges and Universities

Irvine is home to several colleges and universities, including UC Irvine, Concordia University and Irvine Valley College. These schools offer recreational amenities and provide miles of paved pedestrian and bike paths that allow access to the campus buildings, as well as links to City or County bike paths and lanes. Many of these amenities are typically reserved for students of that particular school.

Irvine Barclay Theater and Cheng Hall, located at UC Irvine, is an independent non-profit organization that includes a collaborative venture with the City of Irvine. The facility provides access to local and regional art groups, in addition to its year-round schedule of international performances. Aldrich Park, located in the heart of the UC Irvine Campus, is a 16-acre park that is accessible to the public.

## Private Neighborhood Parks

- Private neighborhood parks typically serve the immediate neighborhood or residential development with children's play areas, sports courts and open turf areas, similar to public neighborhood parks. However, they may also include specialized facilities such as swimming pools, large-group picnic shelters and gyms. These sites are owned and operated by homeowners associations and may be funded through maintenance districts. They are typically not open to the general public and many are located behind restricted entry gates. They range from recreation centers within apartment complexes available only to the residents of that complex, to extensive systems of parks and facilities in large villages, that are shared by all residents of a village.

## Other Private Facilities

Irvine also has many other private recreation facilities, such as golf courses, private spas, fitness clubs, indoor sports training facilities and employer-supplied facilities. These all contribute to the menu of recreational options for both residents and visitors. These facilities provide personalized service and choices for Irvine's population, beyond what the City, County of Orange and homeowners associations offer to the community.

## IV. RECREATION PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

The City's Community Services Department offers an expansive menu of programs, events and classes aimed at all segments and ages of Irvine's population, from early childhood to senior programs. Irvine's community centers and multi-use buildings host year-round programs, special events, athletic competitions and tournaments, classes and workshops. Residents and visitors of all ages take advantage of a full range of offerings planned and operated by the City. These programs and services aim to provide personal and community-building opportunities, promote health and well-being and contribute to a high quality of life.

This section outlines the City's recreation programs and events, recreation facility operations for reservable uses and other programming resources.



*Children's athletic programming*

### CITY RECREATION PROGRAMS AND EVENTS

The City's Community Services Department offers classes and programs in many

different categories of recreation. They also schedule reservable rooms and fields, and organize team sports for residents. Table 9 provides an overview of many of the City's specialized programmed indoor or indoor/outdoor facilities. City parks and outdoor recreation facilities support a variety of organized recreation programs and events as well.

## Program Areas

The quarterly magazine *Inside Irvine* is the official guide to City news, programs and activities. The guide outlines the upcoming recreation opportunities offered by the City, including opportunities in the following program areas:

- *Events and Family Activities* offered as one-time activities and special events such as concerts, excursions, holiday-themed events, expos and exhibitions.
- *Early Childhood Programs* for children under age six including cooking, crafts, dance, music, drama, science and sports. There are also preschool and educational programs. Various classes offer either parent-child participation or drop-off/day-care activities.
- *Children Activities* for those generally under age 13, including language, dance, music, drama, educational, health and wellness, martial arts and athletic programs.
- *Summer Camps* offered seasonally at sites across the City, including half- and full-day camps for sports, fine arts, dance, music, drama, engineering, science, technology, camping, and special interests,.
- *Teen Programs* for those under 20 years of age, including classes in business, finance, education, music and languages.
- *Adult Programs* including classes in finance, communication, computers, dance, music, drama, health and wellness, parenting, sports and fitness.
- *Senior Programs* include one-time activities such as expos and excursions, and daily activities such as games, dancing, mental fitness, and health and wellness. The Community Services Department provides approximately 300 senior programs at two senior center facilities: Lakeview and Rancho Senior Centers.

- *Aquatics Programs* take place at the state-of-the-art William Woollett Jr. Aquatics Center and the Northwood Aquatics Center. Programs for different age groups include certification trainings, swim lessons, water fitness and open swimming. Competitions and the Olympic Trials have been held at the William Woollett Jr. Aquatics Center, including the 2014 Phillips 66 National Championships. Annually, over 7,500 participants are involved in learn-to-swim programs and over 17,000 users participate in pool-related programs.
- *Arts Programs* are offered at the Irvine Fine Arts Center, including classes for children, teens and adults, such as: drawing and painting, ceramics, culinary arts, jewelry, photography, printmaking and paper arts, and traditional arts and crafts. The Irvine Fine Arts Center has over 24,000 users participating in over 600 fine art classes and events on an annual basis.
- *Outdoor and Nature Activities* are provided by the City's Community Services Department, including community outreach events promoting resource conservation at Turtle Rock Nature Center and other parks and open spaces across the City. Activities can be one-time only, monthly or weekly, such as hiking, yoga and volunteer opportunities.
- *Disability Services* include social and recreation programs, awareness events and trainings, and resources and referrals.
- *Pet Programs* are held at the Irvine Animal Care Center and include adoption services, obedience courses, puppy kindergarten, community education and special events.
- *Tennis and Racquet Sports* are offered seasonally for a range of age groups and skill levels at various parks and racquet clubs across the City, including parent-child classes, private lessons, summer camps and competitive leagues.

## User Groups for Primary Facilities

Irvine's recreation facilities are meant to be enjoyed and utilized by a wide range of user groups. Access and fees for facilities are prioritized according to the types of user groups, as outlined below in order of preference and lowest cost for reserved use:

- City sponsored or co-sponsored group, including schools and recreation programs
- Irvine non-profit organization
- Irvine college class activity
- Resident private party or resident political organization
- Non-resident private party/Irvine business group
- Non-Irvine business group

## **Other Programming Resources**

In addition to recreation programs sponsored by the City of Irvine, other local private organizations provide recreation and sports opportunities for City youth and adults. Other providers include nearby cities' recreational districts, a variety of private membership fitness clubs, privately owned golf courses, private special interest recreation providers (including martial arts, yoga and more) and private or nonprofit sports leagues.

## V. OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

The Operations and Management section describes how Irvine currently manages, staffs, maintains and funds City parks, facilities and services. This Chapter covers department organization and staffing, park and facility maintenance, funding, and revenues and expenditures.

### ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

#### CITY DEPARTMENTS

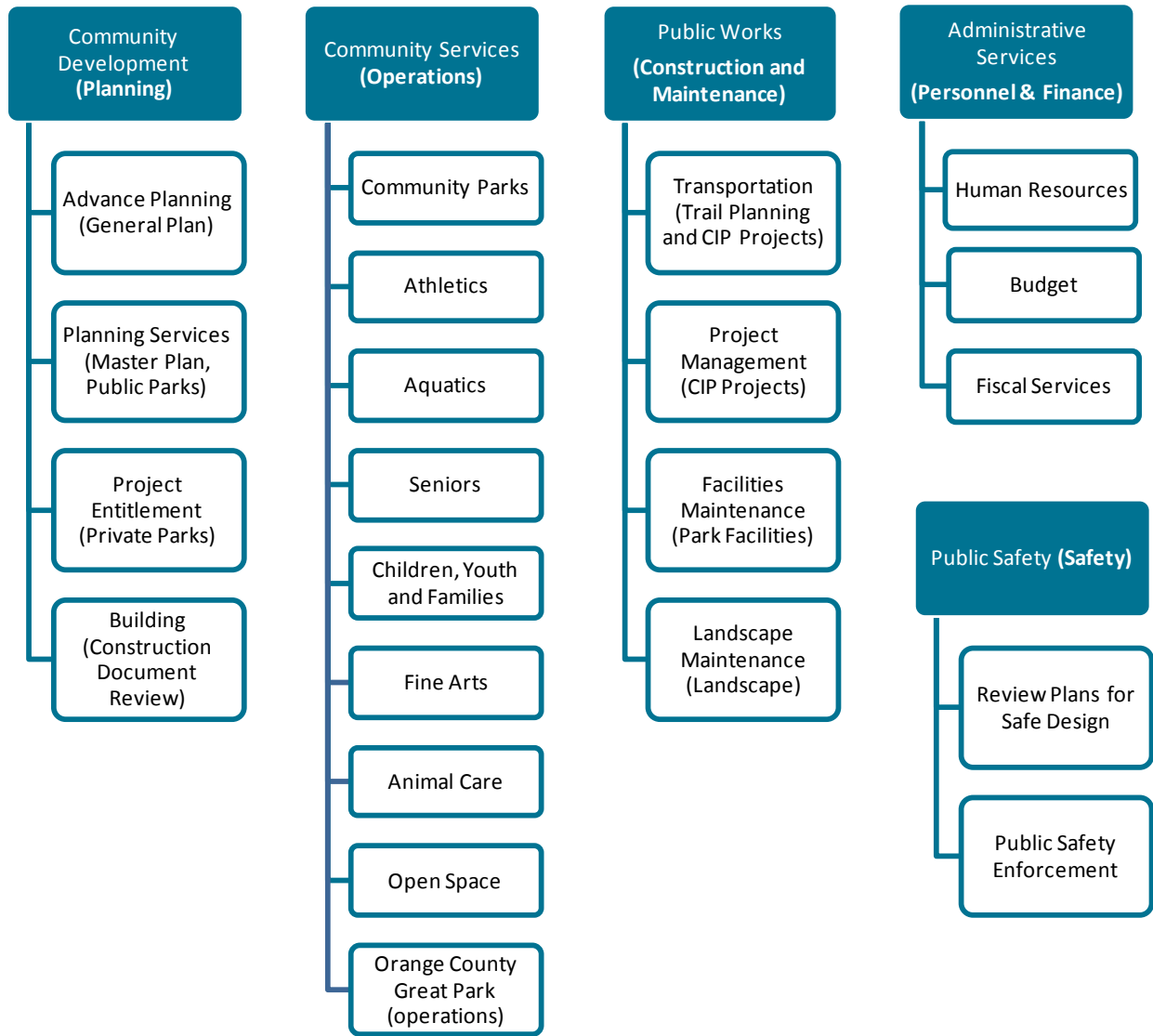
City parks and recreation activities are planned, managed and developed or maintained by groups within five City departments: Community Services, Community Development, Public Works, Public Safety, and Administrative Services. The Community Services Department is the lead department with respect to the operation of parks and recreational facilities and programs. Community Development and Public Works also play important parks-related roles, particularly in recent years, as organizational changes have resulted in new parks-related functions for both departments. Community Development now oversees park planning and Public Works oversees park rehabilitation, construction and maintenance. Public safety provides input during park planning and ensures safety within parks, and Administrative Services takes a lead on preparing the City annual budget including park development, operation and maintenance budgets.

Figure 4 provides an overview of the departments and divisions within the City that play leadership roles and have responsibilities related to parks and recreation. (Only applicable departments and sections are shown).

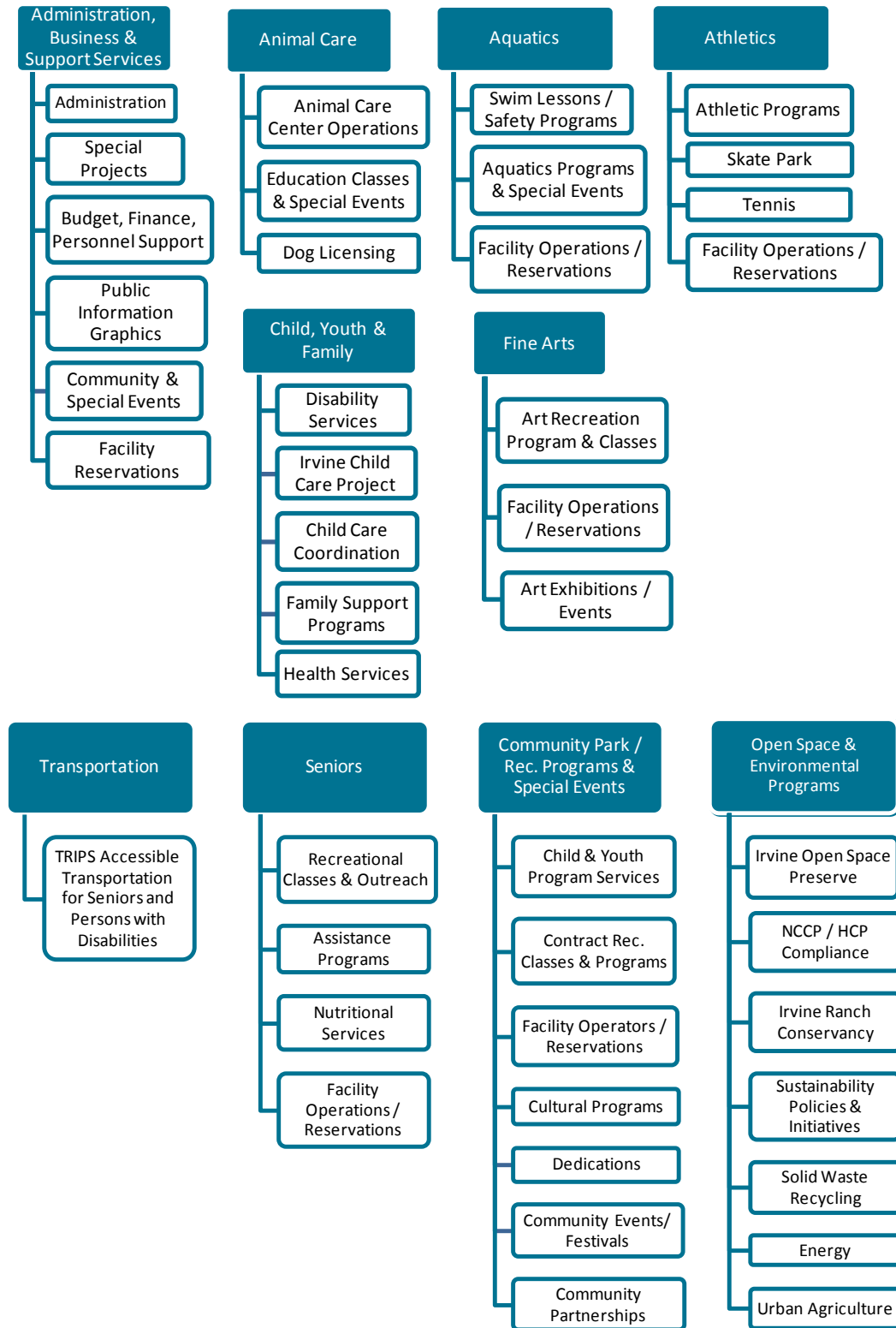
#### Community Services Department

The Community Services Department manages and operates public parks, recreational facilities and open space, and it provides recreation and human programs and service in public parks. Community Services is organized into several lines of business including: Athletics, Aquatics, Community Park Programs, Fine Arts, Senior Services, Child, Youth and Family Service, and Open Space, as summarized in Figure 5.

