

City of Banning

Parks and Recreation Master Plan



2010



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Section One: Introduction

This Parks and Recreation Master Plan (Master Plan) is based on the vision that parks, recreation facilities, programs, and trails are important resources within the City of Banning. These resources enhance community health, enrich the lives of residents, and contribute to a unique community identity and quality of life. The Master Plan is consistent with the 2004 General Plan's goals, policies, and programs.

Some of the key questions that will be discussed and answered in this Master Plan are: What recreational facilities and programs does Banning have? Who uses the City's facilities and programs? What role does parks and recreation have in the lives of Banning residents? What type of facilities and programs does the City need? Where will these facilities and programs be located?

Through a comprehensive inventory of the public recreation resources available in Banning, and an understanding of resident demand, the Master Plan provides a blueprint for how to meet the anticipated recreation needs of the community and to enhance quality of life for all Banning residents now and in the future.

1.1 Purpose of the Master Plan

The purpose of the Master Plan is to provide a guide for the creative, orderly development and management of recreation facilities and programs for the City. Over the years the City of Banning has actively undertaken a variety of planning efforts pertaining to individual park master plans, land use studies, and specific plans. This Master Plan builds on many of these previous planning efforts while obtaining new community input that has resulted in a current understanding of recreation needs and opportunities unique to Banning.

1.2 Context

Historically Banning served as a stagecoach and railroad stop between the Arizona territories and Los Angeles. This history has contributed to the present day spirit of pioneer resourcefulness and "can do" attitude that is still evident in the community today. Banning is a friendly community with a small town atmosphere. A wide variety of relatively affordable housing is available.

Much of the growth in the recent past has been due to the age-restricted community of Sun Lakes Country Club located in the southwest corner of the City. Other new housing projects in the north and western portions of the community have been greatly affected by the recent economic slow down. A number of specific plans are in place but the timing of actual development is unknown due to the uncertainty of the economy and availability of infrastructure.

Many of the parks are well used and tired looking. There are two (2) very popular new recreation amenities at Replier Park, the Aquatic Center and the Skate Park, which were both completed in the past few years.

Physical Setting

The City of Banning is strategically located along Interstate 10 in the San Gorgonio Pass between two major employment areas, the Inland Empire to the west and the Coachella Valley to the east.

Clean clear air, the dramatic winds and weather patterns, and the memorable and inspiring scenic vistas of both Mt. San Gorgonio and Mt. San Jacinto (the two tallest peaks in Southern California) coupled with location and affordability have made the City of Banning a logical choice for snowbirds, retirees, and local commuters.

History

The City, incorporated in 1913, has a rich and colorful history. Various tribes of Indians, notably the Serano and Cahuilla, were well established in the region when Mexican and Spanish expeditions reached the area around 1774. It is believed that a pre-historic lake existed here since a bone fossil of a Mastodon of the Pliocene Age was discovered in 1965 (Banning Daily Record, May 19, 1965). By 1824, the San Gabriel Mission Fathers established a branch of the Mission at the highest point in the Pass, along the foothills northwest of Banning, where they raised cattle, sheep and pursued land cultivation. By that time, the area was known as Rancho San Gorgonio, so named by the padres after St. Gorgonio, a Latin martyr.

In the 1860's James Gilman came to the West Coast from New Hampshire. In 1869, he built Banning's first permanent landmark now on the National Register of Historic Places, Gilman Ranch. In 1871 he married Martha "Mattie" Benoist Smith. The Gilman Ranch was ultimately used as a stage stop by the Colorado Stage & Express Line on its route to the Colorado River, where gold had been discovered. The route ran through the foothills a half-mile north of downtown Banning, then north of Cabazon and Whitewater, which was the last stop before reaching Palm Springs (Dos Palmas).

The railroad replaced the stagecoach in 1876, but Banning is still known as "STAGECOACH TOWN, U.S.A." and is famous for its annual Stagecoach Days Celebration featuring a parade, carnival and rodeo.

The City is named in honor of General Phineas T. Banning, who traveled over the Mormon trail from Salt Lake to San Bernardino and Los Angeles. General Banning also figures prominently in the history of the town of Wilmington, California. He developed a shipping company there between San Pedro and Los Angeles, as well as operating the stage line from Wilmington to Yuma, Arizona through the Banning Pass.

Demographic Summary

The benchmark data most commonly employed for population in the U.S. is the Decennial Census. This is a commonly accepted database, which describes the make-up of a community and how it is changing over time, using many demographic factors, such as age, household size, ethnicity and income. The 2000 Census data is the most recent available and is now nine years out of date. Since that time, Banning has experienced growth of over 20 percent. Therefore, estimates of the 2009 population characteristics prepared by *Claritas, Inc.* are also included to define more recent trends. It should be noted that these data are based on estimates prepared by *Claritas* and do not represent as reliable a benchmark as the data from the census. Exhibit 1.2-1 compares measures of growth since the 2000 census data and as indicated by the *Claritas* estimates for 2009. Specific characteristics of the City of Banning's population are highlighted and compared with aggregate data for Riverside County.

