

4.14 Recreation

This section describes the recreational resources on and in the area surrounding the UCR campus. It analyzes potential impacts related to development under the proposed 2021 LRDP. The analysis considers contribution to the physical deterioration of public parks or other recreational facilities and physical impacts associated with construction or expansion of recreational facilities arising from the proposed 2021 LRDP.

4.14.1 Environmental Setting

Existing Regional Parks and Recreational Facilities

Federal

There are four National Park and Recreation areas in the region, including Joshua Tree National Park, the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument, the San Bernardino National Forest, and the Cleveland National Forest. The closest federal park lands to the UCR campus are in the San Bernardino National Forest in San Bernardino County, approximately 20 miles northeast of campus.

State

The California Department of Parks and Recreation manages and operates four State parks and two State Recreation Areas in Riverside County:

- California Citrus State Historic Park (248 acres)
- Lake Perris State Recreation Area (8,800 acres)
- Mount San Jacinto State Park (14,000 acres)
- San Timoteo Canyon Park Property (2,100 acres) (Rivers and Lands Conservancy 2019)
- Indio Hills Palms Park Property (2,206 acres)
- Salton Sea State Recreation Area (California Department of Parks and Recreation 2020).

The nearest State park is California Citrus State Historic Park, approximately 5.5 miles southwest of the campus. This park has a museum and a visitor center/museum, which provides ticketed tours of the adjacent citrus grove, subject to reservations. The Citrus State Park can also host weddings and special events, subject to a reservation.

Riverside County

COUNTY PARKLAND

The Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space District (RPOSD) currently maintains 35 regional parks, encompassing roughly 22,300 acres (Riverside County 2015). In addition, the Riverside County RPOSD maintains 27 neighborhood and regional parks occupying approximately 71,700 acres of land that includes 150 miles of multi-purpose recreational trails, seven archaeological sites, 16 wildlife reserves, and natural areas. Furthermore, the RPOSD operates one boxing facility, manages four nature centers, patrols six historic sites, and provides annual interpretive programs (Riverside County 2015).

The nearest county park to the UCR campus is the Box Springs Mountain Reserve, located 0.6 mile east of the campus. The Reserve is on 3,400 acres of land east of Riverside with several miles of multi-use trails (Riverside County 2020a). The system includes a wide variety of formal and informal trails.

Riverside County maintains sections of a major regional multi-use trail, the Santa Ana River Trail. This trail is a multi-use trail complex that runs alongside the Santa Ana River and is part of a planned regional trail extending across multiple jurisdictions from the Pacific Ocean in Orange County through Riverside County to the San Bernardino Mountains in San Bernardino County. When completed, it will be the longest multi-use trail in Southern California, spanning 110 miles through San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange counties. As envisioned, the trail connecting these three counties would consist of a dual-track facility consisting of paved Class I and Class II bikeways for cyclists and pedestrians and a decomposed granite-surfaced riding and hiking trail for equestrians, mountain bicyclists, and hikers. The Santa Ana River Trail is about 60 percent complete, with two gaps in the trail: from Green River Drive in Orange County to Hidden Valley Wildlife area in Riverside County and from Waterman Avenue in San Bernardino to the National Forest boundary line near Mentone (Riverside County 2020b). An existing portion of the Santa Ana River Trail is approximately 2.9 miles west of West Campus.

The RPOSD Special Revenue Fund is funded mainly by revenues from taxes, rents and concessions, aid from other governmental agencies, and charges for services (Riverside County 2019).

REGIONAL BICYCLE AND TRAIL NETWORK

There are 150 miles of hiking, biking, and equestrian trails in Riverside County. The County's General Plan includes a trail system to provide connectivity among various existing recreational areas and regional trails; it also has policies to ensure coordination of trails with future development. Regional trails are the primary long-distance trails in Riverside County and are usually designed to link communities, regional parks, and open space areas (Riverside County 2015).

City of Riverside

CITY PARKLAND

The Riverside Park System includes nearly 2,942 acres of developed and undeveloped park land, including approximately 226 acres of neighborhood parks and approximately 370 acres of community parks (City of Riverside 2020a). The City has 59 developed and natural parks totaling approximately 2,592 acres and undeveloped park land totaling approximately 350 acres. Notable City park land and recreational amenities include the following:

- Fairmount Park, an approximately 280-acre City park adjacent to the Santa Ana River on the City's northwestern edge, approximately 4 miles from campus. The historic park offers lakes, playgrounds, and community spaces. Fairmount Park has many facilities including restrooms, boat house, golf and lawn bowling clubhouses, and several buildings that can be rented for private events (City of Riverside 2020a).
- Frank A. Miller Mount Rubidoux Memorial Park (Mount Rubidoux) is a popular approximately 169-acre park and landmark on the western edge of downtown Riverside, about 5 miles west of campus. The isolated, 1,337-foot-tall granite hill rises above the downtown area and has long been a landmark to travelers and residents since the 1880s, when Riverside emerged as one of the dominant southern California citrus towns. The mountain was named for one of its nineteenth century rancho owners, Louis Rubidoux (City of Riverside 2016a).

- The Ameal Moore Nature Center, approximately 0.8 mile south of campus, sits at the main trailhead entrance to the Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park, a 1,500-acre park that is one of eight protected core reserves designated by the Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency for the federally-listed endangered Stephens' Kangaroo rat. The center offers visitors scheduled naturalist-led nature walks, exhibits, opportunities for experiential, hands-on learning, and other programmed events (City of Riverside 2016b).

Parks in the City system include pocket parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, regional parks, and joint-use and special-use facilities. Across the various park types, numerous recreational opportunities are available, including active sports fields, playgrounds, recreation centers, passive recreation amenities, and access to 12 community centers, three senior centers, eight swimming pools (including one joint-use pool), 23.7 miles of trails, and 94.5 miles of bike lanes (City of Riverside 2020a). The City also maintains facility joint-use agreements with local school districts, Riverside City College, and UCR (for the Riverside Sports Complex).

The closest City-run parks to the UCR campus are Andulka Park, approximately 0.1 mile southwest of West Campus (approximately 1 mile from International Village), Islander Park, approximately 0.3 mile east of East Campus at the base of the Box Springs Mountains (approximately 0.3 mile from Glen Mor), and Bordwell Park, approximately 0.3 mile west of the West Campus (approximately 0.9 mile from International Village). Other parks near the UCR campus include Highlander Park, approximately 0.2 mile northeast of East Campus (approximately 0.2 mile from Falkirk Apartments), and Mt. Vernon Park, approximately 0.7 mile northeast of East Campus (approximately 0.7 mile northeast of Glen Mor).

COMMUNITY CENTERS

The City's 12 community centers host a variety of programs, classes, activities, and sports. Most community centers have meeting rooms, gymnasiums, and multi-purpose rooms available to rent (City of Riverside 2020a). The Bordwell Park/Stratton Center is approximately 0.4 mile west of campus and the Center Bobby Bonds Park/César Chávez Center is approximately 0.5 mile northwest of the campus. The City operates eight public swimming pools, the closest to campus being the Islander Pool, approximately 0.3 mile east of campus, and the Sippy Woodhead/Bobby Bonds Pool, approximately 0.4 mile west of campus.