**Figure 4: Existing (2015) City Departments Providing Parks and Recreation Services**



**Figure 5: Community Services Department Organizational Structure**



**Community Development Department**

In May 2012, the City's Community Development Department assumed most planning-related functions for parks. Several divisions within the Community Development Department have responsibility for park planning. The Advanced Planning section is responsible for long-range planning and oversight, including the City's *General Plan* update. Planning Services Entitlement manages long range planning of parks and recreational facilities and reviews all plans for public parks, trails and recreational facilities. Project Entitlement ensures that residential developments meet park requirements and reviews all private park applications. The Building Division reviews construction plans for all parks, trails, and recreational facilities, both public and private.

**Public Works Department**

Public Works is responsible for construction and maintenance of park grounds and facilities and planning of the city trail system. The Project Management Division leads construction of capital improvement projects, including parks projects such as Quail Hill Community Park and Adventure Playground. The Facility Maintenance Division, which moved from Community Services to Public Works in 2013, maintains City facilities and buildings located at community and public neighborhood parks. Those maintenance responsibilities include playgrounds, athletic field equipment and park, trail and facility lighting, as well as providing inspection of these amenities. The Landscape Maintenance Division, discussed in greater detail later in this chapter, provides landscape maintenance services to community and neighborhood parks, the Orange County Great Park and athletic fields. The Public Works Department also plans the City's paved bicycle trail system and maintains City owned trails.

**City Manager's Office**

The City Manager's Office includes an Assistant City Manager position that is responsible for overseeing long range planning for the Orange County Great Park.

**Public Safety Department**

The Public Safety Department provides input on all new park and recreational facilities to ensure safe design and actively monitors all parks and recreational

facilities to ensure safe operation.

### **Administrative Services Department**

The Administrative Services Department works with Community Services, Community Development and Public Works to develop a budget that will enable provision of new parks and facilities and maintenance and rehabilitation of existing parks and facilities.

### **ADVISORY BOARDS, COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS**

City residents, businesses and non-profit organizations participate in the decision-making process related to parks, recreation facilities, tournaments and events via a series of citizen boards and committees. The following groups coordinate with one or more sections within Community Services or, in some cases, with the Community Services Commission (also listed below) or City Council:

- Community Services Commission
- Finance Commission
- Orange County Great Parks Board
- Child Care Committee
- Children, Youth and Families Advisory Committee
- Irvine Aquatics Advisory Board
- Irvine Residents with Disabilities Advisory Board
- Senior Citizens Council
- Sports Committee

Five advisory bodies are involved in the development and review of the annual budget as it may relate to park and recreation facilities and services: the Community Services Commission, Finance Commission, Planning Commission, Orange County Great Park Board and Senior Citizens Council all provide budget input and analysis about programs relating to their particular areas of responsibility. These groups are composed of members that are either elected or appointed by the City Council.

## STAFFING

Staffing is a critical component of providing quality recreational services. Residents who are participating in recreational programs and attending public events come into contact with staff on a daily basis. City personnel who are responsive, personable and dedicated to the services they provide contribute to the parks and recreation experience and exemplify the quality service that the City provides to its residents.

The Community Services Department has a dedicated and responsive workforce. In fact, many staff members who facilitate programs and events are also City residents, and many of them grew up in Irvine participating in City programs and playing at City parks. These staff tends to want their children to experience the same or better quality of programs that they enjoyed growing up in the City. The Community Services Department employs flexible policies, allowing their staff to transition between parks and program areas. As a result, many full-time, part-time and volunteer staff persons have vast knowledge of the system and extensive employment longevity with the Department.

### Allocated Staffing Levels

The City's Fiscal Year 2014-15 budget provides for 748 full-time employees and nearly 267 part-time employees across all City departments (Table 10). Between FY 2013-14 and FY 2014-15, the City experienced a net staffing increase of 10 full-time employees; the equivalent of four full-time employees was added to the Community Parks section of Community Services. The consolidation of Orange County Great Park staff into City operations resulted in the reallocation of staff and resources across departments and the elimination of five vacant positions formerly dedicated to the Great Park. Table 10 presents total staffing numbers for Community Services and the applicable (parks-related) divisions within Community Development and Public Works.

**Table 10: Funded City Personnel by Department (Adopted FY 2014-15)**

Department	Full-Time	Part-Time <sup>1</sup>	Non-Hourly <sup>2</sup>	Total
City Manager	39.00	10.12	5.00	54.12
Administrative Services	48.00	5.80	5.00	58.80
Community Development	108.00	1.80	6.00	115.80
Community Services	108.00	212.95	12.00	332.95
Public Safety	304.00	31.43	42.00	377.43
Public Works	141.00	4.75	0.00	145.75
Orange County Great Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>748.00</b>	<b>266.85</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>1,084.85</b>

Source: City of Irvine FY 2014-15 Adopted Budget.

Notes: 1) Part-time staff hours converted to full-time equivalents (FTE).

2) Positions paid by stipend, including council members, commissioners and crossing guards.

## Maintenance Staffing

The City places a high priority on maintaining all parks, facilities and streetscapes to ensure superior cleanliness and safety. The City established a goal to respond to all public maintenance calls within 48 hours.

The Public Works Department is responsible for maintaining the City's public infrastructure and facilities. Within the Department, the Facility Maintenance and Landscape Maintenance divisions are responsible for preventative and corrective maintenance located in all parks, facilities and streetscapes. The Landscape Maintenance Division provides landscape maintenance services to the City's Civic Center, community and neighborhood parks, Orange County Great Park, athletic fields, streetscapes and trees. The Civic Center & Facility Maintenance Division is responsible for City facilities and buildings located at the Civic Center and on community and neighborhoods parks, including the Orange County Great Park. Together, they maintain over 1,000 acres of parks, 1,000,000 square feet of buildings and over 70,000 trees.



*Maintenance worker mowing the parking lot lawn at William Woollett Jr. Aquatics Center*

## LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE

The Landscape Maintenance Division is primarily responsible for the City's park trees and right-of-ways, streetscapes, community and neighborhood parks, and athletic and sports fields. Specific services provided by the Landscape Maintenance Division include: sports fields and infield maintenance, tree trimming, weed abatement and water management, as well as contract management of all parks and street landscape maintenance. The Department consists of approximately 24 staff persons, as outlined in Table 11 below.

**Table 11: Landscape Maintenance Staff**

Full Time	Adjusted Budget 2013-14	Adopted Budget 2014-15
Administrative Secretary	0.34	0.34
Landscape Contract Specialist	2.00	2.00
Landscape Maintenance Specialist	7.00	7.00
Landscape Maintenance Superintendent	1.00	1.00
Landscape Maintenance Supervisor	5.00	5.00
Landscape Maintenance Technician	2.00	2.00
Lead Landscape Maintenance Technician	5.00	5.00
Management Analyst I	0.50	0.50

## Existing Systems Summary

Full Time	Adjusted Budget 2013-14	Adopted Budget 2014-15
Manager, Public Services	0.25	0.25
Program Specialist	1.00	1.00
Senior Project Manager	0.66	0.00
Office Assistant II-PT	0.10	0.10
Total Staffing <sup>1</sup>	24.85	24.19

Source: FY 2014-15 Adopted Budget

Note: 1) Not all landscaping maintenance staff is devoted to park and recreation maintenance.

In order to address the vast acreage of City-owned green space in an efficient and high-quality manner, the City utilizes private contractors to provide a majority of the landscaping maintenance services. The Division holds itself and its contractors to professionally recognized performance standards.

The ratio of contract labor versus staff labor is unique to the City of Irvine, and has proven to be highly effective. Over the past two years, the division has been able to maintain 100 percent of its landscaped areas at service standards, trim 100 percent of trees per the posted trim schedule, and prepare 100 percent of sports fields for scheduled events.

It is important to note that homeowner associations are responsible for many of the street landscaping and private park maintenance tasks.

The Facilities Maintenance Division is primarily responsible for public buildings, pools and water features, playgrounds, pedestrian and sports lighting, and graffiti abatement. Specific services provided by the Facilities Maintenance Division include: preventative and corrective maintenance of the City's facilities and buildings that are located on community and neighborhood parks, and facility and building inspection services. The Facilities Maintenance Division maintains playground and athletic field equipment, lighting, electrical, and HVAC systems. They also manage the citywide graffiti abatement program. The Department consists of approximately 20 staff persons (Table 12).

**Table 12: Facility Maintenance Staff**

Full Time <sup>1</sup>	Adjusted Budget 2013-14	Adopted Budget 2014-15
Administrative Secretary	0.00	1.00
Facilities Maintenance Specialist	4.00	4.00
Facilities Maintenance Superintendent	1.00	1.00
Facilities Maintenance Supervisor	1.00	1.00
Facilities Maintenance Technician	7.00	7.00
Lead Facilities Maintenance Technician	3.00	3.00
Manager, Facilities Maintenance	0.00	1.00
Master Facilities Maintenance Specialist	2.00	2.00
Program Assistant	1.00	0.00
Administrative Aide-EPT	0.80	0.75
Community Services Leader III-EPT	0.80	1.50
Community Services Leader III-PT	0.48	0.00
Office Assistant II-EPT	0.00	0.75
Office Assistant II-PT	0.48	0.00
<b>Total Staffing</b>	<b>21.56</b>	<b>23.00</b>

Source: FY 2014-15 Adopted Budget

Note: 1) Not all facilities maintenance staff is devoted to park and recreation maintenance.

The City has high standards for safety and cleanliness at its facilities. To achieve these standards, the City has established the following goals: respond to Graffiti Hotline calls within 48 hours of notification, conduct preventative maintenance and inspection processes on a scheduled basis (recorded on a computerized maintenance management system), and control breakdown and liability potential on park play and athletic equipment.

## REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND FUNDING

The following section details the financial mechanisms designed to maintain and operate the City's parks, programs and services. Analysis is based on a thorough review of the City's current FY 2014-15 (adopted) and historical budgets. This analysis will serve as key input in developing a funding plan for the park and recreation improvements recommended by the *Master Plan*.

### BUDGET STRUCTURE

The City's annual budget is a structured plan for the yearly fiscal operations and maintenance. The annual budget duration is from July 1<sup>st</sup> through June 30<sup>th</sup> and details operating budgets for each City department through a comprehensive overview of revenues and expenditures.

### GENERAL FUND BUDGET

The operations budget, or General Fund budget, is the City's annual fiscal operating plan for the receipt and disbursement of funds used to provide daily, routine public services to the community. The operations budget outlines the many municipal services, programs and projects provided by the City during the fiscal year. It also identifies specific General Fund revenue estimates and expenditures necessary to implement services to the community. The revenue sources for the General Fund include: assessment revenue, development fees, documentary transfer tax, service fees, fines and forfeitures, franchise taxes, hotel taxes, licenses and permits, miscellaneous revenues, motor vehicle in-lieu revenues, program and services fees, property taxes, revenue from other agencies, sales taxes, and utility users taxes. Expenditures are related to capital equipment, contract services, internal services, miscellaneous, overtime salaries, repairs and maintenance, salary and benefits, supplies, training expenses, and utilities. The FY 2014-15 General Fund operating expenditures and transfers-out total \$157,090,919.

### SPECIAL FUNDS

There are several fund allocations set up to account for the collection and distribution of maintenance costs associated with Irvine's parks and recreation facilities, as well as a special fund for community services programs. The Maintenance District Fund (Fund 119) accounts for the largest portion of the revenue collected and distributed. For FY 2014-15, projected revenues include \$6.4 million in Landscape, Lighting and

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Park Maintenance (LLPM) Special Assessments, and \$2.5 million of ad valorem property taxes for lighting. Total service costs are estimated at \$16.3 million (including street lighting costs of \$5.26 million) which exceeds funds available through these assessments. Therefore \$0.6 million will come from the LLPM Special Assessment reserve and the General Fund will be contributing \$6.8 million<sup>9</sup>. Special funds are discussed in more detail below.

### **Landscaping, Lighting and Park Maintenance Assessment (LLPM)**

The City's LLPM Assessment provides a portion of the funding to maintain and improve citywide street lighting, community parks and neighborhood parks that provide a special benefit to the surrounding properties. The FY 2014-15 LLPM assessment maintains 17 community parks, 38 neighborhood parks, 13,570 street lights and 338 traffic signals. The amount levied on a parcel depends on the land use of the parcel and its proximity to neighborhood and community parks, and public street lighting. The FY 2014-15 LLPM Assessment for a developed residential dwelling unit, including apartments, condominiums, townhomes and single family residences, ranges from \$1.05 to \$102.59. All other types of property are charged on the basis of acres with assessments ranging from \$6.31 to \$339.33 per acre. The proposed LLPM Assessment is estimated to generate \$6.41 million during the FY 2014-15 while costs are estimated at \$16.32 million. The remaining amount would be funded by a General Fund transfer of \$6.85 million, \$2.49 million from property taxes, and \$0.57 million from the residual LLPM Assessment Fund Balance. The revenue and appropriations for the related maintenance and improvements are included in the FY 2014-15 Special Funds Budget (Fund 119). In 2014, the City Council unanimously voted to approve the LLPM Assessment for Fiscal Year 2014-15 without the 1.04 percent consumer price index increase.

### **Community Services Program Fund (Fund 155)**

The Community Services Program Fund was established to account for funding from donations, sponsorships, special events and grants that are restricted to specific activities not provided in the General Fund. In FY 2014-15, the Community Services Program Fund anticipates \$235,300 in donations to benefit the Animal Care Center;

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<sup>9</sup> 2014-15 Adopted Summary Budget

\$159,600 from a Safe Routes to Schools Grant; \$32,000 in merchandise sales; and \$65,000 from special events. The funds are allocated to the following programs: \$97,000 for Athletic Programs; \$159,600 for a bicycle and walking safety education program for Irvine students; and \$635,000 for Animal Care Center programs and improvements. Some of the improvements scheduled at the Animal Care Center are drainage improvements, ventilation projects, new cat condos, rabbit habitat improvements and a behavior assessment trailer.

### **Other Assessment District Funds**

Funds for other assessment districts in the City, including Portola Springs (Fund 219) and Shady Canyon – Turtle Ridge (Fund 217) will provide for trails in these areas as a funded improvement.

## **OTHER PARKS FUNDING SOURCES**

A variety of other funding sources may be available for park construction, and certain funds may be available for services. The following section outlines the major funding sources for parks and recreation.

### **Fund 112: Local Park Fees Fund (Quimby Fees)**

The Quimby Act or Subdivision Map Act (Section 66477 of the Government Code) requires developers to provide either land or fees to the local municipal government for the purpose of providing or improving recreational facilities in the area of the proposed development improvements. The fees from developers are part of Fund 112, the Local Park Fees Fund.