Table 1.2-1: City Population Growth Compared to County (2000 to 2009)

	City of Banning			Riverside County		
	2000	2009	Trend	2000	2009	Trend
Total Population	23,562	28,457	↑ 20.8%	1,545,387	2,107,653	↑ 36.4
Median Age	40.7	38.2	↓ 6.1%	33.1	32.1	↓ 3.0%
Persons per Household	2.60	2.64	↑ 1.5%	2.98	3.06	↑ 2.7%
Median Household Income	\$32,076	\$43,595	↑ 35.9%	\$42,887	\$57,929	↑ 35.1%
Median Housing Value	\$110,000	\$211,431	↑ 92.2	\$146,500	\$282,673	↑ 93.0%

The City of Banning is fairly ethnically diverse and has a profile similar to the County as a whole. The percentage of white population in the City in 2009 (59.3 percent) is similar to that found in the County (59.1 percent). The fastest growing ethnic population in Banning is the Hispanic population, which grew from 23.3 percent in 1990 to an estimated 36.9 percent in 2009. Riverside County estimates indicate that the Hispanic population represented 44.2 percent of the total County population in 2009. The City's proportion of homeowners has increased significantly between 1990 and 2009 from 65.5 percent to 73.4 percent and is somewhat above that in the County, which was estimated to be 70.2 percent in 2009. The estimated median housing value of \$211,431 in Banning in 2009 is slightly lower than the median value of

\$282,673 in the County as a whole. Median rental rates in the City were also lower than those in Riverside County in 2000 (\$564 in Banning compared with \$660 in the County).

Table 1.2-2: City Population by Age Compared to County (2009)

Population by Age (2009)	City of Banning	Riverside County
Under 5 years	7.1%	8.1%
5 to 9 years	6.6%	7.6%
10 to 14 years	6.6%	7.7%
15 to 17 years	4.2%	4.8%
18 to 20 years	3.9%	4.5%
21 to 24 years	4.6%	5.8%
25 to 34 years	13.8%	16.2%
35 to 44 years	10.1%	13.8%
45 to 54 years	9.2%	12.3%
55 to 64 years	8.6%	8.1%
65 and over	25.4%	11.1%

The percentage of households with children was 27.8% in 2009. This is significantly below Riverside County which had 43.0% of households with children under 18 in 2009. The varying rates of participation in recreation activities by the different demographic segments of the

population are taken into account when preparing the demand and needs projections. Banning has a below average proportion of population under 18 years of age which is reflected in the significantly smaller proportion of households with children. There is also an above average proportion of population over 65 years of age. This older population is primarily living in age-restricted housing developments, which have many private recreation amenities within the development. The homeownership rate in Banning is slightly above average and home values, rents, and income levels are somewhat below average. These demographic characteristics help define the demand profile for the various types of City recreation facilities.

Exhibit 1.2-3 incorporates estimates of the population base in the City of Banning from 1990 through 2009, with projections to 2035 as prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). Population as reported in the 2000 Census is 23,562. Population growth over the ten-year period from 1990 to 2000 averaged 1.37 percent per year compounded or an average of 299 persons per year. The most recent estimate of population and housing units, prepared by the State of California, Department of Finance, shows population increasing to 28,457 as of January 2009, an annual increase of 559 persons since the 2000 census. The City Planning Department projects that the City will have a build-out population of 67,787, which indicates an additional population of almost 40,000 persons will be added to the City by the time it reaches build-out.

Table 1.2-3: Population Estimates and Projections

CITY OF BANNING POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS					
Year	Population	Annual Change		Households	Population/ Household
		Number	Percent (cpd)		
<u>Census*</u>					
1990	20,570			7,431	2.72
2000	23,562	299	1.37	8,923	2.60
2009**	28,457	559	2.18	10,643	2.64
<u>Projections</u>					
2015***	42,121	2,277	6.75	14,616	2.85
2020***	47,683	1,112	2.51	17,127	2.75
2025***	53,713	1,206	2.41	20,197	2.63
2030***	59,392	1,136	2.03	22,794	2.57
2035***	63,787	879	1.44	24,668	2.56
Build-Out****	67,697	n.a	n.a	n.a.	n.a.
Sources: * 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population. ** State of California, Department of Finance estimate. *** SCAG Adopted 2008 RTP Growth Forecast by City. ****City of Banning General Plan					

The projections prepared by SCAG show population growing to 47,683 by 2020. This is the year used for the projections of demand for recreation facilities in Banning presented in this analysis. Due to the current economic slowdown, the 2020 target year for achieving this level of population may not be realistic, however, growth can be monitored in the near future and the year in which this level of demand will be reached can be determined to adjust the time frame in which the additional facilities will be needed – essentially when almost 20,000 more people have been added in the City.

In summary, Banning is a City which is expected to experience higher rates of growth in the future than they have over the past 19 years, with potential growth of an additional 20,000 residents within the City limits over the next 11 plus years. The demographic profile of the City is expected to remain fairly stable over the next ten years based on planned housing developments for which information is available. There are plans for additional age restricted communities within the future development as well as moderately priced housing for families. It is expected that Banning will experience a slowly increasing ethnic diversity. Household sizes should remain stable or rise slightly in the near future and the percentage of children under 18 years of age could increase somewhat. As development materializes and the results of the 2010 census become available, it will be possible to adjust the projections of facility demand utilizing the participation rates from the telephone survey as tabulated by selected demographic measures.