BICYCLE AND TRAIL NETWORK

Riverside operates 23.7 miles of multi-purpose recreational trails surfaced with stabilized decomposed granite for equestrian, biking, hiking, and pedestrian use. The nearest of these trails to the UCR campus are in Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park, approximately 0.7 mile south of campus. Other signature trails include those at Frank A. Miller Mount Rubidoux Memorial Park, approximately 2.6 miles west of campus, Islander Park, approximately 0.3 mile east of campus, with a park loop trail, the Gage Canal Trail, which follows the historic Gage Canal between Arlington Boulevard, and Central Avenue, approximately 2 miles southwest of the UCR campus (City of Riverside 2016c).

There are 17 miles of Class I bikeways that provide travel on a paved right-of-way completely separated from any street or highway. There are an additional 26.4 miles of Class I bikeways on non-standard trails. There are 101.5 miles of Class II bikeways, often referred to as a bike lane, provided as striped and stenciled lanes for one-way travel on a street or highway. The City does not contain

Class III bikeways, which are shared-use lanes with motor vehicle traffic and identified only by signage (City of Riverside 2016c).

Riverside has two official off-street bike paths: the Santa Ana River Trail and Rosanna Scott Memorial Bicycle Trail along Victoria Avenue, a tree-lined parkway with parallel bicycle and equestrian paths. The path is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and connects multiple schools and neighborhoods, parts of which serve as part of the Safe Route to School program. The path gives way to orange groves as it exits the residential neighborhoods and connects with multiple on-street bicycle facilities (Riverside County 2018).

Existing UCR Parks and Recreational Facilities

UCR Botanic Gardens

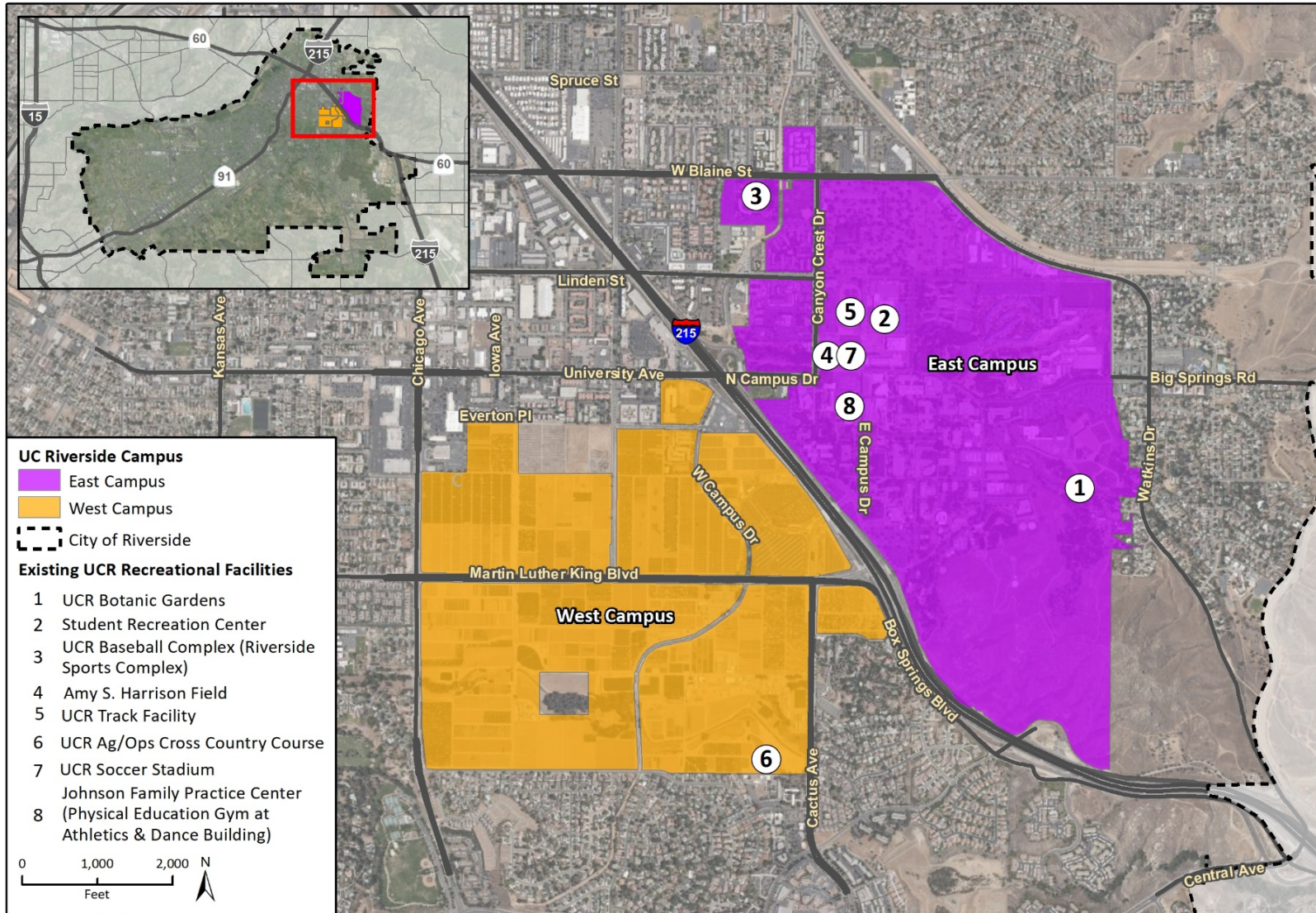
The UCR Botanic Gardens is an approximately 40-acre “living plant museum” in the southeastern area of East Campus in the foothills of the Box Springs Mountains. Since 1963, it has served as a regional resource for outdoor education, relaxation, and enjoyment. Its mission is to “serve as UCR's focal point for campus and community engagement in the science of nature, gardens, and conservation” (UCR 2020a). The gardens are comprised of a series of pedestrian pathways, which offer viewing opportunities for the UCR collection. About a third of the UCR Botanic Gardens remains unplanted and hosts native plant communities, including coastal sage scrub and annual grassland. Natural features in the UCR Botanic Gardens include two prominent arroyos with steep slopes and intermittent water flow in one (Chancellor's Canyon), and a spectacular assemblage of huge, weathered granite boulders in the upper reaches of the other (Alder Canyon). The UCR Botanic Gardens is open to the public, hosts events throughout the year, and receives over 75,000 annual visitors.