### **Development Impact Fees**

Development Impact Fees or “developer fees” are levied on new residential and non-residential development to mitigate the impacts of the development by providing for infrastructure or facilities necessitated by that development. These fees are used for capital improvements including park land dedication, park and landscape improvement, and facility rehabilitation. The total funding for the FY 2014-15 is \$18.5 million. Developer Impact Fees include System Development Charges (SDC), Slurry Seal, Irvine Business Complex fees, and the North Irvine Mitigation Program.

### **Fund 260: Capital Improvement Project Fund**

This fund accounts for the City's non-circulation capital improvement projects,

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including the construction and rehabilitation of parks, facilities, landscaping and related projects. It includes funds from Quimby fees and non-circulation System Development Charges (SDC) Fees. The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) budget provides specific project information regarding estimated revenue and appropriations affecting this fund.

### **Grants**

Contributions of cash or other assets from another governmental agency are used to fund specific programs and projects within the City. The Community Services Program Fund accounts for grants for specific activities not provided in the General Fund. In FY 2014-15 the fund anticipates \$159,600 from a Safe Routes to School Grant, \$97,000 for Athletic Programs, \$159,600 for a bicycle and walking safety education program for Irvine students, and \$635,000 for Animal Care Center Programs and improvements.

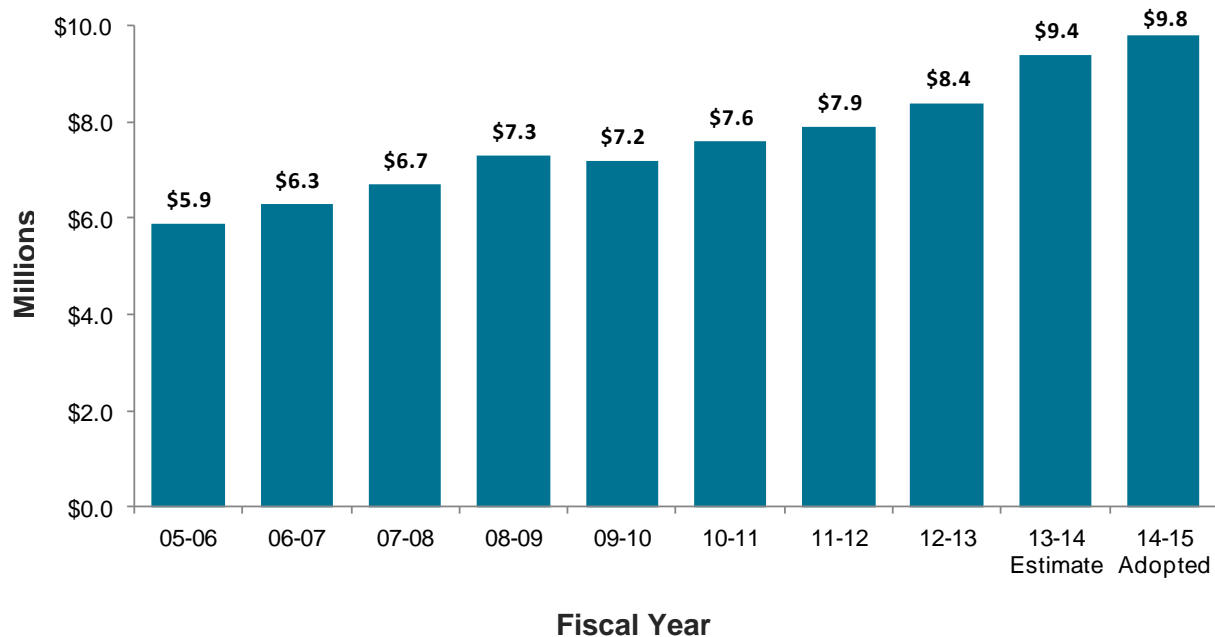
### **Program Fees and Facility Fees**

The City of Irvine sets Community Services program fees to recover costs under a specific set of guidelines. The guidelines outline the type of cost recovery (up to 100 percent recovery of direct, indirect or department overhead costs) for the Community Services Department. There are three activity types associated with cost recovery including, self-sufficient activities (i.e. contract activities for adults, adult recreation and excursions for adults), partially-supported activities (i.e. staffed excursions for children, youth and families; contract activities for seniors and persons with disabilities), and substantially-supported activities (i.e. child and youth recreation, learn-to-swim, senior recreation and Kids Klub). In addition, costs are recovered through fees from non-resident users of Community Services fee-based activities and services, fees to residents for activities and services categorized as miscellaneous and non-resident fees from activities and services categorized as miscellaneous. All fees for individual activities or services can be set above or below the guidelines at the discretion of the director as long as those fees are not in excess of the Department Cost Level.

Program and service fees revenue has grown significantly over time as population has grown and the City's offerings of classes and recreational programs have

expanded. In the last few years, program and service fees revenue has grown with increases in the City's residential population and popularity of Community Service's program offerings. Revenue estimates are based on the projected number of classes and facilities, number of participants and fee charges, and staff's estimate regarding the demand for classes and programs. For FY 2014-15, Community Services fees revenue is estimated at \$9.8 million, an increase of \$394,977, or 4.2 percent, from the FY 2013-14 estimate, see Figure 7.

**Figure 7: Program and Service Fees History**



## Operations and Maintenance Expenditures

As indicated above, the Community Services and Public Works Departments are responsible for the operations and maintenance of the City's human services programs, parks, community and recreational facilities, open space, bike trails, and landscaping. Community Services and Public Works together account for 22 percent of operating expenditures incurred by the City. These operations are primarily funded by the City's General Fund Budget (general operations), the CIP and Special Funds Budget.

## Facilities Maintenance

As previously mentioned, the Public Works Department is responsible for developing, building and maintaining the City's public infrastructure and facilities. The Civic Center and Facility Maintenance service area is responsible for inspection services, and preventative and corrective maintenance of all City facilities and buildings located on community and neighborhood parks, including those within the Orange County Great Park. The Civic Center and Facility Maintenance accounts for 14 percent<sup>10</sup> of the overall Public Works Department General Fund budget. The adopted budget for the FY 2014-15 is \$10.7 million (Table 13), including both General Fund and special funds appropriations.

**Table 13: Maintenance Budget Appropriations (FY 2009-10 to 2014-15)**

Maintenance Budget		Civic Center and Facility Maintenance <sup>1</sup>	Landscape Maintenance <sup>1, 2</sup>
Actual Budget	2009-10	\$7,418,854	\$13,652,528
	2010-11	\$7,056,885	\$13,319,580
	2011-12	\$7,281,324	\$14,290,386
	2012-13	\$7,251,931	\$14,685,885
Adjusted Budget	2013-14	\$8,135,928	\$15,141,080
Adopted Budget	2014-15 <sup>3</sup>	\$10,701,967	\$18,567,076

Source: FY 2014-15 Adopted Budget

- Notes:
- 1) Amounts include both general fund and special funds appropriations.
  - 2) Landscape Maintenance includes services to the City's Civic Center, community and neighborhood parks, Orange County Great Park, athletic fields, streetscapes, trees, and eucalyptus windows.
  - 3) Civic Center & Facility Maintenance previously within the Community Services Department for FY 2009-10 to FY 2014-15.

<sup>10</sup> As identified in the FY 2014-15 Adopted Budget, the total Public Works Department General Fund expenditures are \$24 million with Facilities Maintenance appropriations at \$3.3 million, equaling 14 percent of the General Fund expenditures.

## **Landscape Maintenance**

Landscape Maintenance accounted for approximately 45 percent<sup>11</sup> of the Public Works Department General Fund spending last year (FY 2013-14). This includes costs to maintain parks, athletic fields, streetscapes and trees. For FY 2014-15, total landscaping maintenance costs appropriated by the General Fund are \$8.6 million, representing 36 percent<sup>12</sup> of the Public Works Department General Fund budget. With special funds appropriations, the Landscaping Maintenance totals to \$18.6 million.

Both Facilities and Landscaping Maintenance sections account for nearly 50 percent of the total Public Works General Fund expenditures. These two funds nearly account for eight percent of the City's total General Fund expenditures.

## **Operations**

A variety of parks and recreation services, programs, and events are funded with General Fund monies under the category of "operations." The Community Services Budget appropriations over the last four budget cycles are detailed in Table 14: Community Services Budget Appropriations.

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<sup>11</sup> As identified in the FY 2013-14 Adopted Budget, the total Public Works Department General Fund expenditures were \$25.1 million with Landscaping Maintenance appropriations at \$11.2 million, equaling 45 percent of the General Fund expenditures.

<sup>12</sup> As identified in the FY 2014-15 Adopted Budget, the total Public Works Department General Fund expenditures are \$24 million with Landscaping Maintenance appropriations at \$8.6 million, equaling 36 percent of the General Fund expenditures.

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**Table 14: Community Services Budget Appropriations  
(FY 2009-10 to 2014-15)**

Community Services Budget	Actuals Budget				Adjusted Budget 2013-14	Adopted Budget 2014-15
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13		
Administration, Businesses and Support Services	\$5,520,842	\$4,666,839	\$4,900,115	\$4,869,006	\$5,424,547	\$5,838,350
Animal Care Center <sup>1</sup>	\$2,170,712	\$2,119,086	\$2,347,644	\$2,538,626	\$2,601,334	\$3,158,323
Aquatics	\$1,176,300	\$1,219,664	\$1,120,292	\$1,124,585	\$1,124,523	\$1,200,663
Athletics	\$2,779,201	\$2,763,381	\$2,952,198	\$3,030,032	\$3,277,549	\$3,346,544
Child, Youth & Family Services	\$2,585,971	\$2,465,259	\$2,642,876	\$2,761,233	\$4,739,828	\$4,886,234
Community Parks & Special Events	\$5,307,171	\$5,310,024	\$5,462,645	\$5,952,868	\$6,388,896	\$7,116,220
Fine Arts	\$1,387,616	\$1,160,675	\$1,281,449	\$1,378,970	\$1,341,936	\$1,253,958
Open Space & Environmental Programs	\$2,597,360	\$2,134,444	\$2,012,812	\$2,299,564	\$2,251,180	\$2,229,626
Senior Services	\$2,043,805	\$2,035,929	\$2,087,769	\$2,201,826	\$2,561,175	\$2,773,734
Transportation Services <sup>2</sup>	\$970,792	\$972,091	\$1,101,616	\$1,212,528	\$1,209,835	\$1,398,735
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$26,539,770</b>	<b>\$24,847,392</b>	<b>\$25,909,416</b>	<b>\$25,990,268</b>	<b>\$30,920,803</b>	<b>\$28,645,329</b>

Source: FY 2014-15 Adopted Budget

Note: 1) Animal Care Center is provided under Community Services Department with the facility providing care for various animals including dogs, cats, rabbits, and various forms of wildlife.

2) Transportation Services is provided under Community Services with programs aimed at seniors and disabled adults unable to drive.

## Capital Improvements Expenditures

As previously mentioned, capital improvements pertain to the building, upgrading or replacement of major capital facilities and infrastructure. The City prepares the CIP,

an extension of the Strategic Business Plan, which forecasts expenditures based on anticipated residential, commercial and industrial development as well as the condition of the City's infrastructure over the next five years. The CIP provides cost estimates for each project, identifies funding sources and is updated yearly as part of the regular budget process. Projects that affect public health and safety and/or legal mandates receive the highest priority, including infrastructure construction, rehabilitations and maintenance efforts to ensure streets, landscaping and facilities are built, maintained and rehabilitated. The City emphasizes rehabilitation and effective maintenance practices to minimize deterioration and costly remediation efforts in order to extend the useful life of infrastructure improvements and provide long-term savings.

The FY 2014-15 capital expenditures total \$114 million. Expenditures consist of \$3.9 million in routine expenditures for property and equipment, \$38.8 million in new significant non-routine capital infrastructure improvements, and \$71.3 million for continuing City CIP projects. Included in the FY 2014-15 CIP are 50 projects, of which 31 are infrastructure rehabilitation projects, and 19 are new construction. Projects include Great Park development and upgrades and rehabilitation to parks and open spaces. A total of \$18.8 million has been budgeted for facility, park, landscaping and open-space-related projects. A sample list of projects for FY 2014-15 includes off-street bicycle trail rehabilitation, Quail Hill Community Center construction, San Carlo Park Playground rehabilitation, Valencia Park Playground rehabilitation, general playground safety surfacing rehabilitation, Great Park Improvement Area environmental remediation and Heritage Fields and City of Irvine Joint Backbone Infrastructure (JBI) Environmental Remediation. Also, playground rehabilitation for safety and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance for Valencia, Bill Barber, Turtle Rock, Presley, and Orchard will be pursued. CIP funds will also be used to rehabilitate the landscaping at the Harvard/Walnut trail.

## CAPITAL PROJECTS

The Project Management division of the Public Works Department oversees the City's CIP. They also coordinate and administer the rehabilitation of City-owned facilities including public buildings, parks, playgrounds, and athletic equipment. Infrastructure improvements are considered capital improvement projects when the expected life of the asset spans multiple years (in excess of two years) and

expenditures are at least \$50,000.

The FY 2014-15 capital expenditures for facility and park infrastructure are budgeted at over \$16 million, see Table 16. Expenditures for landscape infrastructure are a little over \$1.4 million and off-street bicycle trail infrastructure is approximately \$1.7 million. The largest expenditures within those categories include: new construction and design of bicycle trails and public buildings, continued construction and design of the Great Park, and rehabilitation of facilities and streetscapes.