1.3 Relationship to Other Documents

As described previously, the General Plan's goals, policies and programs help to guide the Master Plan. In addition to the General Plan, there are a number of other existing documents and plans that relate to the Master Plan and provide significant input regarding parks and recreation. Each of these documents and plans are briefly discussed below, along with a description of their relationship to the Master Plan.

The City of Banning General Plan

The Parks and Recreation Element of the General Plan

Prepared in 2004, the Parks and Recreation Element was intended to plan and provide for a diverse and integrated parks and recreation system. The element includes an inventory of existing parks, trails and recreational amenities, as well as an assessment of other suitable lands to be incorporated into the system. This element also includes a section on bikeways and trails, which have the potential to service as an essential component of the park and recreation system within the City enhancing the quality of life and adding to recreational opportunities. The element also provides implementation strategies and describes potential funding sources. The goals, policies and programs set forth in this Element help to plan for and provide sufficient parkland and recreational space that reflects and is responsive to the needs of the City.

The Land Use Element of the General Plan

This element of the General Plan provides for sufficient and appropriately located public facilities to serve the need of the City's residents, businesses and visitors. Some public facilities are not under the control of the City, such as schools and fire stations. Open space land uses are discussed in the Land Use Element which includes lands preserved for natural resources, lands preserved for hillside preservation, and lands preserved for recreation. Under the Land Use Designations for Resources and Hillside Preservation it states that this may include passive parks and trails. The parks category includes lands for existing and proposed City parks; and lands for existing and proposed golf courses. The element states that there are 346.6 park acres developed and 877.5 acres of vacant land (Private parks, the Counties Gilman Ranch &

Museum, and the undeveloped Smith Creek property are included in the General Plan's number of 346.6 park acres developed.)

Downtown Revitalization Plan

In August 2006, the City entered into a 2-year contract for assistance with the Downtown revitalization. During the term of the contract, the Banning Cultural Alliance is to provide the following services:

- Develop a 5-Year Downtown Revitalization District Implementation Plan;
- Create, Develop and Implement a Downtown Marketing and Promotion Plan;
- Produce and present an annual "Art Hop"
- Produce and present an annual Western Art show in cooperation with Stagecoach Days; and
- Develop an artistic opportunities program for youth to develop safe gang-free activities through art.

The Downtown Revitalization Plan currently is assisting businesses with grant opportunities to improve their exterior appearance.

Smith Creek Ranch Park Master Plan

The Stagecoach Days Committee was looking to secure a site for the annual Stagecoach Days celebration in 1989 and approached the City Council with their idea to acquire and develop the Smith Creek property. The City acquired the site from the owners, Mr. And Mrs. Tomas Lozano, who donated a large portion of the site and sold the remaining land to the City in 1991. The planning process for the site was initiated in January 1992 and after a series of meetings and community workshops, the Master Plan was developed.

A Master Plan was created in 1993 for a 150-Acre Community Equestrian Park and associated golf course. The Master Plan included a review of the site, preparation of conceptual studies and a preliminary development plan; participation in staff and community workshops; and a Design Development Report indicating design intent, estimated development costs, environmental impacts, and phasing strategy.

The Smith Creek Ranch Park Master Plan proposes the following recreation elements to be included at the site; equestrian arena, stables, equestrian trails, equestrian staging area, driving range, tennis courts, swimming pool, lake, camping, amphitheater, concessions building, restrooms, and a community center. A golf course, commercial retail areas, a restaurant and hotel were also proposed for the area surrounding the park. SCE easements, storm channel improvements, as well as sewer and water improvements will be needed if this site is developed.

Parks and Recreation Master Plan (1990)

This Master Plan, prepared in 1990, was a result of concentrated efforts from the Community Task Force, Director of Community Services, City staff, and the consultant team. The Master Plan is focused on organizing Parks and Recreation Services based on community needs, enhancing park facilities, and acquiring land and developing new parks as the population changes and needs increase. The study included two workshops with the Task Force, User Group Surveys from thirteen organizations, and analysis of existing conditions.

In 1990, the divisions of Community Services included: administration, parks, recreation, transit, senior citizens, and airport. At the time of this study there were five (5) developed parks in the City; Repplier Park, Sylvan Park, Pass Valley Park (now called Roosevelt Williams Park), Carpenter Hamilton Park and Lions Park. The report's projected population for Banning in 2010 was 85,590, well above the actual population in 2009 of 28,457.

Recommendations for recreation amenities that should be provided according to park classification were identified. The City was divided into five (5) sections or service areas for the needs assessment. Recommendations from the 1990 Master Plan that have been implemented include: the development of Dysart Park as a special event facility, and the development of Richard Sanchez Park as a neighborhood park. Recommendations from 1990 that have not been implemented include: acquiring a portion of the County-owned Gilman Ranch and Museum site, developing the Smith Creek property, and developing a trail network throughout the City.