UCR Recreation and Athletic Facilities

Under the 2005 LRDP, the campus has approximately 67.5 acres of designated Recreation & Athletics land. These facilities are shown in Figure 4.14-1. UCR recreation and athletic facilities serve UCR athletic teams, students, spectators, faculty, staff, and the public. Certain UCR athletic facilities may also be rented for outside use. Students have access to seven outdoor recreation fields. The use of the fields located north of the Glen Mor Apartments at the southwest corner of the intersection of Valencia Hill Drive and Watkins Drive are limited from late-evening use to conform with an agreement with off-campus residents. UCR has a National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I program and includes intramural sports and club sports (UCR 2020b).

These recreational facilities do not all have quantifiable participant capacity and depend upon activities, which can vary on a day-to-day basis. If certain facilities are being used (i.e., soccer field), individuals may elect to participate in ongoing activities, wait for activities to end, or choose alternate activities in the area. While certain facilities have limited seating capacity, that capacity is not necessarily applicable for all events being hosted at that location, e.g., non-sporting entertainment.

Figure 4.14-1 UC Riverside Recreational Facilities



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 Data provided by UC Riverside and County of Riverside, 2021.

Fig 4.14-1 – Existing UCR Recreational Facilities

STUDENT RECREATION CENTER (SRC)

UCR's 155,000-square-foot UCR Student Recreation Center (SRC) is the central hub for recreational, intramural, and club sports on campus. SRC is divided into two sections: SRC North and SRC South. Both SRC sections are in the northern portion of East Campus south of West Linden Street, east of the UCR Track Facility, and northeast of the Amy S. Harrison Field and UCR Soccer Field. The SRC is home to an extensive intramural program for students, and the facility includes the 22,000-square foot SRC Arena (maximum capacity of 3,000), multi-purpose rooms, conference and training rooms, a large swimming pool and spa, tennis courts, an indoor running track, a gym with multiple courts, classroom kitchen, outdoor gear rental shop, cardio and weight space, and an indoor climbing wall. The SRC is available for use by students, faculty and staff, and UCR or UC alumni. Student memberships are included in tuition fees; UCR faculty and staff and UCR or UC alumni may purchase quarterly memberships or day passes for admission (UCR 2020c). Through the University of California Recreation Reciprocity Program, UCR students are allowed to use any UC recreation center at no cost (UCR 2020c). In Fall 2018, there were 27,653 student memberships and 722 non-student memberships, for a combined total of 28,375 memberships to the SRC (UCR 2020d).

UCR BASEBALL COMPLEX

The UCR Baseball Complex (Riverside Sports Complex), known as "The Plex," is in the northwest corner of East Campus just south of Blaine Street and east of Rustin Avenue and is used for all UCR Baseball practices and games, as well as for several high school events. The stadium seats 2,500 and there are home team locker facilities and a pair of hitting cages (UCR 2020b). UCR also has a shared-use agreement with the City of Riverside through 2027 on the recreational fields located at the intersection of Canyon Crest Drive and Blaine Street, immediately east of the UCR Baseball Complex.

AMY S. HARRISON FIELD

The Amy S. Harrison Field is located at the northeast corner of University Avenue and Canyon Crest Drive and is used for all UCR Softball practices and games. The field has grandstand seating for 600 spectators (UCR 2020b).

UCR TRACK FACILITY

The track facility is an eight-lane, Rekortan M99¹ world championship surface with an additional inside lane for jogging. The facility is open to the public (UCR 2020b).

UCR AG/OPS CROSS-COUNTRY COURSE

The UCR long-distance running track course is the Agricultural Operations (Ag/Ops) Cross Country Course in West Campus, located south of Martin Luther King Boulevard and west of Canyon Crest Drive. The UCR Men's and Women's Cross-country Teams practice and race on the course, which features a long loop that winds through groves of citrus trees and crosses over irrigation canals with options for 5K, 6K, and 8K courses (UCR 2020b).

¹ Rekortan M99 is a 15-milimeter, impermeable, full-pour track surface system featuring three specialized layers (APT 2020).

UCR SOCCER STADIUM

The UC Riverside Men's and Women's Soccer Teams play their home matches at the UCR Soccer Stadium. The stadium seats 878 people along the western sideline opposite the team benches, and there is room for an additional 278 persons on the grass on either side of the stadium seating. The field has an artificial surface field state-of-the-art scoreboard, lighting, windscreens to the fencing around the stadium, team rooms in the south end zone, and shelters over the team benches (UCR 2020b).

JOHNSON FAMILY PRACTICE CENTER

Opening with the campus in 1954, the Johnson Family Practice Center (Physical Education Gym at Athletics & Dance Building), known for decades as the Physical Education gym, includes a new ceiling, floor, lighting, a sound system, acoustics, and scoreboards. The Johnson Family Practice Center is also used for community sports programs (UCR 2020b).

UCR Campus Open Space Network

A fabric of outdoor malls, courtyards, gathering spaces and pathways weaves together the different precincts of the UCR campus, mostly on the East Campus, making up the UCR campus open-space network. West Campus does not have a large open-space network, although there are some common recreational areas in the International Village apartments.

The southeastern East Campus contains the Open Space Reserve, which is largely preserved as a natural habitat. This reserve contains informal transitions from natural spaces to the formal malls and courtyards of the campus intended to provide space for contemplation, habitat for wildlife, and to allow for water flow in arroyos and drainages. Picnic Hill, also located in southern East Campus, is characterized by rocky outcropping and steep terrain. The restored University Arroyo space by Glen Mor Apartments also contains these informal transitions.

The original core of campus features a clear organization of linear malls, which constitute UCR's primary and defining open space. These malls are framed by buildings, vistas, walkways, and large mature trees. Carillon Mall is the primary open space on East Campus, defined by the UCR Bell Tower and the Rivera Library arcade. At its cross axis, Library Mall traverses south, and Commons Mall traverses north to North Campus Drive. The Arts Mall includes a prominent open space positioned north-south at the western terminus of Carillon Mall.

Courtyards and plazas, often adjacent to building entries, provide places for seating and public interaction. Arcades reinforce the pedestrian walk system, especially alongside major malls, by providing vertical structure and shade. Existing courtyards feature interactive gathering areas, fountains, dining terraces, outdoor classrooms and amphitheaters, small informal lawn areas, and thematic gardens.

Thematic gardens include the UCR Botanic Gardens, the Director's Garden, the Avocado and Macadamia Tree Collection, the Watkins Herb Garden, and the Medicinal Herb Garden. Spaces adjacent to buildings and campus circulation enhance the aesthetic look of the campus but are not used for recreational purposes. Please see the 2021 LRDP Figure F3.4 for a depiction of the East Campus Open Space.