**Table 15: Capital Improvement Projects – Parks, Facilities and Trails**

CIP Project Title	Funding Source(s)	2014-15
Off-Street Bicycle Trails Rehabilitation (#5)	Rehab Reserve	\$200,000
Parking Lots Rehabilitation (#6) <i>Locations: Windrow Park, the Rancho San Joaquin Senior Center, Historical Society and other areas as deemed necessary.</i>	Rehab Reserve, Gas Tax	\$150,000
Park Landscape Rehabilitation (#9)	Rehab Reserve	\$250,000
San Diego Creek Bike Trail Lighting Improvement (#22)	MSRC, AQMD	\$181,000
Harvard/Walnut Trail Landscape Rehabilitation (#26)	Rehab Reserve	\$250,000
Heritage Park Parking Lot Rehabilitation (#27)	Rehab Reserve	\$500,000
Heritage Park Buildings Exterior Wood Siding (#29)	Rehab Reserve	\$100,000
Light Pole Replacements (#32) <i>Locations: Bill Barber Community Park, Harvard Community Park, the Irvine Train Station, and other locations as deemed necessary.</i>	Rehab Reserve	\$125,000
Interior Finishes & Fixtures Replacements (#34) <i>Locations: Lakeview Senior Center and modifications to Rancho Senior Center kitchen.</i>	Rehab Reserve	\$210,000
Shade Structures Installation (#35) <i>Locations: Cypress Community Park, Rancho and Lakeview Senior Centers, Turtle Rock Tennis Court, and Woodbury Community Park.</i>	SDC Fees – Non Circ	\$150,000
Athletic Court Resurfacing (#36) <i>Locations: Bill Barber Community Park, Citrus Glen Neighborhood Park, and Las Lomas Community Park and Valley Oak Neighborhood Park, and other locations as deemed necessary.</i>	Rehab Reserve	\$100,000

CIP Project Title	Funding Source(s)	2014-15
ADA Facility Improvements (#38) <i>Locations: Lakeview Senior Center and the Adult Day Care Center, and other locations as deemed necessary.</i>	Rehab Reserve	\$164,000
Building Safety Upgrades (#39) <i>Locations: Heritage Park Community Center and other locations deemed necessary.</i>	Rehab Reserve	\$310,000
Quail Hill Community Park & Center (#41)	Park In-Lieu, SDC Fees – Non Circ, General Fund	\$2,009,950 <sup>1</sup>
San Carlo Park Playground Rehabilitation (#42)	SDC Fees – Non Circ	\$250,000
Valencia Park Playground Rehabilitation (#43)	SDC Fees – Non Circ	\$250,000
Playground Safety Surfacing (#44) <i>Locations: Bill Barber Community Park, Turtle Rock Community Park, Presley Neighborhood Park and Orchard Neighborhood Park.</i>	SDC Fees – Non Circ	\$200,000
City Facilities Exhaust Fan Upgrades (#45) <i>Locations: Turtle Rock, Heritage, Rancho Senior Center, Animal Care Center, Irvine Child Care Center, Civic Center, Fine Arts, and other locations as deemed necessary.</i>	Rehab Reserve	\$150,000
Ride/Hike Underpass/Barranca & Trail Lighting (#49)	AD WestPark	\$550,000
Northwood Gratitude & Honor Memorial (#50)	Rehab Reserve	\$115,000
		<b>\$6,214,950</b>

Source FY 2014-15 Adopted Budget

Note: 1) Prior year funding provided \$1.2 M for the final design phase.

## Revenue and Expenditures Compared

The General Fund expenditures for the Community Services Department for the FY 2014-15 are \$29,405,635 and revenues for the Community Services Department for the FY 2014-15 year are \$12,370,941, which results in a net cost to the General Fund of \$17,034,694. Revenues and expenditures, net General Fund Support, and Special Funds by service area for FY 2014-15 are detailed in Table 16: Community Service Revenue and Expenditures.

**Table 16: Community Service Revenue and Expenditures (FY 2014-15)**

Community Services Department	Adopted Budget Fiscal Year 2014-15				
	Expenditures	Revenues	Net General Fund Support	Special Funds	All Funds <sup>1</sup>
Administration, Businesses and Support Services	\$5,699,800	\$171,700	\$5,528,100	\$138,550	\$5,838,350
Animal Care	\$2,523,715	\$957,700	\$1,566,015	\$634,608	\$3,158,323
Aquatics	\$1,200,663	\$780,000	\$420,663	\$0	\$1,200,663
Athletics	\$3,325,247	\$3,134,566	\$190,681	\$21,297	\$3,346,544
Child, Youth & Family Services	\$2,537,042	\$450,010	\$2,087,032	\$2,349,192	\$4,886,234
Community Parks & Special Events	\$6,954,682	\$4,195,567	\$2,759,115	\$161,538	\$7,116,220
Fine Arts	\$1,253,958	\$642,000	\$611,958	\$0	\$1,253,958
Open Space & Environmental Programs	\$2,212,367	\$1,073,000	\$1,139,367	\$17,259	\$2,229,626
Senior Services	\$2,314,185	\$439,500	\$1,874,685	\$459,549	\$2,773,734
Transportation Services	\$1,383,976	\$526,898	\$857,078	\$14,759	\$1,398,735
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$29,405,635</b>	<b>\$12,370,941</b>	<b>\$17,034,694</b>	<b>\$3,796,752</b>	<b>\$27,364,037</b>

Source: FY 2014-15 Adopted Budget

Note: 1) Revenues have been subtracted from the All Funds Appropriation Totals, which is consistent with the numbers identified in the FY 2014 Adopted Budget.

For FY 2014-15, the Community Services Department is anticipated to recapture 42 percent of its total expenditures through revenues. A significant portion of revenues come from the Athletics and Community Parks & Special Events sections.

## Summary of Revenues, Expenditures and Funding

### Program Fees and Facility Fees

Program and service fee revenues have grown significantly over time as population levels have grown, allowing the City's offerings of classes and recreational programs to expand. Revenues are nearing \$10 million annually and represent approximately six percent of the General Fund operating revenues collected by the City. The City is able to collect a considerable amount of revenue as it accounts for nearly one third of the Community Services Department operating costs.

### Landscape and Facility Maintenance

The landscape and facility maintenance operations consist of nearly 50 percent of the Public Works Department's General Fund budget. As identified in the FY 2014-15 Adopted Budget, the total Public Works Department General Fund expenditures are \$24 million with Landscaping Maintenance and Facilities Maintenance appropriations at \$11.9 million, equaling nearly 50 percent of the General Fund expenditures. With special funds appropriations, landscaping and facilities maintenance funding sum to nearly \$29 million for the FY 2014-15 Adopted Budget.

### Community Services General Fund Support

The Community Services Department operating revenues, anticipated for the FY 2014-15 Adopted Budget, consist of 19 percent of the entire General Fund operating expenditures for the City. Community Services is one the largest expenditures for the City behind Public Safety (41 percent) and slightly ahead of Public Works (15 percent).

### Capital Improvement

There are a myriad of funding sources and mechanisms that have been successfully implemented and pursued to fund capital improvement projects. New large park and facility improvements are planned in concert with new residential growth, creating a balance of amenities for new and old areas. Monies that are left over in reserve help fund rehabilitation projects, allowing for the rehabilitation of older community centers.

## VI. KEY FINDINGS

The baseline information presented in this report is intended to inform the development of policies, programs and goals in the *Master Plan*, ensuring that the *Master Plan* addresses community needs now and into the future. Five key findings developed through this analysis will help frame the development of the *Master Plan*:

- Continuing Partnerships
- Linking Education, Nature and Play
- Maintaining High Standards
- Responding to Change
- The Next Phase: Replacing and Refreshing

### CONTINUING PARTNERSHIPS

A key contributor to Irvine's park success has been continued partnerships with a variety of groups to manage, maintain and develop parks and recreation opportunities. In addition to the City's 59 parks and facilities and multitude of programs, several other providers support recreation in and around Irvine, including Orange County Parks, nonprofit agencies such as the Irvine Ranch Conservancy, homeowners associations, schools and school districts, colleges and universities, neighboring community facilities and private facilities. While each works independently, the City has also fostered effective collaborative ventures and joint-use models, such as with the IUSD, to expand and enhance the recreation opportunities available to residents. The City also has a unique and highly-effective model for maintenance, contracting with outside companies to provide landscaping maintenance. Private developers, such as the Irvine Company, also play a key role in enhancing parks opportunities in new developments. As time goes on, it will be important that the City continue to foster these relationships and develop new opportunities, including new trail and bicycle linkages between parks facilities.

## **LINKING EDUCATION, NATURE AND PLAY**

Irvine families are highly invested in education and families often seek opportunities to provide additional educational programming for their children outside of school. There is an opportunity to connect Irvine's parks, open spaces and programs to educational opportunities.

A growing body of research confirms that spending time in nature benefits children. Children who directly experience the natural world are intellectually, emotionally, socially and physically healthier. The comprehensive Irvine park system, programs and open space areas present an opportunity to provide a new branch of education for local children by connecting kids with nature. Natural settings offer children almost unlimited opportunities to explore and investigate, helping them build science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) skills that create a solid foundation for future learning. STEM early education is most successful when children are given chances to investigate an idea in a variety of settings. By learning outside in natural and play-based environments, we can tap into children's natural curiosity and provide ample opportunities for them to be active participants in their own learning. The City could explore opportunities for both programming and facilities that would facilitate additional opportunities for childhood education, and STEM learning in particular.

## **MAINTAINING HIGH STANDARDS**

Irvine has set a high standard for parks and recreation planning and services. Irvine's leadership is reflected in the impeccably maintained and expansive parks and facilities system. As a result, Irvine residents and visitors expect high quality amenities and services. According to the FY 2014-15 Budget, the maintenance of parks, facilities and landscape features accounts for a significant portion of the City's budget, including 50 percent of the Public Works FY 2014-15 budget and nearly eight percent of the City's total General Fund operating budget. As economic conditions vary in the future, it will be important to ensure sustainable funding sources for operations and maintenance and to look for efficiencies and cost savings while maintaining the highest levels of quality. Irvine City Council has recognized the importance of allocating additional resources for infrastructure rehabilitation.

Irvine's recreation programs also transcend traditional parks programming and lead the field in arts programs, aquatics and special events. The City has a track record of

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ensuring that programs continually evolve to respond to Irvine’s shifting needs. The City must continue to engage and develop new cutting-edge programs and innovative parks opportunities to retain its position as a leader in the parks and recreation field.

## RESPONDING TO CHANGE

As indicated in this report’s demographic analysis, key emerging trends in Irvine include the growing population, and especially the growing proportion of seniors and foreign-language speakers in Irvine. At the same time, income disparities are increasing throughout the nation and may become most apparent in affluent communities such as Irvine. As these trends continue to evolve and as new trends emerge, the City should remain flexible in its programming and parks planning and provide avenues for residents to present new ideas for the City to consider. City staff already functions as a superb resource, with institutional knowledge and key insights into emerging trends. From an organizational standpoint, the City may consider periodic check-ins with both City staff and residents to capture new ideas and institute new programs swiftly.

As the City looks to refresh facilities, it will be useful to consider adding flexibility within the existing system to evolve as trends shift. The City has already embraced this opportunity—the City’s tai chi court represents a growing demand, as well as a potentially flexible space for evolving uses. In addition, the City has observed a growing desire among residents for more self-directed recreation options. As demographics shift and investments are made in ongoing program and facility maintenance, the City may consider programming spaces and activities that allow for more self-directed recreation.

## THE NEXT PHASE: REPLACING AND REFRESHING

Due in large part to the extensive parks and facilities system, Irvine is consistently ranked one of the most livable cities in the United States. With over 520 park acres maintained by the City, Irvine’s comprehensive master planning efforts have located parks within relatively easy access of each neighborhood. As the final areas of Irvine develop, the City finds itself in the final phase of major development opportunities for new parks. Significant development efforts in the pipeline include new neighborhood and community parks in developing villages in north and south-east portions of the

City, new parks in the IBC, and the Orange County Great Park. During this final phase, the City should seize opportunities to shape these parks to reflect outstanding needs, evolving demographics, resident preferences and new trends.

As this development phase slows in coming years, the City will need to reposition itself to focus on replacing and refreshing existing facilities. Many of the City's community centers and other indoor facilities were constructed 30 to 40 years ago and are showing their age, are undersized and may not meet current demands and recreation trends for the future. The City, in 2014 and 2015, is undergoing an assessment of all City-maintained buildings. To reframe the system-wide parks efforts from development to "refreshment," while retaining Irvine's position as a leader in the parks field, it will be important to continue to innovate, reevaluate, and resolve emerging issues while considering new opportunities and new uses for parks and recreation space in the future. Modifications to existing facilities should focus on enhancements to re-energize recreation opportunities and provide flexible, multi-use spaces, while capitalizing on maintenance and operational efficiencies to sustain parks and facilities for the long term. As development and related parks funds decline, the City will also need to ensure funding is maintained to continue to achieve the high maintenance and service standards for which the City is known.



## APPENDIX A: IRVINE BUSINESS COMPLEX

### Overview

The Irvine Business Complex (IBC) serves as a premier business and employment center in Orange County. This evolving district (designated as Planning Area 36) extends over 3,350 acres on the southwestern edge of the City of Irvine, adjacent to John Wayne Airport; San Diego Creek; and the Cities of Tustin, Santa Ana and Newport Beach.

Established in 1964, the IBC was first known as the Irvine Industrial Complex West. The district was originally established to serve as a regional commercial and industrial center and to support the burgeoning central Orange County. As demand within the district increased for more commercial uses (professional offices, supporting retail, restaurants and hotels), the name was changed to the Irvine Business Complex (IBC).

Beginning in the early 1990s, in response to a strong local residential market demand, a desire to balance housing with a large number of employees, and lack of available land elsewhere in the region for new housing, residential projects began developing in the IBC. In the 2000s this trend increased dramatically. Without a master plan for residential uses, “island communities” resulted, with little or no relationship to surrounding streets and buildings. No public neighborhood parks or recreation facilities were constructed beyond private, often gated facilities for specific residential developments. To provide a comprehensive planning document to address these issues, the City developed the Irvine Business Complex Vision Plan (Vision Plan), which was adopted in 2010.

The Vision Plan seeks to achieve a balanced urban environment through a cohesive urban design framework, principles and guidelines. See Figure A-1, for the IBC Framework Plan.



A critical component of this framework is the goal to provide for local living —housing for workers to live near their jobs and ample neighborhood amenities including parks and retail. As a result, the IBC would be comprised of walkable districts with a mix of uses that support current and future development, including up to 15,000 residential units (plus an additional 2,038 density bonus units).

The Vision Plan serves as a guide for public improvements within the complex, including the siting of parks, an improved street network and streetscape designs. It is the basis for determining the coordination of public and private sector initiatives for development within the IBC.

IBC is now transitioning into a built-out urban, mixed-use center, where older industrial sites are being redeveloped into higher-density residential uses. The IBC has become a primary location for increasing the housing stock in Irvine, which is nearly fully entitled. Use of the new IBC Residential Mixed Used Overlay Zones has created standards for this vision so that developers can have the option of including residential units with a conditional use permit. As of 2015, IBC has over 4,500 businesses with 90,000 employees, and 6,858 dwelling units constructed, with more than 7,000 under construction, approved, or in the pre-application phase.

## Vision Principles

Adopted vision statements for the IBC are summarized as follows:

- Protect the Existing Job Base within the IBC
- Develop Mixed-use Cores
- Provide Enhanced Connectivity
- Create Useable Open Space
- Develop Safe, Well-designed Neighborhoods

A major component inherent in the implementation of these vision statements and IBC's development is a system of new public parks, urban plazas, open spaces, and private or public recreation areas that are interconnected by streets, bikeways and trails. The principles for these components are outlined below.

## **PARKS**

The Vision Plan identifies the need for a new Community Park within the IBC. Since the Colonel Bill Barber Marine Corps Memorial Park is intended to serve the park needs for the area north of the 405 freeway, this new park would be best located in the southern portion of the planning area. In addition, at least six new neighborhood parks will be needed to provide access to open space within one-half mile of every IBC resident. Such parks would be part of the continued requirements for recreational facilities for residential development projects, but could be given public park credit if designed as urban open space with public access. This would help create a network of urban open space as part of the proposed development within the IBC.