1.4 Key Issues

Based on the needs assessment component of this project, a set of key issues has been identified to guide the process of developing the Master Plan. These issues are the focus of the goals, policies, and recommendations set forth in this Master Plan. The key issues identified are:

- Improve the quality of recreational facilities and programs to meet current and future needs of the City residents;
- Increase parkland acreage;
- Provide for current and future recreation needs identified by the 2009 needs assessment including; baseball fields (youth), dog parks, equestrian facilities, football fields (youth), picnic tables, skate park, soccer fields (youth), softball fields (adult), and tennis courts;
- Trails and Connectivity: 1) bike paths on streets and off road trails, 2) equestrian staging areas and trails, and 3) pedestrian trails and linkages throughout community; and
- Evaluate budget for Community Services Department: 1) to provide quality programs, 2) to hire adequate support staff, and 3) to maintain parks and facilities.

1.5 Approach and Document Organization

This Master Plan provides a blueprint for the planning, and development of recreation facilities and programs now and into the future. In order to establish this blueprint, the Master Plan process included an extensive inventory of existing parks, facilities, and recreation programs provided in the City. In addition, the Master Plan summarizes and incorporates the results of a community involvement and outreach process that ensures the community's vision for recreation and parks are met. The heart of the Master Plan is a detailed community needs assessment, which is based on the results of numerous forms of community outreach and input. The community's needs are compared with the City's inventory of existing facilities and programs to establish service gaps, surpluses and deficiencies, priorities and recommendations for recreation, parks, trails, and programs.

The Master Plan document is organized into the following sections:

Section Two: Existing Recreation Facilities

Understanding the existing conditions in the community is an essential first step in the Master Plan process. Section Two provides an inventory of city recreation facilities and other recreation facilities open to the public and includes discussion of public school facilities, private recreation facilities and a listing of other publicly owned lands within and surrounding the City limits. A brief discussion on possible opportunity sites is also included in this section

Section Three: Recreation Programs

Section Three provides an inventory of City recreation programs and services and a discussion of other recreation programs and services open to the public through private and non-profit providers. Section Three also includes the needs assessment for recreation classes and activities, and recommendations for the recreation programs offered to the community.

Section Four: Recreation Facility Needs Assessment

Section Four provides a detailed assessment of the recreation facility needs in Banning. Using the existing conditions and program needs assessment described in Sections Two and Three as a base of information, data from the community was obtained to develop an understanding of the demand for various facilities. The Needs Assessment utilizes the following needs assessment tools to generate this understanding:

Community Outreach: Information gathered from Banning residents and stakeholders through a focus group, citywide telephone survey, sports organization data, and a community workshop. The citywide survey provides current, statistically valid information specific to Banning that provides detailed information on the types of recreation facilities and programs most often utilized by Banning residents. A total of 200 randomly selected, geographically distributed telephone interviews were completed with adult household heads living in the City of Banning representing over 500 community residents of all ages and ethnicities.

Recreation Demand and Needs Analysis: Quantitative evaluation of Banning facility needs based on the statistically valid Resident Telephone Survey, facility inventory, relevant demographics, and sports organization data.

Service Area Analysis: Evaluation of where parkland is located and how it is distributed throughout Banning compared to current and future residential land uses.

Acreage Analysis: Evaluation of parkland acreage needs in Banning based on the General Plan standard of 5 acres/1,000 population, identified recreation needs, and available parkland supply.

Program Analysis: Understanding program needs and supply and how these influence facility needs.

Section Five: Recreation Facility Recommendations

Section Five provides recommendations with respect to existing and proposed parks, unimproved parkland, and joint use and collaborative or partnering opportunities. Recommendations are intended to address the recreation facility needs identified in the Facility Needs Assessment section and are the result of analysis of existing inventory, analysis of demand, community input, and consideration of established goals and policies.

As referenced above, the recommendations within the Master Plan are organized by the following five goals:

1. Improve the Quality of Recreation Facilities and Programs
2. Increase Parkland Acreage
3. Provide for Current and Future Recreation Needs Identified
4. Provide Trails and Connectivity throughout the City
5. Increase Budget and Support for Community Services Department

Costs to develop new parks and facilities recommended are included in this Section.

Section Two:

Existing Recreation Facilities

To some, parkland is an active sports field; others have images of passive green spaces where one can walk, rest, and enjoy nature; still others may envision parks as places for community gatherings and events. Indeed, parks are used for all of these purposes. Recreational facilities are used for a multitude of purposes by people from all walks of life. Accordingly, the needs of park users are so diverse that an individual recreational facility cannot typically meet the recreational needs of all users. Therefore, a diverse system of facilities is necessary to provide a wide range of recreational opportunities. Existing publicly and privately operated recreational facilities, both inside and outside the City of Banning, offer a wide range of recreational experiences.

This portion of the Master Plan provides an overview of existing recreation facilities in and around Banning. Facility types are defined and briefly described and portions of the recreation system are quantified. Additional issues affecting recreational facilities such as large scale events, joint use of public schools, and sports organization usage are also discussed.

2.1 Park Definition

Title 17, of the Banning Municipal Code describes open space and parks as:

“Open Space - Parks (OS-PA). Allows public and private parks and recreational facilities, including golf courses, tot lots, dog parks, neighborhood, community and regional parks, sports fields, and passive parks.”