Existing UCR Campus Bicycle and Trail Network

Class II bike facilities that pass through or near the UCR campus include the following:

- Iowa Avenue: Bike lanes are north of University Avenue on both sides of the street.
- Canyon Crest Drive: Bike lanes are provided north of University Avenue and south of the I-215/SR 60 freeway on both sides of the street.
- Watkins Drive: Bike lanes are provided between Blaine Street and the I-215/SR 60 freeway on both sides of the street.
- Blaine Street/3rd Street: Bike lanes are provided between Valencia Hills Drive and Market Street on both sides of the street.
- Linden Street: Bike lanes are provided between Aberdeen Drive and Niki Way on both sides of the street. A bike lane is provided in the westbound direction between Chicago Avenue and Niki Way.
- University Avenue: Bike lanes are provided between Canyon Crest Drive and Lime Street on both sides of the street.
- Big Springs Road: Bike lanes are provided between Campus Drive and Mt. Vernon Avenue on both sides of the street.
- Martin Luther King Boulevard: Bike lanes are provided between Canyon Crest Drive and Chicago Avenue.
- Aberdeen Drive: Bike lanes are provided between West Linden Street and Campus Drive.
- Campus Drive: Bike lanes are provided on the campus loop road between the Parking Lot 1 Driveway and Aberdeen Drive.

Class II bike facilities that pass through or near the UCR campus include the following:

- University Avenue: A protected two-way cycle track is provided on the east side of University Avenue between Campus Drive and Canyon Crest Drive.
- Canyon Crest Drive: A two-way cycle track is provided on the east side of Canyon Crest Drive between University Avenue and the Bannockburn Village Driveway.

Figure 5 in Appendix J identifies the existing bicycle facilities in the study area.

The City Bicycle Master Plan proposes Class II bicycle lanes near the UCR campus along Chicago Avenue from Blaine Street to Le Conte Drive (City of Riverside 2020b). Information on the city and campus bicycle network is further discussed in Section 4.15, *Transportation*.

As discussed in Section 4.1, *Aesthetics*, the Academic Center in East Campus contains a network of pedestrian pathways connecting buildings, malls, and plazas for UCR affiliates. The UCR Botanic Gardens contains a network of nature trails through the gardens and native plant areas, which are accessed by all visitors to the UCR Botanic Gardens. UCR affiliates can access City and county trails as described above.

4.14.2 Regulatory Setting

Federal

There are no applicable federal regulations regarding parkland and recreational resources that would be applicable to the proposed 2021 LRDP or the campus.

State

There are no applicable State regulations regarding parkland and recreational resources that would be applicable to the proposed 2021 LRDP or the campus. UCR is not subject to Quimby Act requirements, because it is not a local government entity. The Quimby Act is listed here for informational purposes in the subsequent analysis.

The Quimby Act

The Quimby Act (California Government Code Section 66477) establishes guidelines for developers' exactions and in-lieu fees that may be used for parkland development. The act authorizes local governments to establish ordinances requiring developers of new subdivisions to dedicate land for parks, pay an in-lieu fee, or perform a combination of the two. The Quimby Act provides two standards for the dedication of land for use as parkland (1) if the existing area of parkland in a community is three acres or more per 1,000 persons, then the community may require dedication based on a standard of 5 acres per 1,000 persons residing in the subdivision, (2) if the existing amount of parkland in a community is less than 3 acres per 1,000 persons, then the community may require dedication based on a standard of only 3 acres per 1,000 persons residing in the subdivision. The Quimby Act also requires a city or county to adopt standards for recreational facilities in its general plan recreation element if it is to adopt a parkland dedication/fee ordinance. The amount of land dedicated, or fees paid, shall be based upon the residential density, determined based on the approved or conditionally approved tentative map or parcel map and the average number of persons per household.

University of California

Office of the President Policies and Procedures

UCOP establishes systemwide policies and procedures that guide various operational and functional areas. Systemwide policies are guiding principles that express the institutional culture, goals, and philosophy. Policies promote consistency and operational efficiency and enhance the UC's mission. Procedures are step-by-step descriptions of the tasks required to support and carry out organizational policies. Procedures articulate the process for accomplishing controls, documenting actions accomplished in a defined order, and ensuring the consistent and repetitive approach to achieve control activities (UCOP 2020a). The UCOP Facilities and Resources policies and procedures establish requirements for the maintenance of real property and equipment (UCOP 2019).

Office of the President Facilities Manual

UCOP Facilities Manual Volume 6, "Plant Operations and Maintenance," establishes operation and maintenance policies for the UC (UCOP 2020b). *Maintenance* is defined as the upkeep of property, machinery, systems, and facilities, including buildings, utility infrastructure, roads, and grounds. Maintenance consists of those activities necessary to keep facilities and systems operational and in good working order; it consists of the preservation, but not the improvement, of buildings and grounds or other real property improvements and their components.

University of California, Riverside

UCR Recreation Center Fees

The UCR tuition fees includes recreation center fees that helps pay the cost of construction, maintenance, and operation of the Student Recreation Center and recreation expansion fee that helps pay the cost of the expanded facility that accommodates the growing student population (UCR 2020e).

Regional and Local (Non-Binding)

As noted in Section 4, “University of California Autonomy,” UCR, a constitutionally-created State entity, is not subject to municipal regulations of surrounding local governments for uses on property owned or controlled by UCR that are in furtherance of the university’s educational purposes. However, UCR may consider, for coordination purposes, aspects of local plans and policies of the communities surrounding the campus, when it is appropriate and feasible but not bound by those plans and policies in its planning efforts.

City of Riverside

MUNICIPAL CODE

As directed in Chapter 16 of the City of Riverside Municipal Code, the City can require four types of park development fees: a Regional/Reserve Fee, Local Fee, Aquatic Facility Fee, and Trail Fee. Generally, the required development fees are paid prior to the issuance of a building permit for new development. Local park development fees are deposited into a Special Capital Improvement Fund for the acquisition and/or development and/or improvement of neighborhood or community parks in general conformance with the priorities established by the City’s General Plan.

GENERAL PLAN – OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENT

The City has a goal of 3 acres of local parks per 1,000 population, consisting of 0.75 acre of community park per 1,000 population and 2.25 acres of neighborhood park per 1,000 population (City of Riverside 2019).

The City’s General Plan envisions a “necklace” of parks and open space that exists on and/or defines the edges of the City with connectivity occurring between these spaces and Riverside’s neighborhoods with landscaped parkways and trails accessible to pedestrians and cyclists. The General Plan identifies 13 specific objectives to develop the Riverside trail system into a comprehensive trail network.

UNIVERSITY NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

The University Neighborhood Plan contains policies related to parks and recreation:

- Development of a comprehensive park improvement plan that is consistent with the Park Master Plan to preserve, upgrade, or enhance public parks as needed, including Highland Park, Islander Park, and Mt. Vernon Park
- Preservation of the Box Springs Mountain Reserve Park through access restrictions and prevention of off-road vehicles in the open spaces

- Exploration of the possibility of constructing or establishing the Gage Canal Citywide Bikeway and Hiking Trail
- Exploration of a suitable location for a Community/Senior Center
- Encouragement of the provision of public gathering spaces within all new high density and mixed-use developments

RIVERSIDE COMPREHENSIVE PARK, RECREATION & COMMUNITY SERVICES MASTER PLAN

The City adopted the Riverside Comprehensive Park, Recreation & Community Services Master Plan in February 2020 (City of Riverside 2020a). The plan serves as a guide and implementation tool for the management and development of parks and recreational facilities and programs for the City. The Riverside Comprehensive Park, Recreation & Community Services Master Plan is part of the defined strategy to address the primary actions and policies enacted in the Parks and Recreation Element of the General Plan.