Community facilities are also needed within the IBC and could include a community building with meeting rooms, a theater or gallery space.

## **REGIONAL OPEN SPACE**

The IBC lies adjacent to the San Diego Creek and the San Joaquin Marsh, representing major components of the regional open space system. This system contains wetlands, a freshwater marsh, coastal sage scrub, and a diversity of plants and animals. These components connect with the Santa Ana Mountains and the Upper Newport Bay Nature Reserve along open space corridors including Peters Canyon Wash and the Jeffery Open Space Trail.

Residents and visitors to the IBC also have nearby access to the William R. Mason Regional Park, located southeast of the plan area, and the Colonel Bill Barber Marine Corps Memorial Park (adjacent to the IBC to the northeast). The William R. Mason Regional Park encompasses 345 acres of open spaces, grassy knolls, a nine-acre lake, and natural areas. The Colonel Bill Barber Marine Corps Memorial Park also provides outdoor recreation facilities. As the Vision Plan is strategically implemented throughout the planning area, these open spaces and amenities near the IBC should also be considered a part of the larger, comprehensive park system.

## **CREEKWALK**

San Diego Creek (Creek) defines the eastern boundary of the IBC and is one of Irvine's most valuable natural assets. This unique asset can become a destination for recreation, habitat restoration, and connection to the region's green spaces.

Currently, transmission lines from Southern California Edison (SCE) run alongside the Creek's west bank, making parts of it inaccessible to the public. An existing

multipurpose trail is located on the east bank, and could be incorporated into a new trail system. The mile-long SCE corridor from Main Street to Barranca Parkway represents an opportunity to enhance the interface between the Creek and IBC, and facilitate connections as linear open space. Proposed improvements include a new street (along the western side of the creek), an articulated multi-use pathway, pedestrian bridges, children's play areas, benches, plazas and public artwork.

## **TRAILS AND BIKEWAYS**

While elsewhere in the city, extensive trails and bikeways provide recreational opportunities, there are currently no trails in the IBC, and continuous on-street bicycle lanes exist only along Main Street. Connections to the trail and bikeway network in greater Irvine are an important component of the Vision Plan. Plans to increase pedestrian and bicycle connections within the IBC include the San Diego Creekwalk, new shared use trails along the existing drainage channels and creeks, and a 'Rails to Trails' program to convert abandoned railroads within the IBC to bikeways.

## **Park and Recreation Standards**

The IBC Vision Plan outlines the basic standards for a range of park types and alternative park design standards. These are summarized in Table A-1.

**Table A-1: Park Types and Requirements**

Park Types	Public Park Credit		
	Minimum Size	Parking Required	Public Park Credit
<b>Public Park Types</b>			
Urban Plaza/Square	0.25 acres	No	Yes
Neighborhood Park	0.5 acres	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>2</sup>
Community Park	4 acres	Yes	Yes
Community Building	750 square feet	Yes	Yes
<b>Private Park Types</b>			
Community Building	750 square feet	Yes	Yes
Courtyard, Ungated	6,000 square feet	No	Yes
Recreational Area	0.137 acres	Yes	Yes
Roof Garden	0.137 acres	No	Yes
Neighborhood Park	0.5 acres <sup>2</sup>	Yes	Yes
Urban Plaza Square	0.25 acres	No	Yes

Notes: <sup>1</sup> No, only if street parking is available.

<sup>2</sup> If maintained by the HOA, public access must be provided in perpetuity or the park must be publicly maintained.

<sup>3</sup> IN the IBC, the neighborhood park requirement may be met by providing a plaza of 0.25 acres.

Source: IBC Vision Plan, (adopted in 2010). For the complete IBC Vision Framework Plan, including background on the planning process see: [http://www.cityofirvine.org/cityhall/cd/planningactivities/advance\\_planning/ibc\\_graphics/default.asp](http://www.cityofirvine.org/cityhall/cd/planningactivities/advance_planning/ibc_graphics/default.asp)

## Summary of Dedication Standards

The developer of residential subdivisions in the IBC must dedicate park land and/or fees in lieu, at the rate of five acres per 1,000 residents<sup>1</sup>, apportioned as follows:

- **Community Parks.** Two acres per 1,000 residents, provided through payment of in-lieu fees for a park serving the greater development area.
- **Neighborhood Parks.** Three acres per 1,000 residents. The public/private distribution of neighborhood park land should be allocated as follows:

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<sup>1</sup> For developments of affordable housing units, developers may be allowed to reduce the dedication standard to a minimum of three and one-half acres per 1,000 residents.

- Public: two acres per 1,000 residents
- Public and/or Private: one acre per 1,000 residents.

Private Neighborhood Parks may be sited entirely on the subject property or combined with an adjacent property being developed through dedication or through payment of in-lieu fees. For projects over 375 units but less than 750 units, the property owner has the option to provide a 0.5 acre public park that is privately maintained. For projects of 750 units or more, the public neighborhood park requirement should be met on-site and must be accessible for the general public and be at least one acre in size. Park improvements that provide recreational opportunities such as ball fields, trails, playgrounds and community buildings must develop these amenities to City design standards to receive park dedication credit.

For complete dedication standards see City Council Ordinance No. 10-08 and IBC Residential/Mixed Use Design Criteria.

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## APPENDIX B: DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

This appendix is intended to supplement the key demographic findings presented in Section II Planning Context. The analysis presented here compares demographic information from 2000, 2010 and 2013, looking at key population and housing figures for Irvine, Orange County and surrounding communities, to provide a foundation for understanding parks and recreation needs. Demographic information is drawn primarily from the U.S. Census Bureau. For the years 2000 and 2010, 100 percent data is available and reported here. For 2013, data is provided as reported by the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is a relatively new feature offered by the U.S. Census, and includes one-year, three-year and five-year estimates on population and demographic characteristics. One-year estimates are noted here to provide the most up-to-date available information when available.

### POPULATION GROWTH

Irvine's population has grown dramatically over the past 40 years, from just 22,550<sup>2</sup> in 1973 to 236,716<sup>3</sup> in 2013. Between 1970 and 1980, the city's population increased on average 20 percent per year. Between 1980 and 1990, the average increase dropped to eight percent per year; and since 1990, the annual increase has averaged four percent per year.<sup>4</sup> Despite the slowdown in recent decades, Irvine has continued to experience growth at a much faster pace than most other jurisdictions — between 2000 and 2010, Irvine's population grew by 48 percent, compared to just six percent growth for Orange County as a whole, and 10 percent growth for California and the United States at large. From 2010 to 2013, Irvine has grown by another 11

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<sup>2</sup> California Department of Finance, Demographic Unit, Report 87 E-4, <http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/estimates/e-4/1971-80/counties-cities/>

<sup>3</sup> US Census Bureau: 2013 ACS 1-year Estimates

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.cityofirvine.org/about/demographics.asp>

percent, compared to just three percent for Orange County and California.<sup>5</sup> Table B-1 details the recent population trends across these geographic areas.

**TABLE B-1: POPULATION GROWTH, 2000 TO 2013**

Year	Irvine	Orange County	California	U.S.
1980	62,127	1,932,708	23,667,902	226,545,805
1990	109,700	2,398,400	29,558,000	248,709,873
2000	143,072	2,846,289	33,871,648	281,421,906
2010	212,375	3,010,232	37,253,956	308,745,538
2013	236,716	3,114,363	38,332,521	316,128,839
<b>Percent Growth</b>				
1980-1990	77%	24%	25%	10%
1990-2000	30%	19%	15%	13%
2000-2010	48%	6%	10%	10%
2010-2013	11%	3%	3%	2%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 and 2010 Census, 2013 ACS 1-year Estimates; California Department of Finance, Demographic Unit, Report 84 E-4

## PROJECTED POPULATION

Population throughout California is expected to continue to grow well into the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The Center for Demographic Research at California State University, Fullerton, projects that Irvine's population will grow to 327,269 by 2040, representing an increase of over 38 percent from the current population. In addition, the Center for Demographic Research predicts a continued increase in the proportion of the population that is age 65 and older, a decline in the proportion of working age residents and increased ethnic diversity.

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 and 2010 Census, 2013 ACS 1-year Estimates

**TABLE B-2: IRVINE GROWTH PROJECTIONS, 2015 TO 2040**

Year	2015	2020	2030	2040	2012-2040 % Change
Housing Units	98,779	115,796	127,038	128,153	47.7%
Population	258,094	296,264	325,390	327,269	44.1%
Employment	252,693	280,649	305,862	320,033	42.6%

Source: Orange County Projections, Center for Demographic Research, CSU, Fullerton, July 2014

In the next few years, much of the anticipated growth will occur within the IBC, Great Park Neighborhoods, and northern Irvine. As of 2015, more than 7,000 units were under construction, approved or in the pre-application phase within the IBC. The 2013 ACS estimates a median household size of 2.66; thus, the resulting population increase from new housing in the pipeline within the IBC alone is estimated at over 18,620. Other potential areas of substantial growth include Great Park Neighborhoods adjacent to the Great Park, which has the potential for over 10,000 new units. In addition, the Irvine Company has five villages with new homes under development throughout the City: Orchard Hills, Stonegate, Portola Springs, Cypress Village and Hidden Canyon. Throughout the City, over 1,300 units were under review with the City's Planning Department as of October 2014.

## TRANSPORTATION BEHAVIOR AND COMMUTING TO WORK

The number of Irvine residents who commute to work has increased proportionate with overall population growth. In real numbers, this has resulted in almost 43,000 more people commuting to jobs since 2000. Over 115,000 residents in Irvine commute to work, representing about half of the total population. While the gross number of commuters has increased, methods of transportation have changed very little since 2000. Over 78 percent drive alone, only seven percent carpool and less than two percent use public transportation. Table B-3 below outlines Irvine's commute share over time.

**Table B-3: Irvine Commuters, 2000 to 2013**

Type of Commute Transportation	2000	2010	2013
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b>	<b>72,870</b>	<b>101,567</b>	<b>115,761</b>
Car, truck, or van —drove alone	79.2%	79.0%	78.7%

Type of Commute Transportation	2000	2010	2013
Car, truck, or van —carpooled	8.2%	7.6%	6.9%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	0.7%	1.2%	1.6%
Walked	4.8%	3.6%	4.1%
Other means	1.8%	3.0%	2.6%
Worked at home	5.4%	5.8%	6.1%
<b>Mean travel time to work (minutes)</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>24.6</b>

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 and 2010 Census, 2013 ACS 1-year Estimates; California Department of Finance, Demographic Unit, Report 84 E-4

## AGE

In 2013, the median age in Irvine was 34.8 years, slightly younger on average than Orange County and California at large (see Table B-4 below). Children under 18 made up almost 21 percent of the population in 2013. Since 2000, the proportion of the population under 18 has decreased slightly; however, this group continues to grow in real numbers – by over 16,000 since 2000. The City of Irvine strives to create a safe community where children, youth and families thrive. To that end, the City has adopted a Strategic Plan for Children, Youth and Families (most recently updated in 2013). Recognized as a model for the quality of life it provides to children, youth and families, Irvine was named one of the nation’s 100 Best Communities for Young People by America’s Promise Alliance and consistently ranks among the top communities on key indicators for conditions of children and families.

**Table B-4: Median Age, 2000 to 2013**

Year	Irvine	Orange County	California	U.S.
2000	33.1	33.3	33.3	35.3
2010	34.9	36.2	35.2	37.2
2013	34.8	36.2	35.7	37.5

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 and 2010 Census, 2013 ACS 1-year Estimates

At the other end of the spectrum, the percentage of residents in Irvine over the age of 55 is growing, echoing national trends of the aging baby boomer population and increased life expectancies. In 1990, only 12.7 percent of Irvine’s population was age

55 or over. By 2013, that number had grown to 20 percent. By the year 2020, more than a quarter (28 percent) of the City's population is expected to be age 55 or over.<sup>6</sup> The City of Irvine, which has two senior centers, offers and supports numerous programs for its seniors as well as disabled residents. Table B-5 and Figure B-1 outline the trends of age groups by percent of population.

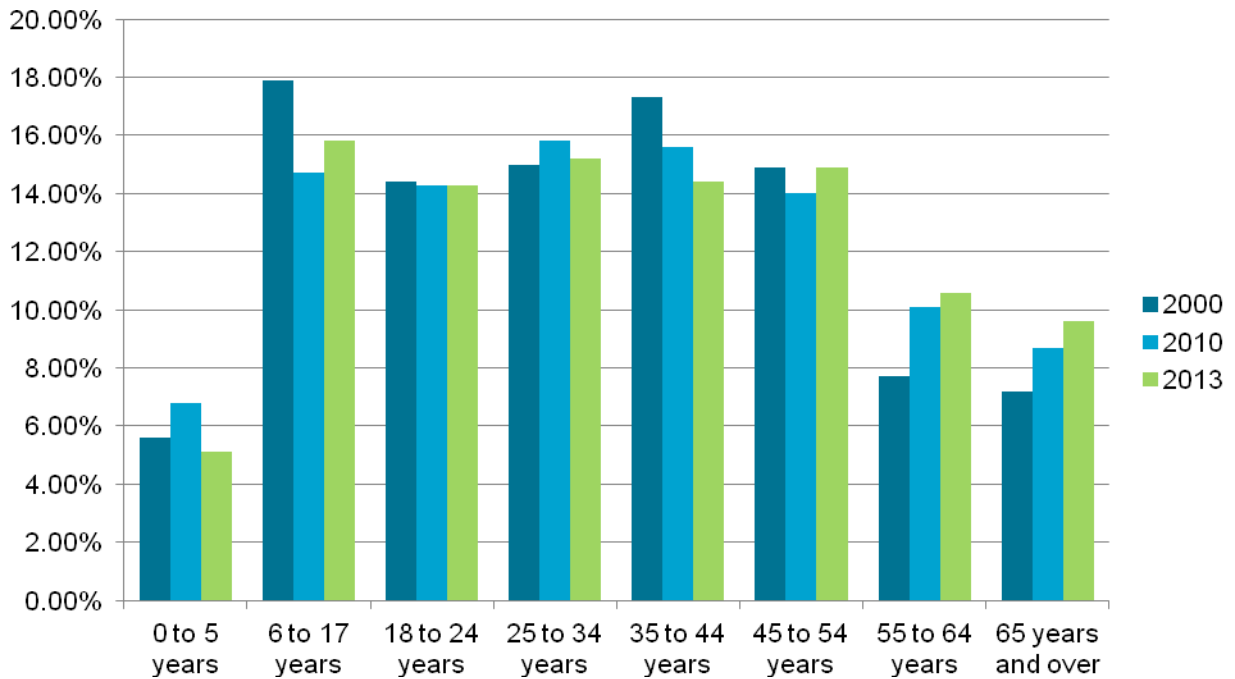
**Table B-5: Irvine Age Groups by Percent of Population, 2000 to 2013**

Age Group	2000		2010		2013		Percent Increase 2000-2013
	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent	
Preschool (0-5)	7,997	5.6%	14,508	6.8%	12,133	5.1%	51.7%
School Age (6-17)	25,558	17.9%	31,167	14.7%	37,481	15.8%	46.7%
College Age (18-24)	20,602	14.4%	30,384	14.3%	33,814	14.3%	64.1%
Young Adults (25-34)	21,527	15.0%	33,561	15.8%	36,049	15.2%	67.5%
Adults (35-44)	24,748	17.3%	33,109	15.6%	34,183	14.4%	38.1%
Adults (45-54)	21,373	14.9%	29,837	14.0%	35,296	14.9%	65.1%
Adults (55-64)	10,965	7.7%	21,348	10.1%	25,016	10.6%	128.1%
Seniors (65 and over)	10,302	7.2%	18,461	8.7%	22,752	9.6%	120.9%
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>143,072</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>212,375</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>236,716</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>65.5%</b>

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 and 2010 Census, 2013 ACS 1-year Estimates

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.cityofirvine.org/about/demographics.asp>

**Figure B-I: Irvine Age Groups by Percent of Population, 2000 to 2013**



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 and 2010 Census, 2013 ACS Survey 1-year Estimates

## RACE AND ETHNICITY

Irvine is a linguistically, ethnically and racially diverse community that continues to become more diverse over time. The proportion of people of Caucasian descent has decreased by almost 30 percent since 2000, to represent just over half of all residents in 2013. Meanwhile, people of Asian descent have increased by over 110 percent in the same time period, now representing nearly 40 percent of the population. The Hispanic population has also increased, comprising of almost 12 percent of the population in 2013. The small numbers of Black or African Americans, Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders have remained relatively stable over time.