For purposes of this Master Plan report, the term “park” is broadly defined. This report will use the term “park” and “recreation facility” interchangeably and, consistent with the General Plan, the terms refer to all six City park types described in section 2.3.

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

2.2 New Parks and Recreation Facilities Since Previous Master Plan

Since 1990, when the previous Master Plan was adopted, the City has pursued and/or facilitated the design and implementation of several recreation facility projects. The following is a list of public facilities added to the park and recreation system between 1990 and 2009:

- Dysart Park
- Replier Park Aquatic Center
- Skate Park At Replier Park
- Richard Sanchez Park

These facilities represent an addition of over 20 gross acres to the park system. There have been some improvements in the existing parks since 1990. For example, the gymnasium in the community center at Replier Park recently received new basketball court flooring.

2.3 Park Types

Parks can be classified by type based on their size, function and character. The General Plan (2004) contains six park type classifications: 1) Tot Lots/Mini Parks/Pocket Parks or Plazas; 2) Neighborhood Parks; 3) School Parks; 4) Community Parks; 5) Regional Parks; and 6) Special Use Park Lands.

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

The following are brief descriptions of Banning's park classification categories from the 2004 General Plan, Parks and Recreation Element:

Tot Lots, Mini Parks, Pocket Parks and Plazas

Mini parks or pocket parks are 0.5 to three acres in size, and are typically used for limited, isolated or unique purposes. They are generally very popular in new housing developments and are sometimes called "tot lots" or "sitting parks." Facilities vary depending on the location and function of the park, but generally they are not designed for structured or organized play. In addition to the traditional residential setting, mini parks may be situated in office, business or commercial centers, and utilized as a space for rest, relaxation and socializing. They may also be located inside a neighborhood, within or in close proximity to apartment complexes, townhouse developments, senior housing or other development that requires recreational space. The needs assessment prepared for the Parks Master Plan (1990) identified the need for acquisition of parkland for development of additional pocket parks in the City.

Neighborhood Parks

The typical size of neighborhood parks ranges from about five to ten acres, and is dependent on available land and the size and relationship of the neighborhood to be served. Neighborhood parks remain the basic unit of the park system. They are intended to provide for the active and passive recreation needs of nearby residents, serving as a social focus of the - neighborhood. Neighborhood parks are generally located within walking distance of residences. Park facilities are usually oriented toward the recreational needs of children, but may also include volleyball courts, half-size basketball courts, and picnic and play areas that serve all age groups. Restrooms or off-street parking are also usually available. Neighborhood parks are an important feature within a community, and should be designed to provide for a wide range of leisure and recreational activities. The design of neighborhood parks must carefully consider the physical proximity to adjacent homes, while avoiding adverse impacts to surrounding lands from noise, traffic or lights. They should be located on public streets to facilitate convenient access, and designed to address a full range of safety and security issues. In particular, they should serve as a focal point within a neighborhood, attracting nearby residents and visitors for social activity, special events and to help develop a sense of community.

Community Parks

Community parks provide active and passive recreation opportunities on a larger scale than neighborhood parks. The desirable size for community parks ranges from 20 to 50 acres, and they are designed to serve an area within a three to five-mile radius. Community parks serve all

ages. Facilities may include low-intensity or passive recreational opportunities, lighted fields, tennis and sports courts, swimming pools and areas or buildings for community festivals and civic events, as well as for organized indoor sport and athletic competitions. Generally, restrooms and off-street parking are provided. While community parks serve larger areas of the City than do neighborhood parks, they often also fulfill a neighborhood function.

Regional Parks

Regional parks are usually at least 50 acres in size and serve the entire City or region. While regional parks can provide for varying intensities of recreational activity, a portion of the park is generally maintained in a natural setting for passive recreation use or preservation of the environment. Facilities within regional parks are similar to those in community parks, often on a larger scale, or including active or organized recreational activities that would not fit in a community park. Regional parks may also include natural areas that provide passive recreational opportunities in a more natural environment. This distinguishes regional parks from natural resource areas that are essentially open space conservation areas, where "use" is incidental to their conservation and protection.

Special Use Park Lands

Special use lands are most often linked to special events or types of activities, and can vary greatly in size and amenities. These lands can include fair grounds, public riding stables and facilities, skate parks or similar recreational facilities whose function is very specific. These types of parks can also be combined with other parks, and occupy a portion of a larger park area.

School Parks

This classification consists of parks or playgrounds built "adjacent to but separate from" educational facilities that may serve either a neighborhood or a larger area. Park facilities on school grounds may be equivalent to neighborhood parks (as described above), but may also include sports fields for soccer or baseball.

2.4 Existing City Recreation Facilities

Responses regarding what facilities are the most often used, from those polled in the Citywide telephone survey, were Replier Park and Senior Center (33%), Sylvan Park (12%), Sun Lakes (10%), Beaumont Parks Mentions (8%), Bogart Park (4%), Lions Park (3%), and Coombs Middle School (3%). The remaining parks mentioned each garnered less than 2% of the responses received. Exhibit 2-4.1 is a map showing the location of each park and Exhibit 2-4.2 is a matrix that describes size and features of each of the seven (7) parks operated and maintained by the City of Banning.