The Riverside Comprehensive Park, Recreation & Community Services Master Plan identifies \$4.2 million in funded projects and nearly \$241 million of unfunded deferred maintenance projects. According to the plan, the City identified several undeveloped parcels, totaling approximately 350 acres that are adjacent to existing parks and could be considered for future park development. This acreage includes:

- City Citrus State Park—64.79 acres (owned by Riverside Public Utilities)
- Golden Star Park—19.32 acres
- Hole Lake—61.09 acres (Trail Head and Rutland Park Expansion)
- Mission Ranch Park—12.04 acres
- Mount Vernon Park—8.35 acres (owned by Riverside Public Utilities)
- Savi Ranch Park—36.85 acres (Ownership is City 40 percent/County 60 percent)
- Seven Mile Trail—22.67 acres
- Tequesquite Open Space—116.10 acres (Land north and west of Ryan Bonaminio Park)
- Victoria Cross Park—7.84 acres

Additionally, the City has undeveloped areas at existing facilities that are available for future park development, including:

- Undeveloped portions of Fairmount Park including the Camp Evans Wilderness Area
- Undeveloped portions of Islander Park
- Undeveloped portions of Castlevue Park

There are also undeveloped areas in Riverside Public Utilities-owned properties that may be available for future park development, including:

- Mockingbird Reservoir site
- 64-acre site adjacent to Reid Park

BICYCLE MASTER PLAN

The City's General Plan and Bicycle Master Plan have identified 67.3 miles of planned trail improvements, including a proposed bicycle trail along the section of the Gage Canal that traverses through West Campus, eventually joining with an existing bikeway along Central Avenue (City of

Riverside 2007). The City proposes a pedestrian trail following Canyon Crest Drive/West Campus Drive from Blaine Street to Martin Luther King Boulevard, which would head eastward to join the proposed bicycle path along the Gage Canal. The City also proposes a bikeway extension along Chicago Avenue from Blaine Street to Oroblanco Avenue, adjacent to the western edge of West Campus. A bikeway is also proposed along Martin Luther King Boulevard/Canyon Crest Drive that would turn south after passing under the I-215/SR 60 freeway before linking up with a bikeway along Central Avenue.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Capital expenditures for the City's Parks, Recreation, and Community Services Department are budgeted in the General Fund, the Local Parks Fund, and the Regional Parks Fund. Neighborhood park improvements are funded through the Local Parks Fund, while regional park improvements are funded through the Regional Parks Fund. Major revenue sources include General Fund Revenues and Development Fees. Local Park Fee and Regional Park Fee revenues are dependent on development (City of Riverside 2017).

4.14.3 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Significance Criteria

UCR uses the following significance criteria questions related to recreation.

Would the proposed 2021 LRDP:

- a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?
- b) Require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

Additionally, for impacts to be considered significant, development of these new recreational facilities would also have to result in a significant physical environmental impact not already analyzed and disclosed in the other resource chapters of this Draft EIR.

Analysis Methodology

Impacts related to parks and recreational facilities were determined by evaluating whether the proposed 2021 LRDP campus population will increase use of existing park and recreational facilities and whether this would lead to the substantial deterioration or degradation of existing recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which would have an adverse physical effect on the environment, which was not considered as part of the proposed 2021 LRDP. In determining the level of significance, the analysis assumes that projects implemented under the proposed 2021 LRDP would comply with relevant federal and State laws and regulations. Substantial physical deterioration is recognized as a decline in the quality of current conditions of a park or facility beyond regular wear and tear.

2021 LRDP Objectives and Policies

The proposed 2021 LRDP contains objectives and policies relevant to parkland and recreational facilities:

Land Use (LU)

- Objective LU5 – Continue to grow on-campus student housing to 40 percent and increase student life facilities.
 - Policy: Provide increased housing capacity and student life facilities in existing student neighborhoods in the northern portions of East Campus.

Open Space (OS)

- Objective OS1 – Preserve and enhance major open spaces (malls, courtyards, streetscapes, quads, and pedestrian corridors), which contribute to the unique character and beauty of UCR.
 - Policy: Limit future campus development from intruding into major open spaces as defined by the Open Space Framework Diagram, while allowing for supporting elements like individual project site design, landscaping, signage, etc. but ensuring those are sensitively integrated.
- Objective OS3 – Provide opportunities to engage with informal, naturalized landscapes with a special focus on internal campus Open Space Reserve areas and the UCR Botanic Gardens.
 - Policy: Ensure safe, accessible entry points to informal landscape areas for passive recreational opportunities to benefit the entire campus population.

Mobility (M)

- Objective M2 – Invest in infrastructure to increase bicycle use and support other active transportation modes to integrate desired routes with the campus' and City's circulation framework.
 - Policy: Support and facilitate City-led initiatives to extend bikeways to campus from every direction, including routes proposed along Canyon Crest Drive, Martin Luther King Boulevard, and the Gage Canal.
 - Policy: Develop wayfinding systems to interconnect preferred bicycle routes and invest in safe and secure pathways along all bicycle routes.
 - Policy: Provide adequate support amenities to facilitate and encourage the use of bicycles and other alternative transportation modes.
 - Policy: Develop a comprehensive improvement plan for Campus Drive to improve function, safety, and utility for each mode of travel, as incremental growth occurs.
- Objective M3 – Emphasize safe and pleasing passage for pedestrians and bicycle riders through the careful, continued development, and integration of the campus' multi-modal circulation framework and its extensions into the immediate community.
 - Policy: Identify and address gaps in the existing non-motorized circulation network, both on-campus and in the adjacent community.
 - Policy: Implement University policies to improve pedestrian safety and encourage social interaction in zones of high pedestrian activity.

Impact Analysis

Impact REC-1 INCREASE THE USE OF EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD AND REGIONAL PARKS OR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES SUCH THAT SUBSTANTIAL PHYSICAL DETERIORATION OF THE FACILITY WOULD OCCUR OR BE ACCELERATED.

THE PROPOSED 2021 LRDP WOULD INCLUDE MOST EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND PARKLAND ON THE UCR CAMPUS AND INCREMENTALLY DEVELOP NEW RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND OPEN SPACES THAT WOULD ADEQUATELY SERVE THE CAMPUS POPULATION. THE PROPOSED 2021 LRDP WOULD NOT INCREASE THE USE OF EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD AND REGIONAL PARKS OR OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES SUCH THAT SUBSTANTIAL PHYSICAL DETERIORATION OF THOSE FACILITIES WOULD OCCUR OR BE ACCELERATED. IMPACTS RELATED TO INCREASED USE OF PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES WOULD BE LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT. NO MITIGATION MEASURES ARE REQUIRED.