Irvine is home to many immigrants, which is generally reflected in the high Asian population. In 2013, 85,790 residents (36 percent) were foreign born; of these residents (82 percent) were originally from countries in Asia. Table B-6 illustrates the trends for race and ethnicity for Irvine.

**Table B-6: Racial and Ethnic Composition, 2000 to 2013**

Racial/Ethnic Groups <sup>1</sup>	2000		2010		2013		2000 - 2013 % Change
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	
White	81,613	57.0%	95,822	45.1%	104,807	44.3%	28.4%
Asian	42,686	29.8%	83,017	39.1%	91,502	38.7%	114.4%
Hispanic/Latino	10,539	7.4%	19,621	9.2%	27,937	11.8%	165.1%
Black	1,977	1.4%	3,494	1.6%	3,362	1.4%	70.1%
Native Indian	162	0.1%	199	0.1%	131	0.1%	-19.1%
Other	6,095	4.3%	10,222	4.8%	8,985	3.8%	47.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>143,072</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>212,375</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>236,724</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>65.5%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 and 2010 Census, 2013 ACS 1-year Estimates

Note: 1) White, Asian, Black, Native Indian and Other are Not Hispanic or Latino.

## LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

Nearly half of Irvine residents speak a language other than English at home (Table B-7). According to the U.S Census, between 2010 and 2013 there was an 18 percent increase in residents who can speak another language. The most common category of language spoken is Asian and Pacific Island languages, reflective of the large foreign-born Asian population in the City. Though most residents that speak a language other than English are also confident in English, nearly a third have identified that they speak English “less than very well.”

**Table B-7: Language Spoken at Home, 2013**

Population	Percent	Speak English “very well”	Speak English less than “very well”
Speaks Only English	55.3%	--	--
<i>Speaks a language other than English</i>	44.7%	67.2%	32.8%
<i>Spanish or Spanish Creole</i>	6.1%	81.2%	18.8%
<i>Other Indo-European language</i>	11.1%	73.6%	26.4%
<i>Asian and Pacific Island languages</i>	24.8%	61.2%	38.8%
<i>Other languages</i>	2.7%	65.2%	34.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2013 ACS 1-year Estimates

## INCOME

Irvine can generally be categorized as an affluent area in comparison to Orange County at large and the State of California. Between 2000 and 2010, median household income in Irvine increased by 26 percent to over \$91,000, well above median incomes in Orange County and California. This represents an increase of almost 10 percent above the national growth of median income. However, between 2010 and 2013, Irvine's median income dropped by approximately \$3,200, whereas Orange County, the State and the nation continued on an upward trajectory for median income during this same time period.<sup>7</sup> Table B-8 outlines the comparison of median income from 2000 to 2013.

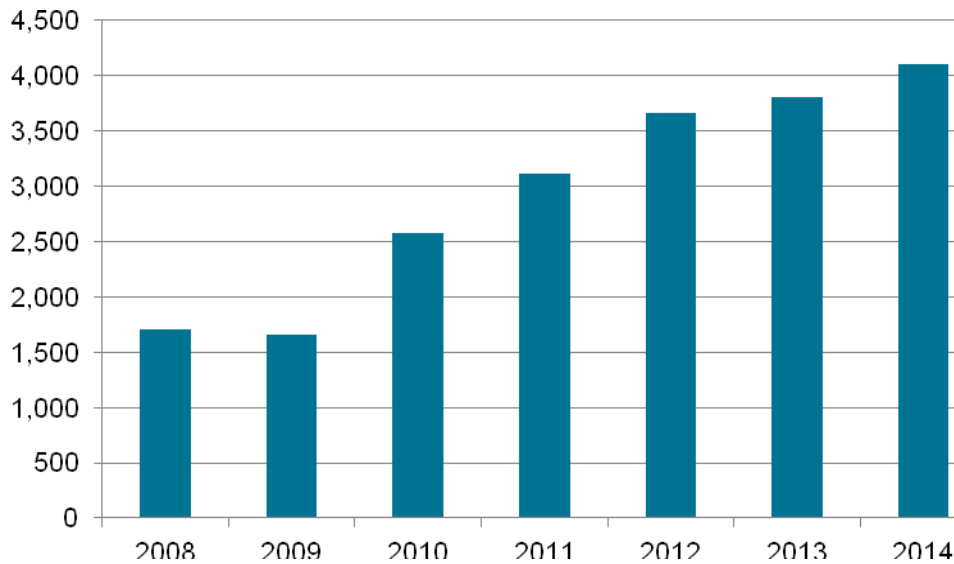
**Table B-8: Median Income, 2000 to 2013**

Year	Irvine	Orange County	California	U.S.
2000	\$72,057	\$58,820	\$47,493	\$40,703
2010	\$91,099	\$71,865	\$58,931	\$47,793
2013	\$87,830	\$74,163	\$60,190	\$52,520
<b>Percent Increase</b>				
2000-2010	26%	22%	24%	17%
2010-2013	-4%	3%	2%	9%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 and 2010 Census, 2013 ACS 1-year Estimates

While there are many high-income households in Irvine, as reflected by the median income, there are also households that live on more limited incomes. The recent economic downturn that resulted in rising unemployment rates has been linked to a slow economic recovery, which has created challenges for many families. In 2013, it is estimated that more than seven percent of Irvine households were living below the poverty level. In addition, since 2008, as shown in Figure B-2, the percentage of students in the Irvine Unified School District qualifying for free or reduced lunch based on income eligibility—living at or below 185 percent of the federal poverty level—has more than doubled. While there are multiple school districts that serve Irvine, most of Irvine is served by the Irvine Unified School District.

<sup>7</sup> The margin of error for this estimate is +/- \$3,891; as such, it is possible that incomes have not actually dropped in Irvine over the past three years.

**Figure B-2: Irvine Unified School District: Free or Reduced Lunch Eligibility**

Source: California Department of Education; Student Poverty – Free Reduced Price Meals Data.

## EDUCATION

The schools in Irvine consistently rank among the finest in the nation. Two public school districts operate schools within the City: Irvine Unified School District and Tustin Unified School District, which serves the north and western areas of Irvine. Small sections of Irvine are within the boundaries of the Santa Ana and Saddleback school districts, although these districts have no schools within Irvine. Both Irvine Unified School District and Tustin Unified School District have a long history of excellence as evidenced by student performance well-above state and national comparisons and comprehensive programs in academics, the arts and athletics.

Irvine is home to several colleges and universities, including University of California, Irvine; California State University, Irvine campus; Irvine Valley College; Concordia University; University of Southern California, Orange County Center; Pepperdine University, Irvine Graduate Campus; and Brandman University. Irvine has a well educated population, due in part to its proximity to higher education institutions. In 2013, 33 percent of Irvine's population over 5 years of age, or almost 79,000 people, were enrolled in school, ranging from preschool to graduate school. Almost 50

percent of that group was enrolled in college. Nearly all residents 25 years or older (95 percent) had completed high school, and over 58 percent had bachelor's degrees or more advanced degrees. Those residents between ages 25 and 44 are more likely to have graduated from college than those currently over 65, indicating an increasingly educated population. Table B-9 and Figure B-3 below outline the trends in educational attainment in Irvine.

Looking at educational attainment is worthwhile because educational attainment may affect outdoor recreation needs. According to the California Outdoor Recreation Plan (2008), studies have shown that those with higher incomes are likely to have a greater appreciation for nature and nature interpretation. Although less is known about the needs of those with low incomes, it is suspected that these needs are different, mostly due to the lack of discretionary income, time and transportation options for outdoor recreation.

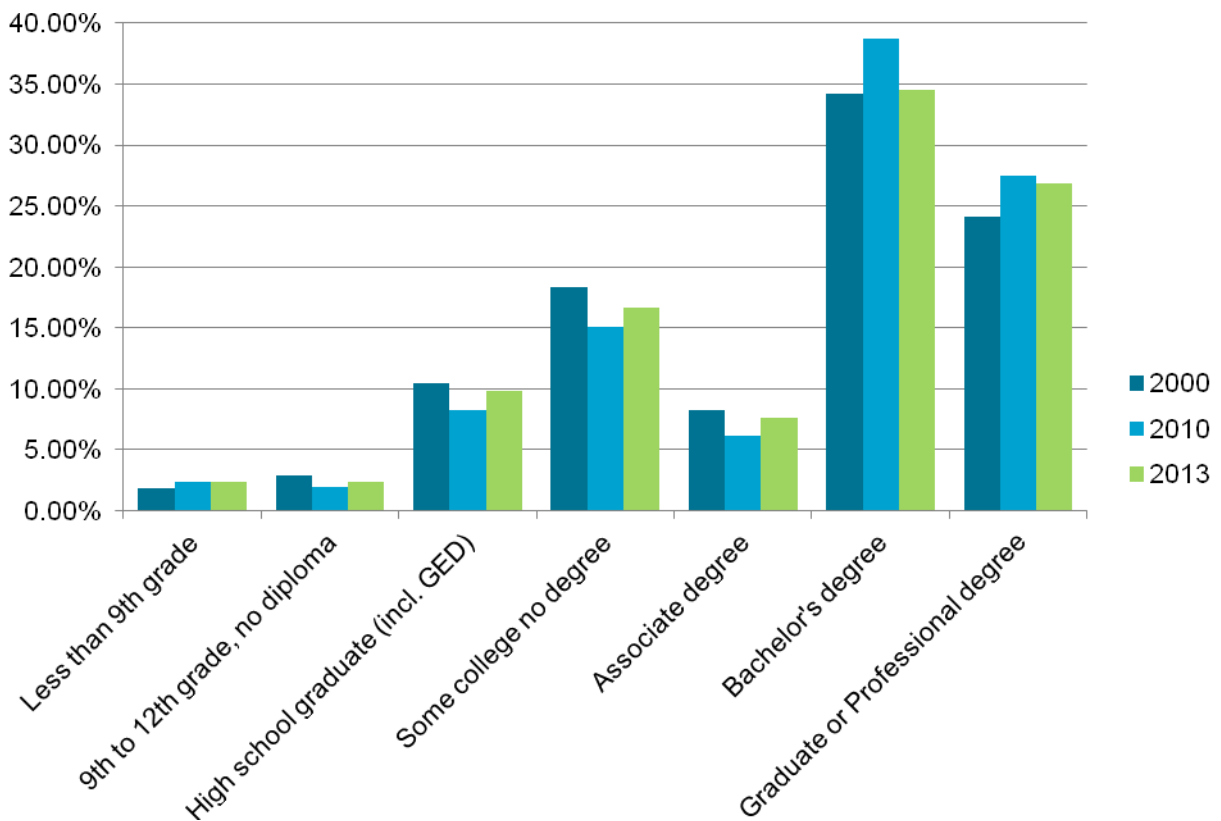
**Table B-9: Irvine Educational Attainment for Population 25 years and over, 2000 to 2013**

Percent of population 25 years and over with:	2000	2010	2013
Less than 9th grade	1.8%	2.4%	2.3%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2.9%	1.9%	2.4%
High school graduate (incl. GED)	10.4%	8.2%	9.8%
Some college no degree	18.3%	15.1%	16.6%
Associate degree	8.2%	6.1%	7.6%
Bachelor's degree	34.2%	38.7%	34.5%
Graduate or Professional degree	24.1%	27.5%	26.8%
Percent high school graduate or higher	95.3%	95.7%	95.3%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	58.4%	66.2%	61.2%
<b>Education by Percent of Age Group:</b>			
<b>High school graduate or higher:</b>			
25 to 34 years	97.2%	98.4%	96.5%
35 to 44 years	97.1%	98.4%	97.3%
45 to 64 years	96.1%	94.9%	97.2%
65 years and over	84.3%	87.2%	85.1%
<b>Bachelor's degree or higher:</b>			

Percent of population 25 years and over with:	2000	2010	2013
25 to 34 years	64.5%	72.7%	60.1%
35 to 44 years	61.7%	73.0%	67.8%
45 to 64 years	59.2%	62.6%	64.8%
65 years and over	35.0%	49.8%	43.6%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 Census, 2010 and 2013 ACS 1-year Estimates

**Figure B-3: Irvine Educational Attainment for Population aged 25 years and over, 2000 to 2013**



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 Census, 2010 and 2013 ACS 1-year Estimates

## RESIDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

Irvine residents with disabilities may have unique needs for, and interests in, local parks and recreation. Approximately six percent of all Irvine residents have a disability that can impact their ability to get around town and visit parks and

recreation facilities. The American Community Survey estimates show that senior residents (aged 65 years and older) are more likely to have disabilities than the general population, while those under 18 years old are less likely. The City's Office of Disability Services provides support services and social programs to people with disabilities who live or work in Irvine, as well as their families, caregivers and providers. The Irvine Residents with Disabilities Advisory Board, chartered in 1990, responds to disability issues related to transportation, community awareness, employment, housing, accessibility, and social and recreational facilities. The City also has a formalized Access Reporting Policy, which forwards citizen complaints regarding community accessibility to the appropriate City department for swift investigation and resolution, culminating in a plan of action within two weeks. In addition, Irvine's TRIPS program provides low-cost, door-to-door transportation to Irvine adult residents who are unable to drive due to a permanent physical or cognitive disability. Additionally, a number of Irvine's parks have been retrofitted to provide accessibility to persons with disabilities.