In addition to City's public parks, the City has two other facilities; the Armory Site and the Sportsman's Club. The City currently leases both properties to private organizations. The Armory Site is listed and discussed later in this section under Opportunity Sites.

There are also several joint use public school facilities in the City's inventory of recreational facilities which are listed in Exhibit 2.5-1.

Park Acreage

The total acreage of developed parkland in Banning is 66.67 acres, as summarized in Exhibit 2.4-2. The parkland acreage total is made up of active and passive recreational areas. These areas contain features such as sports fields, picnic and play areas, parking lots and other facilities including structures.

Tot Lots, Mini Parks, Pocket Parks and Plazas

Carpenter-Hamilton Park is a 0.33 acre park located at the Banning City Hall. This is the only mini park in the City. The park includes a Veteran's memorial, benches and fountains.

Exhibit 2.4-1: Map of Existing Recreation Facilities in Banning

LEGEND

CITY OF BANNING PARKS

- 1 Carpenter-Hamilton Park (at City Hall)
- 2 Dysart Park
- 3 Lions Park
- 4 Repplier Park
- 5 Richard Sanchez Park
- 6 Roosevelt Williams Park
- 7 Sylvan Park

CITY OF BANNING COMMUNITY CENTERS

- ★ Community & Senior Center

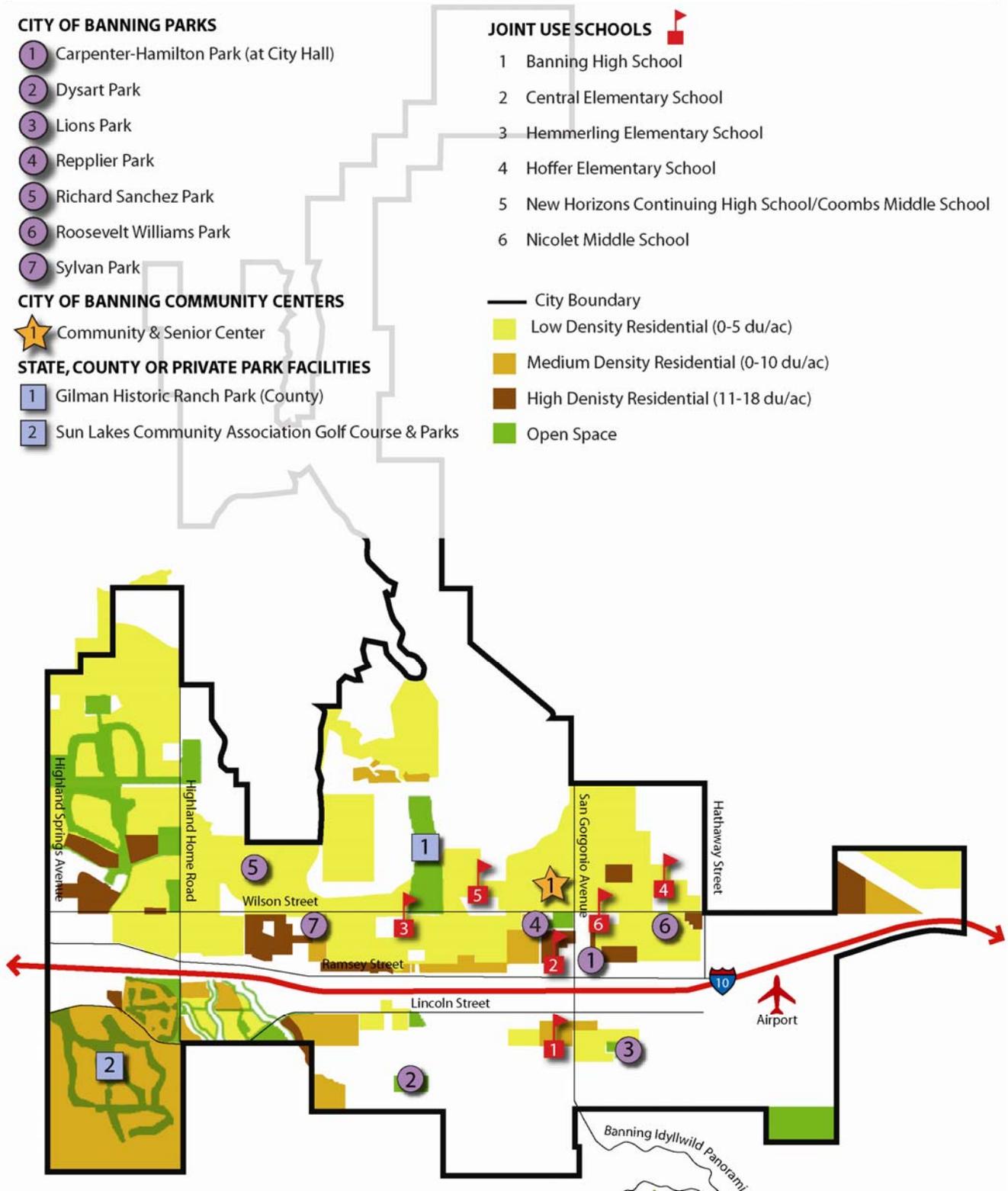
STATE, COUNTY OR PRIVATE PARK FACILITIES