Construction

Criterion a) assesses the impacts to parks and recreational facilities as a result of increased use. During construction, there would be a temporary increase in construction workers on campus. These construction workers would likely originate from an existing local pool of construction employees in the region and would not likely relocate their households as a consequence of the 2021 LRDP. Therefore, the increased employment of construction workers on campus would not result in an increase in the residential population of the area surrounding UCR. Accordingly, there would not be a corresponding demand or use of the existing parks and recreation facilities during this time as construction workers are more likely to use parks and recreation facilities near their places of residence. It is anticipated that construction workers would not use nearby parks during their lunch break; it is not likely they would leave the construction site for lunch, as lunch breaks are not typically long enough for workers to take advantage of such facilities and return to work within the typical 30- to 60-minute lunch break. Thus, project construction workers would not generate an increase in demand for park and recreation facilities such that it would result in the accelerated physical deterioration of a park or recreation facilities. Construction impacts related to an increased use of parks or recreational facilities under the proposed 2021 LRDP are considered to be **less than significant**. Construction impacts related to the actual construction of new parks and recreational facilities are addressed in Impact REC-2 below.

Operation – On-Campus

As discussed in Section 4.12, *Population and Housing*, the proposed 2021 LRDP would incrementally accommodate a net increase to the campus population of approximately 13,884 people by the 2035/2036 academic year. As discussed in Section 2.3.5.3, *Project Description*, the UCR Campus currently has seven outdoor recreational fields, and 211,061 gsf of indoor recreational facilities. While buildout of the proposed 2021 LRDP would remove some existing recreational facilities, the proposed 2021 LRDP would also incrementally develop an additional 97,740 gsf of indoor recreation space and four additional outdoor fields on the UCR campus to serve the increased campus population.

UCR BOTANIC GARDENS

Due to the proposed increase in campus population under the proposed 2021 LRDP, the UCR Botanic Gardens would be expected to have an increase in the number of annual visitors, events, and educational and research activities.

The proposed 2021 LRDP would create a UCR Botanic Gardens land use designation to encompass approximately 43.7 acres on East Campus. The predominant UCR Botanic Gardens land uses under the proposed 2021 LRDP would include demonstration gardens, habitat restoration and management areas, and incidental facilities, such as interpretive centers, seating and viewing areas, and other amenities typically consistent with a botanic garden program. Secondary permissible uses may include support facilities for the UCR Botanic Gardens and parking.

The existing UCR Botanic Gardens contain a series of pedestrian pathways that do not have a quantifiable capacity. Furthermore, increased pedestrian pathways are not subject to substantial physical deterioration from increased usage. The facility is also gated and can limit access if necessary, as occurred during campus COVID restrictions (UCR 2020f). Furthermore, existing policies described in 4.14.2 and the proposed 2021 LRDP include policies for continued maintenance and preservation of the UCR Botanic Gardens. The facility also requests visitor admission donations, which would therefore increase funding with increased visitors. Impacts related to potential increased use and physical deterioration of UCR Botanic Garden facilities would be **less than significant**.

UCR RECREATION AND ATHLETIC FACILITIES

Guidance for recreational facilities development needs can be found in “Space Planning Guidelines for Campus Recreational Sports Facilities” published by The National Intramural and Recreational Sports Association (NIRSA) in 2009. However, while this resource provides guidance of recreational facilities, there is no uniform standard available to determine adequate service. NIRSA maintains comparative data but not standards. There are wide variances in the use of facilities at different university campuses that depend on a multitude of factors such as campus location in urban or suburban settings or whether the campus supports Intercollegiate Athletics and day-to-day changes in activities.

Assuming the projected increase in campus population would be directly proportionate to the increase in visitors to on-campus recreational facilities, recreational facilities use would increase by about 48.4 percent. The increase in campus population would result likely in increased use of existing UCR recreational facilities.

UCR manages and maintains on-campus recreational facilities that are shared with UCR Athletics. On-campus facilities are heavily utilized but have been upgraded in recent years and undergo a regular maintenance program, consistent with existing UCR policies discussed in Section 4.14.2. UCR employs technicians, mechanics, and maintenance staff to maintain and repair fitness equipment, as well as heating, ventilation, and air conditioning equipment, plumbing, pools, and other recreational facility components that would provide services to any new recreational facilities developed under the proposed 2021 LRDP. A landscape and turf crew maintain the grass and synthetic turf fields. Management and maintenance of campus facilities would be provided throughout the implementation of the proposed 2021 LRDP. As discussed in Section 4.14.2, UCR tuition fees include a recreation center fee and recreation center expansion fee that would provide increased funding for maintenance and operational expenses associated with increased student enrollment and the use of recreation center.

UCR would increase its staff during the lifespan of the proposed 2021 LRDP as needed, including staff for recreational facilities and maintenance services. Additionally, new recreational facilities and spaces would be developed under the proposed 2021 LRDP in areas of campus designated Recreation & Athletics and student neighborhoods that would accommodate some of the increased demand for existing recreational facilities. The 2021 LRDP would develop an additional 97,740 gsf of

indoor recreation space and four additional outdoor fields on the UCR campus to serve the increased campus population. Furthermore, the 2021 LRDP further notes that development of the North District will incorporate outdoor recreation amenities in their planning in close coordination with student recreation. As such, because new recreational facilities are proposed and maintenance of existing facilities would continue to occur, substantial deterioration of on-campus athletic and recreational facilities is not anticipated. Therefore, impacts related to potential increased use and physical deterioration of existing on-campus recreation and athletic facilities would be **less than significant**.

CAMPUS OPEN SPACE NETWORK

The 2021 LRDP proposes a campus open space framework that represents the network of green spaces that together contribute to its unique character. As shown in Figure 2-1, this network includes the land use designations of Open Space Reserve and the UCR Botanic Gardens. The network of green spaces is also characterized by the interconnected framework of Primary Open Spaces, Secondary Open Spaces, and Planned Open Space in all the 2021 LRDP land use categories, as shown in LRDP Figure F3.4. Each of these open space designations represent a distinct typology of open space, with each playing a critical role in defining the overall campus organization. The 2021 LRDP proposes four types of open space: Open Space Reserve, UCR Botanic Gardens, Primary Open Spaces (Campus Malls, Streetscapes), Second Open Spaces (Minor Malls and Corridors, Plazas, Courtyards, Arcades). Each of these open space designations represent a distinct typology of open space. Many of these locations include pedestrian pathways, hiking paths, and social gathering locations, which do not have a quantifiable capacity. Furthermore, increased pedestrian pathways are not subject to substantial physical deterioration from increased usage.

The proposed 2021 LRDP emphasizes preserving and activating existing spaces, integrating new outdoor spaces, and providing shaded connections in the form of tree-lined pathways or arcades integrated into buildings. Objective and policies included in the proposed 2021 LRDP that are discussed above would direct this development.