**Table B-10: Disability Status**

Disability Status	Irvine	Orange County	California
Under 18 years	2%	3.8%	4.8%
65 years and over	31%	31.8%	36.7%
All ages	5.6%	8.2%	10.3%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau: 2013 ACS 3-year Estimates

## HOUSEHOLDS

As indicated above, Irvine is a growing community. In just over a decade, between 2000 and 2013, the number of households in Irvine increased by 65 percent (33,609 households). The vast majority of these households are families and one-third of those families contain children less than 18 years of age. Almost one-quarter of households are people living alone. The average household size has remained stable at around 2.7 people over the last decade. Table B-11 below outlines Irvine's households by types for 2000 to 2013.

**Table B-I I: Irvine Household Types, 2000 to 2013**

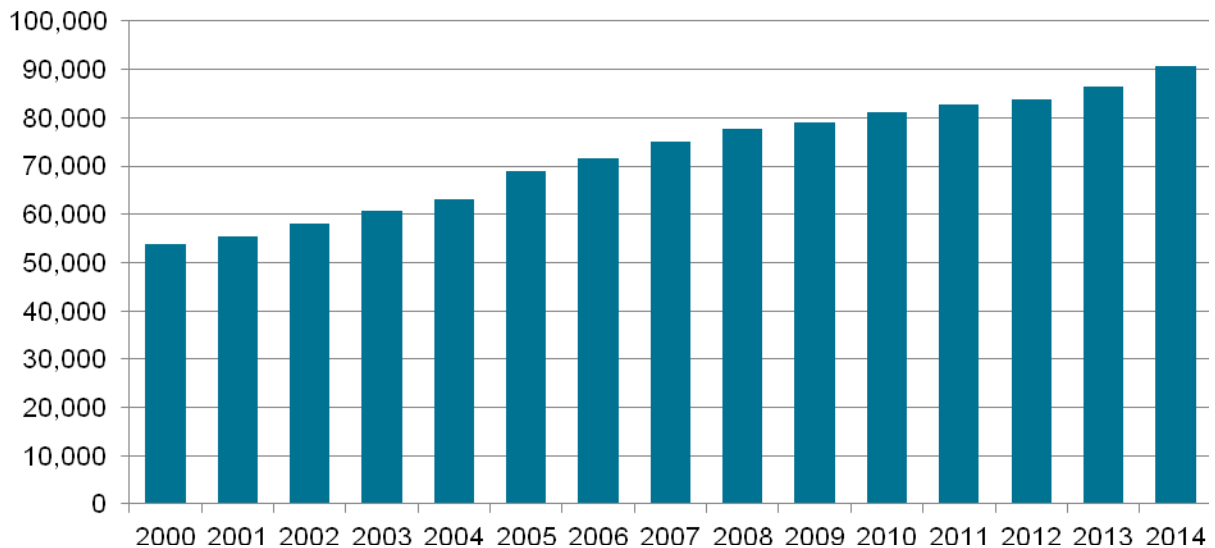
Household Type	2000	% of Total	2010	% of Total	2013	% of Total
Total Households	51,199	100%	78,978	100%	84,808	100%
Family households total	34,380	67.1%	51,453	65.1%	57,924	68.3%
With children under 18	18,428	36.0%	25,625	32.4%	28,750	33.9%
Married-couple family	27,543	53.8%	40,930	51.8%	44,609	52.6%
With own children under 18	14,738	28.8%	20,819	26.4%	22,305	26.3%
Female householder, no husband	5,019	9.8%	7,545	9.6%	10,516	12.4%
With own children under 18	2,924	5.7%	3,707	4.7%	5,173	6.1%
Nonfamily households total	16,819	32.9%	27,525	34.9%	26,884	31.7%
Householder living alone	11,650	22.8%	18,475	23.4%	19,845	23.4%
Householder 65 years and over	2,584	5.0%	4,146	5.2%	5,937	7.0%
<b>Average Household Size</b>	<b>2.66</b>		<b>2.61</b>			<b>2.7</b>
<b>Average Family Size</b>	<b>3.17</b>		<b>3.13</b>			<b>3.18</b>

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2000 and 2010 Census, 2013 ACS 1-year Estimates

## HOUSING

In 2014, there were an estimated 90,000 housing units in Irvine, reflecting 69 percent growth in total housing between 2000 and 2014. Almost 30 percent of all housing in Irvine was constructed between 2000 and 2009 before there was a slight leveling-off in housing growth during the recession. A turn-around in new housing starts is under way in Irvine, with over 8,000 units under construction, approved or in the pre-application phase in 2014.

**Figure B-4: Irvine Housing Units, 2000 to 2013**



Source: California Department of Finance: Population and Housing Estimates, 2000-2014

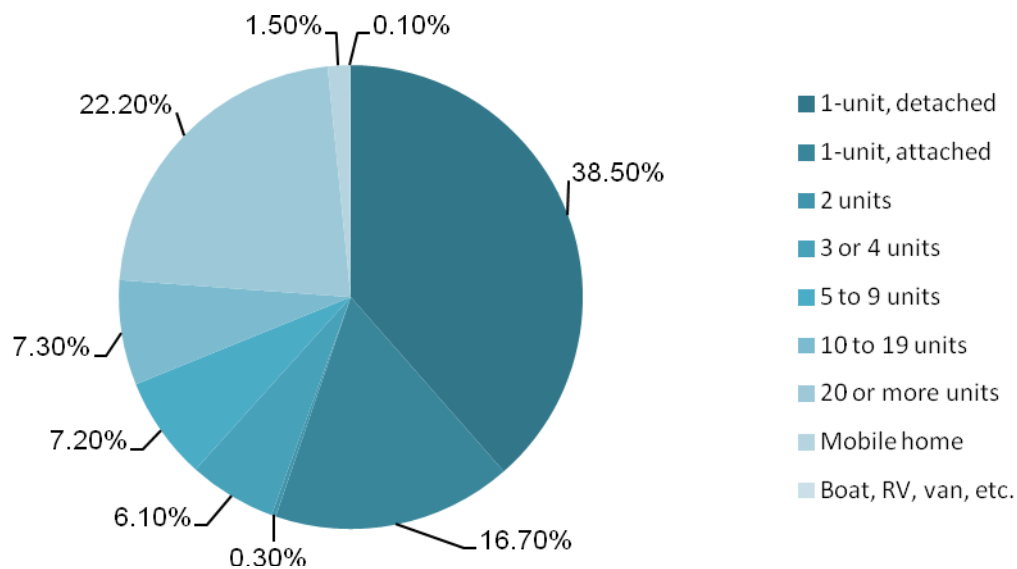
## DWELLING TYPES

Irvine has a wide range of dwelling types, the most common being single unit detached houses (commonly referred to as single-family homes). Another significant portion of the housing stock in Irvine is comprised of large multi-unit complexes with 20 or more units. Of the total available housing units, 96 percent were occupied in 2013. Table B-12 and Figure B-5 outline the housing mix in Irvine.

**Table B-12: Irvine Dwelling Types, 2013**

Year	2000		2010		2013	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>53,712</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>81,468</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>88,669</b>	<b>100%</b>
1-unit, detached	21,364	39.8%	29,262	35.9%	34,172	38.5%
1-unit, attached	12,964	24.1%	15,559	19.1%	14,804	16.7%
2 units	428	0.8%	875	1.1%	275	0.3%
3 or 4 units	3,579	6.7%	3,466	4.3%	5,447	6.1%
5 to 9 units	4,794	8.9%	7,023	8.6%	6,379	7.2%
10 to 19 units	1,789	3.3%	7,213	8.9%	6,512	7.3%
20 or more units	7,772	14.5%	17,060	20.9%	19,677	22.2%
Mobile home	944	1.8%	870	1.1%	1,312	1.5%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	78	0.1%	140	0.2%	91	0.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000 and 2010 Census, 2013 ACS 1-year Estimates

**Figure B-5: Irvine Dwelling Types, 2013**

Source: 2013 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates

## HOMEOWNERSHIP

Housing tenure refers to whether a unit is owned or rented. In Irvine, approximately half of all housing units are owner-occupied and half are renter-occupied. This mix has shifted slightly from 2000, when almost 60 percent of households owned the home in which they lived. Average household size for owner-occupied units is slightly higher than renter-occupied units; however, the average household size of renter-occupied households is increasing, as seen in Table B-13.

**Table B-13: Irvine Housing Tenure, 2000 to 2013**

Housing Tenure	2000	2010	2013
<b>Total Occupied housing units</b>	<b>51,199</b>	<b>79,978</b>	<b>84,808</b>
Owner-occupied housing units	30,696	39,646	42,335
Renter-occupied housing units	20,503	39,332	42,473
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.78	2.77	2.77
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.46	2.44	2.63

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 and 2010 Census, 2013 ACS 1-year Estimates

## MEDIAN HOME VALUE

The median price of a home in Irvine in 2014 is \$730,000, as reported by DataQuick. This represents a nine percent increase from 2013. Median rent in 2013, according to the ACS estimates, was \$1,868 per month. An estimated 42 percent of Irvine's renters pay 30 percent or more of their gross income for rent, representing a significant cost burden for rental housing. Of the over 42,000 rental units in Irvine, 3,644 are deed-restricted to remain affordable.

## NON-RESIDENTS AND VISITORS

It is important to also consider potential users to the Irvine parks system that are not Irvine residents. Irvine is part of a complex metropolitan area – more than 700,000 people live in the Irvine's neighboring communities. Residents of these nearby jurisdictions, along with more distant visitors, tourists, and other local workers, may be participants of local parks, facilities and programs.

**Table B-14: Neighboring Communities Population, 2010 to 2013**

Community	2000	2010	2013
Irvine	143,072	212,375	236,716
Tustin	67,711	75,521	78,327
Santa Ana	338,506	325,443	334,227
Costa Mesa	109,467	110,060	112,174
Newport Beach	79,032	85,358	87,273
Laguna Woods	17,583	16,086	16,400
Lake Forest	76,075	77,593	79,312
<b>Orange County</b>	<b>2,846,289</b>	<b>3,010,232</b>	<b>3,114,363</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 and 2010, 2013 ACS 1-year Estimates

As a centrally located regional employment center, Irvine's population can grow by as much as 40 percent during the day as people commute in to work. Along with visitors and tourists, their presence effectively reduces the per capita spending for parks and recreation.

**Table B-15: Irvine Daily Nonresident Population, 2010**

Nonresidents as a percent of people on the street					
City	Residential Population	Average Tourists/day	Daily Commuters	Daytime Population	Nonresidents as Percent of People on the Street
<b>Irvine</b>	<b>212,375</b>	<b>9,310</b>	<b>124,254</b>	<b>349,075</b>	<b>38.2%</b>

Source: National Parks and Recreation Association (<http://www.parksandrecognition.org/2014/May/How-Many-Out-of-Towners-Are-in-Your-Parks/>)

**Table B-16: Irvine Park Spending, 2010**

Comparison of Yearly Park Spending, Resident vs. Daytime Population		
City	Spending per Resident	Spending per Daytime Person
<b>Irvine</b>	<b>\$210</b>	<b>\$131</b>

Source: National Parks and Recreation Association  
(<http://www.parksandrecognition.org/2014/May/How-Many-Out-of-Towners-Are-in-Your-Parks/>)

Most of the population growth in California has been centered in its major metropolitan areas, Orange County included. According to the California Outdoor Recreation Plan, Orange County was the second most urbanized county in California, behind San Francisco County. The growth occurring around Irvine will impact its parks systems, as people from surrounding areas seek open space and outdoor recreation opportunities.

## **TREND ANALYSIS**

The role of parks and recreation in American cities and towns is evolving as trends in health, sports, socializing, recreation, family and urban form change. These trends, especially as they relate to Irvine's population, will inform Irvine's Park and Recreation planning efforts.

### **Income Inequality**

As California's population increases, the number of people at the lower end of the income scales is increasing at a disproportionately higher rate. This statewide trend may be especially pronounced in Irvine, as the generally high income levels in Irvine mean there may be more disparity in the city than in other places. The City should consider the varying parks and recreation needs of different income levels within the community.

### **Aging**

One of the most evident trends throughout the United States is the aging of our population. This trend requires that recreation providers consider and develop facilities and programs that will serve older adults who possess diverse interests and are in multiple life stages. Since older adults today stay healthier and live longer, the population of seniors is actually comprised of multiple generations with different lifestyles, preferences and behaviors. These types include seniors interested in developing new skills and learning new activities; those seeking to stay active and physically fit; those with some health issues and access concerns; seniors desiring passive and more contemplative activities; seniors looking for intergenerational interactions; and those who want more quiet environments.

Interestingly, many older adults do not consider themselves "seniors" and will not participate in programs run by or taking place at a senior center. In fact, many adults

over 65 – the traditional retirement age – continue to work (either full or part-time) outside the home. These and other factors should be taken into consideration when considering recreation program needs of older Irvine adults.

## Foreign Language Growth

Due in large part to the growing foreign-born population in Irvine, especially from Asian countries, a substantial portion of residents speak a language other than English. Many of these persons are not totally confident with the English language, which can present access challenges to both parks and recreation services.

## Health and Sustainability

Communities across the nation are exploring strategies and programs to address community health and sustainability, with the overall goal of creating better living environments for current and future residents. With high levels of obesity and diseases such as diabetes and heart disease, our citizens are becoming more sedentary and at the same time are struggling with ever-increasing health care costs. Increasingly, doctors and other public health professionals are recognizing the links between how our cities are built and people's health. For example, a city with ample parks and other safe open spaces provides a variety of opportunities for people to exercise. Neighborhoods that have good sidewalks and safe pedestrian and bicycle routes to shops, schools, parks and restaurants encourage people to get out of their cars for local trips. Zoning regulations that facilitate community gardens and farmers' markets give residents greater options for and access to healthy foods.

The health care sector itself has begun to look at prevention as a way to increase health and reduce costs. More study is being done on the built environment and its impact on human physical activity levels. Low cost opportunities to get people to exercise and be more active are receiving attention and funding. Programs that can demonstrate health and wellness benefits, especially those that can quantify the benefit, have a competitive advantage in garnering outside funding.