- 1 Gilman Historic Ranch Park (County)
- 2 Sun Lakes Community Association Golf Course & Parks

JOINT USE SCHOOLS

- 1 Banning High School
- 2 Central Elementary School
- 3 Hemmerling Elementary School
- 4 Hoffer Elementary School
- 5 New Horizons Continuing High School/Coombs Middle School
- 6 Nicolet Middle School

- City Boundary
- Low Density Residential (0-5 du/ac)
- Medium Density Residential (0-10 du/ac)
- High Density Residential (11-18 du/ac)
- Open Space



Existing Recreation Resources

Community Parks

There are four (4) community parks in Banning. These parks include sports facilities, and generally serve the needs of the entire community.

Dysart Park is approximately 20 acres in size and is largely undeveloped. A large portion of the park is used as an informal dog park to exercise and walk dogs of nearby residents. The park has an equestrian arena with support buildings, bleachers, and parking. Dysart is also home to the City's community gardens program. The City's most popular community event, Stagecoach Days, is held at Dysart Park in September every year.

Lions Park is widely used by the baseball and softball organizations in Banning. The two baseball fields and one softball field is heavily used for games and practice by the City's youth baseball/softball program. The Pass Redskins League (youth football) uses the outfield for football practice. The Banning High School Varsity Softball and Baseball Teams also use these fields for games.

Replier Park is Banning's 'Central Park' and is home to most of the recreation facilities in the City limits. The Aquatic Center opened in 2008 and includes a competition pool and a recreation spray play area that is very popular with the young children in the City. An amphitheater is located in the park and can accommodate up to 3,000 people. The City hosts the Summer in the Park concert series, the Holiday Celebration/Santa Visits, and Teen Band Contests at the amphitheater. The amphitheater is also rented out to private organizations for religious events, holiday events, and private parties. The City plans to renovate the amphitheater in the future. The Banning Senior Center is well used by seasoned citizens. The center offers assistance with legal advice, tax assistance, and health related advice. The free lunch program and community dances are the highest attended programs offered by the Banning Senior Center. The City's only Community Center is also located in Replier Park. The community center is the location for the Community Services Department offices, conference room, gymnasium (1 full court basketball), and a kitchen. The popular skate park is located on the west corner of the park and is highly utilized by the teen population in Banning. The Police Department's youth program also meets at this site for informal meetings and activities. Replier Park also includes a playground, picnic facilities with barbeques, a lighted

softball field, and two lighted tennis courts, as well as parking and restrooms. The outfield area of the softball field is used for soccer practice.

Although Roosevelt Williams Park is only 5.5 acres it is considered a community park because it provides many community related recreation opportunities including the Boys and Girls Club. The park is also host to many community events – such as the Easter Egg Hunt. Additional facilities include a lighted pedestrian trail that meanders through the park, an outdoor basketball court, playground, and picnic tables. The open grass areas are utilized for informal soccer games and open play.

Regional Parks and Special Use Park Lands

There are currently no Regional Parks or Special Use Park Lands owned and operated by the City of Banning.

School Parks

There are currently no School Parks owned and operated by the City of Banning.

2.5 Joint Use Public School Facilities

There are seven (7) campuses in the Banning Unified School District. A detailed Joint Use Agreement between the City and the Banning Unified School District was executed in 2009 and describes general responsibilities and benefits of each party regarding the use of both City and District facilities. The Agreement and state law allow the School District and the City to cooperate with each other for the purposes of improving facilities and for organizing, promoting and conducting recreation and education programs for children and adults. While this Agreement is a significant step toward the utilization of schools as recreational facilities, each facility will need more detailed and specific agreements to implement a true joint use program.

Please refer to Exhibit 2.2-1 for the locations of public schools and Exhibit 2.3-1 for a list of recreation facilities used by sports organizations for games on school property.

Exhibit 2.5-1: Joint Use Schools/Recreation Inventory

CITY OF BANNING RECREATION FACILITIES AT SCHOOLS		PARK FACILITIES			SPORTS FACILITIES									
		Playground / Tot Lot	Picnic Shelters / Gazebos	Picnic Tables	Baseball	Basketball (indoor-in Gymnasium)	Basketball (outdoor)	Concession Building	Football	Gymnasium	Softball	Soccer Field	Tennis Court	Volleyball (Sand)
KEY	CITY RECREATION FACILITIES													
JOINT USE SCHOOLS														
1	Banning High School		2	20		2	8			1		8		
2	Central Elementary School	2		6			3							
3	Coombs Middle School			35	3P		4P		1P					2
4	Hemmerling Elementary School	2	1	30						2P		1overlay		
5	Hoffer Elementary School	1	1	25	1P		2					1overlay		
6	Nicolet Middle School			10	1	1P	8	1	1	1	2P	2overlayP	4	

NOTE: Nicolet Middle School's baseball field and football field is used by Banning High School teams.

DEFINITIONS

P = Practice Field/Court

Used for Games by Organized Sports Leagues

Many of the joint use schools are used for practice by the local sports organizations, but rarely used for games. When the Banning High School expansion project is completed it will be important for the City to negotiate joint use for use and maintenance of the new recreation opportunities available.