As such, because new open space opportunities are proposed and maintenance of existing spaces would continue to occur, substantial physical deterioration of the campus open space network is not anticipated. Therefore, impacts related to potential increased use and physical deterioration of existing on-campus open space network would be **less than significant**.

CAMPUS BICYCLE AND TRAIL NETWORK

The proposed 2021 LRDP contains objective and policies to increase opportunities for enhanced and expanded bicycle and pedestrian pathways. The proposed 2021 LRDP would also direct the preservation of the UCR Botanic Gardens, including its existing trail network. Increased usage of bike paths and pedestrian facilities do not typically result in substantial deterioration, rather bike and pedestrian facilities are typically deteriorated by tree roots and natural phenomena. Additionally, increased use of bike paths would be in line with typical and appropriate bike path use. It is reasonable to assume the nominal increase would not result in substantial deterioration of the bike paths.

Because the proposed 2021 LRDP would direct new opportunities for bicycle and pedestrian pathways, connections, and improvements and maintenance of the existing bicycle network and trails would continue to occur, substantial deterioration of bicycle and pedestrian pathways is not anticipated to occur or be accelerated due to the proposed 2021 LRDP. Therefore, impacts related

to potential increased use and physical deterioration of existing on-campus bicycle and trail networks would be **less than significant**.

OVERALL ON-CAMPUS

While campus population growth assumed under the proposed 2021 LRDP would likely increase the use of existing campus parks or other recreational facilities, regular maintenance of such facilities under established parks and recreation programs, increased funding, and increased recreational space would avoid the potential for substantial physical deterioration. Pursuant to the UCOP Facilities Manual, the UCR construction and maintenance policy outlines procedures for preventative maintenance, general replacement and repair, electrical repairs, ventilation, plumbing, painting, and furniture/cabinetry work. In addition, UCR tuition fees would include a recreation center fee and recreation center expansion fee, which would provide increased funding for maintenance and operational expenses associated with increased student enrollment and the use of recreation center. Therefore, since regular maintenance of existing recreational facilities would continue to occur, substantial physical deterioration of on-campus recreational facilities is not anticipated. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

Operation – Off-Campus

The campus population would continue to have full access to on-campus parks and recreational facilities, which would reduce the need to use off-campus community facilities. However, the proposed 2021 LRDP would incrementally result in an increase in off-campus residents of approximately 6,395 people (13,884 net increase to the campus population – 7,489 new on-campus beds) by academic year 2035/2036. There are four State parks and two State Recreation Areas near the UCR campus that the campus population may utilize. Additionally, there are five off-campus parks near the UCR campus that the campus population may utilize. The closest off-campus parks to the UCR campus are Andulka Park, approximately 0.1 mile southwest of West Campus (approximately 1 mile from International Village), Islander Park, approximately 0.3 mile east of East Campus at the base of the Box Springs Mountains (approximately 0.3 mile from Glen Mor), and Bordwell Park, approximately 0.3 mile west of the West Campus (approximately 0.9 mile from International Village). Other parks near the UCR campus include Highlander Park, approximately 0.2 mile northeast of East Campus (approximately 0.2 mile from Falkirk Apartments) and Mt. Vernon Park, approximately 0.7 mile from East Campus (approximately 0.2 mile northeast of Glen Mor). However, because these facilities are not in the immediate vicinity of UCR, they are unlikely to be used by campus population on a regular basis, especially when considering UCR provides more, as well as a variety of different recreational facilities than is accessible at these regional and community parks. As described above, students are primarily expected to use on-campus recreational facilities. The closest off-campus parks to campus, such as Andulka Park and Bordwell Park have facilities such as basketball courts, tennis courts, and baseball fields. If certain facilities are being used (i.e., turf area, tennis courts), individuals may elect to participate in ongoing activities or choose alternate activities in the area. The impacts of increased use of parks would not result in substantial deterioration.

Park and recreational facility maintenance and acquisition needs in the region are regularly evaluated by jurisdictions with respect to population growth, locational needs, and budget. It is the responsibility of each jurisdiction to provide and maintain recreational facilities, and it is anticipated that this would occur pursuant to its General Plan and/or community plans. For example, as noted in the City of Riverside's Comprehensive Park, Recreation & Community Services Master Plan, the City identified several undeveloped parcels that could be considered for park development and

numerous opportunities for parkland improvements. As future residential development projects in various jurisdictions are approved, development fees for parks or donation of parkland (pursuant to the Quimby Act) would be required as part of the individual projects. Funding for maintenance of new and existing facilities is provided through property assessments and taxes that are distributed to jurisdictions.

It is anticipated the new campus population accommodated under the proposed 2021 LRDP would mostly utilize on-campus recreational facilities and to the extent they use off-campus facilities, they would use bicycle and trail networks in the region. Increased usage of bike paths does not typically result in substantial deterioration, rather bike facilities are typically deteriorated by tree roots and natural phenomena. Additionally, increased use of bike paths would be in line with typical and appropriate bike path use. It is reasonable to assume the nominal increase would not result in substantial deterioration of the bike paths. Furthermore, bicycle paths and trails would be subject to regular maintenance funded by taxes collected by the local jurisdiction. Fees collected by a city or county from new development under the Quimby Act may be used for trails. The proposed 2021 LRDP would not preclude implementation of any city or county parkland or trails, including the proposed City of Riverside bicycle trail along the section of the Gage Canal that traverses through West Campus. The maintenance of existing parkland, recreational facilities, and bicycle and trail networks would be funded by taxes collected by City and County jurisdictions, and the necessary funding and/or land to develop parkland to serve campus populations living off campus would be provided to local jurisdictions as part of the Quimby Act requirements during the development of new residences in order to meet regional parkland goals. The proposed 2021 LRDP would not result in substantial physical deterioration or accelerate the physical deterioration of existing off-campus parkland, community centers, or bicycle or trail networks, and impacts would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Significance After Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant without mitigation.

Impact REC-2 INCLUDE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES OR REQUIRE THE CONSTRUCTION OR EXPANSION OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES WHICH MIGHT HAVE AN ADVERSE PHYSICAL EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT.

THE PROPOSED 2021 LRDP WOULD INCREMENTALLY DEVELOP NEW ON-CAMPUS RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND OPEN SPACES, THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHICH MAY HAVE AN ADVERSE PHYSICAL EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS WOULD BE LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITHOUT ADDITIONAL MITIGATION.

The proposed 2021 LRDP anticipates that campus population growth would necessitate the need for new construction or expansion of park and recreational facilities. Development of new recreational facilities are one component of the overall LRDP program, and as such, are part of the whole of the action that is analyzed in this EIR.

The Recreation & Athletics land use category in the proposed 2021 LRDP permits construction or expansion of recreational facilities to accommodate intercollegiate athletics and campus recreation, such as large-scale indoor and outdoor athletic facilities, playfields, and courts. Secondary permissible uses in the Recreation & Athletics land use designation include parking, food service,

administrative areas, office and meeting space, and other supporting uses. Additionally, the proposed Student Neighborhood and Canyon Crest Gateway land use designations in the northern portions of East Campus could accommodate appropriately scaled recreation and athletic facilities.