The City has shown leadership in these areas by establishing the Healthy City Healthy Planet initiative as an affirmation of Irvine's long-held commitment to health, fitness, well-being and the sustainability of our community. In 2009, the City joined the Healthy Eating Active Living Cities Campaign (HEAL), a statewide effort aimed at introducing changes to reduce local obesity and physical inactivity rates and related

costs through changes to city policies and environments. In 2011, the City Council adopted a resolution to become a Let's Move! City. There are many resources in which to find healthy, fresh produce citywide, and much activity is centered at the Orange County Great Park, including a program to donate produce to food banks.

There are also programs and organizations that help promote fitness citywide, including ReadyFitGo, a fitness exposition conducted by the City of Irvine and community partners; Ready Fit Challenge, a school-based fitness program and Youth Wellness Committees and student clubs at Northwood and University high schools. Safe Routes to School provides pedestrian and bicycle safety education, outreach events and enforcement to encourage walking and biking to school.

## Connecting Kids with Nature

Across the country there has been a movement to connect kids with nature and the outdoors. This movement is in response to data about the decreased time kids are spending in the outdoors compared to previous generations. According to the California Outdoor Recreation Plan, by 2008 children between the ages of 8 and 18 years were spending an average of nearly 6.5 hours per day with electronic media. That average is likely even higher now. A growing body of research confirms that spending time in nature benefits children –children who directly experience the natural world are intellectually, emotionally, socially, and physically healthier.

A National Wildlife Federation report cites the positive influences of parks on children include:

- Children's stress levels fall within minutes of seeing green spaces.
- Play protects children's emotional development whereas loss of free time and a hurried lifestyle can contribute to anxiety and depression.

Among children, each age group presents particular demands that need to be weighed in the programming of the parks and open space system. It is important to understand how Irvine's youth, and especially the city's teenagers, are using open spaces and parks, and where demand or gaps exist.

## The Outdoor Lifestyle

According to the Outdoor Industry Association, in 2013, a record number of Americans — 142.6 million — participated in at least one outdoor activity and collectively went on 12.1 billion outdoor outings. These activities promote wellness, social interaction and a connection to the outdoors. The need for flexibility in recreation programs as adults find less and less time to participate in recreation, as well as the need to provide opportunities for stress release, are two critical factors that need to be considered in the provision of outdoor recreation. The Baby Boomer generation (people aged 50-68) and the Millennial generation (ages 27 and younger) are the largest segments driving this new outdoor lifestyle trend.

## Technology

Technology is offering parks and recreation providers new opportunities as well as new challenges. Technology can simultaneously provide a mass communication tool while improving affordability, accessibility, and efficiency of community facilities and services. Opportunities for tech-aided recreation are growing while a conflicting trend for techno-free parks and environments also is emerging. Technology is adopted and embraced differently by different population groups. For example, Baby Boomers tend to be more educated and more technology dependent, and therefore, desire more high tech and “amenity” rich experiences. Finding the right balance and appropriate use for technology in parks, recreation facilities and programs will be an evolving effort.

## Universal Design

Universal design is an approach to creating built environments that exceed Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards and are inherently accessible to all people, including older adults and people with —and without— disabilities. Playgrounds and recreation systems based on universal design encourage access, independence, safety and comfort for all persons.

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Table A-1: Irvine Parks and Facility Inventory by Classification

CITY PARKS	Acreage	ATHLETIC FACILITIES										OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES						INDOOR FACILITIES					TRAILS			PARK AMENITIES							OTHER		NOTES		
		Ball Diamond	Soccer Field	Batting Cages	Volleyball Court	Disc Golf Course	Fitness Par Course	Basketball Court	Tennis Court	Racquetball / Handball Court	Shuffleboard Court	Pool	Child Play Area	Open Play Area (Turf)	Amphtheater / Stage	Lake / Pond	Horseshoes	Group Picnic Area	Community Center	Nature Center	Senior Center	Fine Arts Center	Other	Off-Street Trail Access	Soft-surfaced Trail / Nature Trail	Hard-surfaced Trail	Restrooms	Drinking Fountains	Concession Stand	Outdoor Sinks	Picnic Tables	Barbeques	Electrical Outlets	Bounce Houses Allowed w/ permit	Adjacent to School		
Community Parks																																					
BOMMER CANYON	15.0				1 u								1	1		•	1					1	•	•		2	1			25	1	•			Creek, restricted hours, gated; Cookhouse		
BILL BARBER MARINE CORP MEMORIAL	48.0	4	3	4 u				6				2	1	1			6					1	•			5	17	2		24	4	•	•r		Tennis office, Roller Hockey Facility		
CYPRESS	17.9	2	1				1	3				1	1					1							1	5			8	6	•						
DAVID SILLS LOWER PETERS CANYON	10.3		1					8				1													1	2			8	2							
DEERFIELD	10.1				2	1	1		4	2		2	1				1	1							1	5		1	11	4	•	•r	•	Community Center			
HARVARD	26.9	7	4	4 u													1	1					•			2	8	1		10	5	•			Harvard Sk8 Park (Skate Park), Community Center		
HERITAGE	36.5	3 1bu	3		1 u			3 1hu	12	2		3	2	1	1	1	1	1				1	2			4	11			29	22		•r	•	Community Center, Child Resource Center, Athletic Building, Fine Arts Center, Youth Program Center, William Woollet Jr. Aquatics Center		
HICKS CANYON	16.7	2	2									1	1				2						•			1	3	1		6	4	•					
LAS LOMAS	18.3	2	2				2	2	1 u			2	1				2	1							1	6	1		14	7			•	Community Center			
MARK DAILY ATHLETIC FIELDS	9.8	4 1b	2	2 u																			•			1	2					•					
MIKE WARD - WOODBRIDGE	22.0				1 u		2		4	1				1		•	1			1			•			3	2			4	2	•	•r		Lakeview Senior Center, Adult Day Health Care Services Center		
NORTHWOOD	17.7	2 1bu	2 u			1	2 hu	2	2 u	1		1	1				2	1								3	4			14	4	•	•r		1/2 mile track, Community Center		
OAK CREEK	11.7	1 bu	2									2					1								1	2			8	8	•						
QUAIL HILL	16.0	2	3				2										1						•			1	4			3	2	•			Trail crossing to stage area		
RANCHO SAN JOAQUIN	2.1																			1		1			1	1				1	•			Rancho Senior Center, Historical Society Museum			
TURTLE ROCK	25.1	1 bu			1				4			3	1	1			1	1	1				•	•		2	5			28	12	•	•r		Creek, Turtle Rock Community Center, Turtle Rock Nature Center		
UNIVERSITY	16.3	1	3		2		1 h	4	3			2	1				3	1								1	3			12	2	•		•	Adventure Playground, Community Center		
WINDROW	18.9	2	1	4 u			1 h																•			1	3	1		4		•					
WOODBURY	10.7	2	1 u				2					2	1				3	1					•			1	2			11	4	•	•r	•	Community Center		
Community Parks Subtotal	350.0	35	30	14	8	1	2	16	45	14	2	3	21	11	5	1	2	26	9	1	2	1	5	10	2	0	33	86	6	1	219	90	15	7	5		
Neighborhood Parks																																					
ALDERWOOD	0.7												1														1			3			•				
BLUE GUM	2.7				1 u							1	1														1			2	3		•				
BRYWOOD	6.0	2 u	1 u									1	1				1										1		1	7	6			•			
CANYON	3.4						1 hu					1	1													1	1			3	2		•				
CARROTWOOD	3.1		1 u		1 u		1 u					1	1				1 u										1				1						
CHAPARRAL	9.6					1						2	1										•				1			6	6						
CITRUSGLEN	3.1							4				1	1				1						•			1	1			4	2	•	•				
COLLEGE	7.6				1 u							1	1														1			10	7		•	•			
COMSTOCK	1.0						1 u					1	1				1									1	1			3	2	•	•				
CORALWOOD	2.7											1	1														1			6	2		•	•			
CREEKVIEW	0.7																						•				1			3							
DOVECREEK	7.8	2 u	1 u									1					1						•			1	3			4	2	•		•			
FLAGSTONE	2.3												1				1						•				1			7	2		•				
HOEPTNER	2.2							2				1	1										•				2						•				
HOMESTEAD	2.1							3				1	1				1						•			1	3			4		•	•				
KNOLLCREST	5.0							2				2					1									1	4			4	2	•	•				
MEADOWOOD	10.1	2 u	1 u		1			1 u				1	1				1									1	1			8	2	•		•			

CITY PARKS	Acreage	ATHLETIC FACILITIES										OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES						INDOOR FACILITIES					TRAILS			PARK AMENITIES							OTHER		NOTES		
		Ball Diamond	Soccer Field	Batting Cages	Volleyball Court	Disc Golf Course	Fitness Par Course	Basketball Court	Tennis Court	Racquetball / Handball Court	Shuffleboard Court	Pool	Child Play Area	Open Play Area (Turf)	Amphtheater / Stage	Lake / Pond	Horseshoes	Group Picnic Area	Community Center	Nature Center	Senior Center	Fine Arts Center	Other	Off-Street Trail Access	Soft-surfaced Trail / Nature Trail	Hard-surfaced Trail	Restrooms	Drinking Fountains	Concession Stand	Outdoor Sinks	Picnic Tables	Barbeques	Electrical Outlets	Bounce Houses Allowed w/ permit	Adjacent to School		
ORCHARD	6.0	1 <sup>u</sup>	1 <sup>u</sup>					2				2	1				1									1	1				8	3					
PEPPERWOOD	3.1											1	1														1				4			•			
PINEWOOD	2.1											2	1				1										1				6	4		•			
PLAZA	7.7	1 <sup>u</sup>	1 <sup>u</sup>									1					1								1	2				11	6	•		•			
PRESLEY	2.9				1							2	1				2										2			6	6		•	•			
RACQUET CLUB	2.2								2			1	1													1				2	1		•				
RANCH	8.7											1	1				1														2		•				
SAN CARLO	6.0								2			1	1				2										1			12	5		•	•			
SAN LEANDRO	4.0	2 <sup>1u</sup> 1 <sup>1bu</sup>	1 <sup>u</sup>									2	1				1								1	1				9	2			•			
SAN MARCO	5.1							1 <sup>u</sup>				1	1				1						•			1	2			6	2		•				
SETTLERS	6.0		1 <sup>u</sup>		1 <sup>u</sup>			2				1	1				1								1	2			6	3	•		•				
SILKWOOD	3.9				1 <sup>u</sup>							1	1										•				1			4	1		•				
STONEGATE	6.0	1 <sup>u</sup>	1 <sup>u</sup>		1 <sup>u</sup>			2	2			2					1									1	4			6	2						
SWEET SHADE	7.9							2 <sup>u</sup>				2	1				1	1								1	3			4	2	•	•		1/4 mile track, Community Center		
SYCAMORE	6.9											1	1				2										1			7	3		•				
VALENCIA	6.0		1 <sup>u</sup>									1	1				1						•			1	1			4	2	•	•	•			
VALLEY OAK	3.0							1 <sup>u</sup>	2			1	1				1						•			1	1			8	6	•	•				
WILLOWS	3.6							1 <sup>u</sup>				1	1				2										2			5	2		•				
Neighborhood Parks Subtotal	161.2	11	10	0	8	0	1	15	19	0	0	0	40	30	0	0	0	28	1	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	16	52	0	1	178	95	11	24	11		
Special Use Sites																																					
ANIMAL CARE CENTER	5.0																					4				2	2									Cat building, 2 Dog kennel buildings, Building Number 13	
BOMMER VISTA POINT	0.5																						•			1	1						•				
CENTRAL BARK DOG PARK	2.8																									1	1								Off leash areas (large/small dog areas). Porta-potties. Dog drinking fountains.		
SEPULVEDA VISTA POINT	1.3																													3						Restricted hours, gated	
Special Use Sites Subtotal	9.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	3	0	1	0	0			
Totals for Park Facilities	520.8	46	40	14	16	1	3	31	64	14	2	3	61	41	5	1	2	54	10	1	2	1	9	22	2	0	53	142	6	2	400	185	27	31	16		

Revised 05/26/15

- u Unlighted
- h Half court only
- b Backstop only
- r Reservable

Table A-2: Regional Parks Inventory

Other Providers	Acreage	ATHLETIC FACILITIES										OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES						INDOOR FACILITIES					TRAILS			PARK AMENITIES							OTHER		NOTES			
		Ball Diamond	Soccer Field	Batting Cages	Volleyball Court	Disc Golf Course	Fitness Par Course	Basketball Court	Tennis Court	Racquetball / Handball Court	Shuffleboard Court	Pool	Child Play Area	Open Play Area (Turf)	Amphitheater / Stage	Lake / Pond	Horseshoes	Group Picnic Area	Community Center	Nature Center	Senior Center	Fine Arts Center	Other	Off-Street Trail Access	Soft-surfaced Trail / Nature Trail	Hard-surfaced Trail	Restrooms	Drinking Fountains	Concession Stand	Outdoor Sinks	Picnic Tables	Barbeques	Electrical Outlets	Bounce Houses Allowed w/ permit	Adjacent to School			
Regional Parks																																						
ORANGE COUNTY GREAT PARK	230.0		4					4				1	1	1	1						1	1			•											Gallery, Artist's studios, demonstration garden, farmer's market, Walkable Historic Timeline, Visitors Center, Great Park Balloon, Carousel, Special event space, Festival site		
WILLIAM R MASON REGIONAL PARK	339.0	2					3		6			3	1	1	1	•	1						•	•	•	3					21					123 acre golf course		
Orange County Parks Subtotal	569.0	2	4	0	0	0	3	4	6	0	0	0	4	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0			
Totals for Other Providers	569.0	2	4	0	0	0	3	4	6	0	0	0	4	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0			

Revised 05/22/15

u Unlighted  
h Half court only  
b Backstop only  
r Reservable

Table A-3: Irvine Open Space Inventory

CITY OPEN SPACE	Developed Acreage	Undeveloped Acreage	Total Acreage	Developed Amenities & Facilities								Programming Opportunities			
				Hard-surface Trail	Soft-surface Trail	Interpretive signage	Trailhead	Picnic Tables	Shelter	Parking	Restroom	Guided Hikes	Self Guided Hikes	Nature interpretation	Environmental Education
<b>Southern Open Space Preserve</b>		1,880.5	1,880.5												
Bommer Canyon Trailhead	3.2		3.2		●		1				1	●	●	●	●
Quail Hill Trailhead	2.8		2.8		●		1	4			1	●	●	●	●
<b>Northern Open Space Preserve</b>		4,554.8	4,554.8												
Orchard Hills Trailhead	1.7		1.7		●		1	2		1	1	●		●	●
<b>Jeffrey Open Space Trail (JOST)</b>	35.5		35.5	●	●			4			1				
<b>Turtle Rock Areas</b>		75.7	75.7												
<b>Totals for Open Space</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>6,511.0</b>	<b>6,554.2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

Revised 5/22/15