The proposed 2021 LRDP would include approximately 28.7 acres specifically designated as Recreation & Athletics land. Large-scale recreation spaces would be consolidated, while other recreation spaces would be integrated among other land use designations. This would include the incremental development of an additional 97,740 gsf of indoor recreation space and four new outdoor fields which has been included as part of buildout of the proposed 2021 LRDP.

The Recreation & Athletics land uses would be concentrated in two areas in the northern portion of East Campus and include the SRC, the track facility, tennis courts, and the baseball stadium on Blaine Street. Additional neighborhood-scale facilities would be interspersed in student neighborhoods, as indicated in the Student Neighborhood land use, to improve student access, and create a more dynamic student experience by allowing access into the evenings and on weekends.

The 2021 LRDP proposes having up to 11 outdoor recreation fields by academic year 2035/2036, which is four more than what currently exists. Because outdoor recreation fields have a large physical footprint and are limited in the time in which they are intensely used, the proposed 2021 LRDP underscores the need to be strategic and flexible in providing adequate access to recreation amenities for a larger student population. Proposed campus development, including the development of the North District, and the redevelopment and densification of existing student housing complexes would incorporate outdoor recreation amenities in their specific planning in close coordination with Student Recreation.

Furthermore, the proposed 2021 LRDP also contains a policy to ensure safe, accessible entry points to informal landscape areas for passive recreational opportunities to benefit the entire campus population. The proposed 2021 LRDP would preserve and enhance open spaces such as the Carillon Mall and directs such open spaces to be extended outward towards the perimeter of the campus to connect the Academic Center to the edges of East Campus. The proposed 2021 LRDP also includes the creation of Citrus Mall extending west from Anderson Hall to a future extension of the Library Mall through the University Theater Plaza and the Olmsted arches. The Recreation Mall would continue to be developed and extended as the North District neighborhood is buildout. Together, these open space additions would increase landscape and pedestrian connectivity as future growth increases across East Campus.

The proposed 2021 LRDP includes extensions of key bicycle and pedestrian corridors where notable gaps exist, including the future Science Walk corridor, in order to create a pedestrian-focused connection between multiple research buildings in the southeast quadrant of the campus and a connection between South Campus Drive and Eucalyptus Drive. The proposed 2021 LRDP would direct access and connection improvements throughout the campus, plan for connection to on- and off-campus existing and proposed pedestrian and bicycle circulation paths, and improve pedestrian safety and experience along entrances and at gateways (see Section 4.15, *Transportation*). This would encourage and facilitate use of existing and future campus bicycle and pedestrian networks.

The impact from construction and operation of these new recreational facilities have been analyzed as part of the proposed 2021 LRDP buildout in this Draft EIR, and there would be no additional impacts. Therefore, impacts are considered to be **less than significant without additional mitigation**.

Mitigation Measures

No additional mitigation is required.

Significance After Mitigation

Impacts related to Recreation would be less than significant without additional mitigation.

4.14.4 Cumulative Impacts

A project's environmental impacts are "cumulatively considerable" if the "incremental effects of an individual project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects" (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15065[a][3]). The geographic context for the analysis of cumulative recreational impacts is Riverside County. The cumulative projects (see Table 4-1 in Section 4, *Environmental Impact Analysis*) include those that may occur as part of future development in accordance with the various jurisdictional General Plans, community plans, or specific plans that include park and recreational facilities.

This additional recreational space would be expected to reduce the anticipated campus population's need to use regional park and recreational facilities.

The proposed 2021 LRDP would incrementally result in an increase in off-campus residents of approximately 6,395 people by academic year 2035/2036. As described in Section 4.14, *Population and Housing*, the proposed 2021 LRDP off-campus population and park and recreational facility need would be distributed throughout the Inland Southern California region.

Deterioration of Existing Parks and Recreational Facilities

Cumulative, regional population growth would increase the use of parks and recreational facilities throughout Riverside County, as discussed in Table 4-1 and Table 4-2. Many recreational facilities do not all have quantifiable participant capacity and depend upon activities, which can vary on a day-to-day basis. If certain facilities are being used (i.e., soccer field), individuals may elect to participate in ongoing activities, wait for activities to end, or choose alternate activities in the area. While certain facilities have limited seating capacity, that capacity is not necessarily applicable for all events being hosted at that location, e.g., non-sporting entertainment. Increased usage of bike paths and pedestrian facilities do not typically result in substantial deterioration, rather bike and pedestrian facilities are typically deteriorated by tree roots and natural phenomena. Additionally, increased use of bike paths would be in line with typical and appropriate bike path use.

Additionally, as future cumulative residential development projects in various jurisdictions are approved, in-lieu fees for parks or donation of parkland (pursuant to the Quimby Act) would be required as part of the individual project. In addition, grants from State and county bond sources would be available to fund park and recreational facilities. These funding sources would provide maintenance and new, expanded, or improved neighborhood and community parkland and recreational facilities in the various jurisdictions to satisfy demand from future population growth. Funding for maintenance of those facilities would be provided through property assessments and taxes that are distributed to jurisdictions in the region. As discussed in Section 4.14.1, the City also maintains facility joint-use agreements with local school districts, Riverside City College, and UCR (for the Riverside Sports Complex).

Therefore, while cumulative population growth would increase the use of existing parks and recreational facilities, increased use would not cause substantial deterioration of the existing parks and recreational facilities and cumulative impacts (Impact REC-1) would be **less than significant, and the project's contribution would not be cumulatively considerable.**

Construction or Expansion of Recreational Facilities

It is anticipated that, to accommodate future cumulative demand for park and recreational facilities, new park and recreational facilities would be developed and constructed throughout the region. As described in Section 4.14.1, the County and City of Riverside have each identified potential, near-term projects to develop or expand parkland and trails, including the multi-use, multi-county Santa Ana River Trail and the Gage Canal Trail Project north of campus. In addition, some existing parks and recreational facilities may be improved or redeveloped to be able to provide universal access. However, the renovation of existing facilities or construction of new facilities, other facilities planned throughout the region.

Local jurisdictions require environmental review and documentation pursuant to CEQA for parks and recreation projects, as well as analysis of those projects for consistency with the goals, policies, and recommendations of their general plans. In general, compliance with federal, State, and local regulations would preclude incremental impacts associated with new construction or expansion of new parks or recreational facilities. As described in Section 4.12, *Population and Housing*, the project growth would not exceed regional growth projections and induce additional services, such as recreation.

Park and recreational facility projects implemented as part of the proposed 2021 LRDP would adhere to the policies of the proposed 2021 LRDP, UCR development guidelines, and applicable federal and State regulations to address potentially significant impacts. Therefore, cumulative impacts related to the construction or expansion of parks and recreational facilities (Impact REC-2) would be **less than significant, and the project's contribution would not be cumulatively considerable.**

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