2.6 Other Recreation Facilities Open to the Public

The Gilman Historic Ranch and Wagon Museum is a Riverside County owned park and is of great historic and recreation value in Banning. The park is approximately 160 acres and includes a historic ranch house, wagon museum, hiking trails and open space. In 2009, the Gilman Ranch and Wagon Museum has undergone improvements to make it more visitor friendly, but at the same time preserve its historic perspective. Visitors can partake in a wide variety of activities. Hiking trails wind through the hills behind the ranch. Wildlife, such as black

bear, bobcat, coyote, deer, and hawks, can be seen in the groves of fruit trees, in the hills, and along the creek bed. There's a blacksmith shop for demonstrations; children can pan for gold, and they can use hand tools that date back to the Native American Cahuilla Tribe. One of the major attractions on the ranch is the wagon museum, which stores artifacts and horse-drawn wagons.

Significant recreational amenities exist in the communities immediately adjacent to the City of Banning. These facilities offer a diverse set of recreational opportunities. Some examples of these facilities are:

- Beaumont High School (Beaumont Unified School District)
- Beaumont Sports Park (City of Beaumont)
- Bogart Park (County of Riverside)
- Noble Creek Regional Park (Beaumont-Cherry Valley Parks and Recreation District)
- Stewart Park (City of Beaumont)

There are several recreation facilities in the neighboring City of Beaumont that are frequented by Banning residents. Beaumont High School is used for Pass Redskins Football games. Beaumont Parks and Bogart Park were mentioned as parks visited most frequently in the 2009 Citywide telephone survey. Bogart Park is a campground facility for equestrians and groups. The Beaumont Sports Park is used by AYSO for soccer games. Stewart Park in Beaumont has a dog park and has an amphitheater that hosts concerts.

2.7 Private Recreation Facilities

Private facilities play a large role in meeting the recreational needs of the residents of Banning, particularly the older adult population.

There are fourteen (14) mobile home parks in Banning, the oldest was built in 1963 and the most recent in 1990. Most serve the 55+ senior communities and offer their own amenities, including pools, spa, and clubhouses and offer recreational activities such as Bingo, billiards, monthly dinners/dances, and travel excursions. The City of Banning Dial-a-Ride services, when scheduled by mobile home park residents, comes right to their door.

Sun Lakes Country Club is a private, gated community that includes 3,327 residential units on 1,000 acres located in Banning. This age-restricted residential development must be considered when factoring in the recreational needs of the overall resident population. Sun Lakes has its own Recreation Department with 3 full-time staff, responsible for programming classes, clubs and events. The following amenities and groups are currently offered to residents of Sun Lakes:

- 2 Golf Courses (a Championship course and an Executive course)
- Main Pro shop and Exec. Pro shop
- 3 Clubhouses
- Indoor and Outdoor Swimming Pool
- Spas at each pool
- Tennis Courts
- Paddle Tennis
- Fitness Room
- Billiards
- Bocce Ball
- Restaurant/Bar
- Hobby Groups: such as Barbershop Quartet, Photography, Sewing, Book Clubs
- Sports Groups: such as Bicycle, Hiking, Ping-Pong, and of course Golf
- Support Groups: Cancer Self-Help, Diabetes Support, Parkinson's support
- Recreation Clubs: Card Clubs including Bunco, Canasta, Bridge, Bingo; Friendship Club, Garden Club, International Culture Club, Western Dance Club, Ballroom Dinner Dance Club, Big Band Dance Club, Bocce Ball, Bowling, Golf, Tennis, the Art League, the Chorale, the Drama Club, Mystery Theater, Sun Lakes Follies.

Serrano del Vista is another private, gated community serving the 55+ population in Banning. Amenities include pool, sauna, spa, clubhouse, tennis, and game room.

There are also several private golf courses in the area, in addition to the course at Sun Lakes. PGA of Southern California Golf Club and Oak Valley Golf Club are both located in nearby Beaumont.

This Plan does not include a detailed inventory of this system. Because the City neither controls, maintains, nor programs private facilities, these important recreation resources are not

credited toward satisfaction of the City's acreage goals for public parks. However, since they do fill a recreation role for a segment of the population, their influence on the availability of recreation is generally noted. A component of this Master Plan is to review how existing public/private partnerships may be working in the provision of facilities and programs. Recommendations within Section 5 of the Plan include an analysis of how private facilities could assist in meeting the needs for specific types of recreation activities.

2.8 Opportunity Sites

Throughout this master plan process numerous sites have been evaluated for the potential to provide recreational opportunities in the community. Some sites are as yet to be designed vacant park sites, and some are currently utilized for other purposes but may become available for recreational sites in the future. Additional opportunities exist with the development of Joint Use Agreements and Partnerships.

There are three (3) categories of opportunity sites indicated:

Future City Facilities: two sites have been identified as future City facilities.

- Lincoln Street Site (unplanned)
- Smith Creek Ranch Site (planned)

Future Partnership / Joint Use Sites: There are multiple agencies with parkland within the City of Banning. State County and the local School District own existing or planned facilities that can provide recreation support to the community.

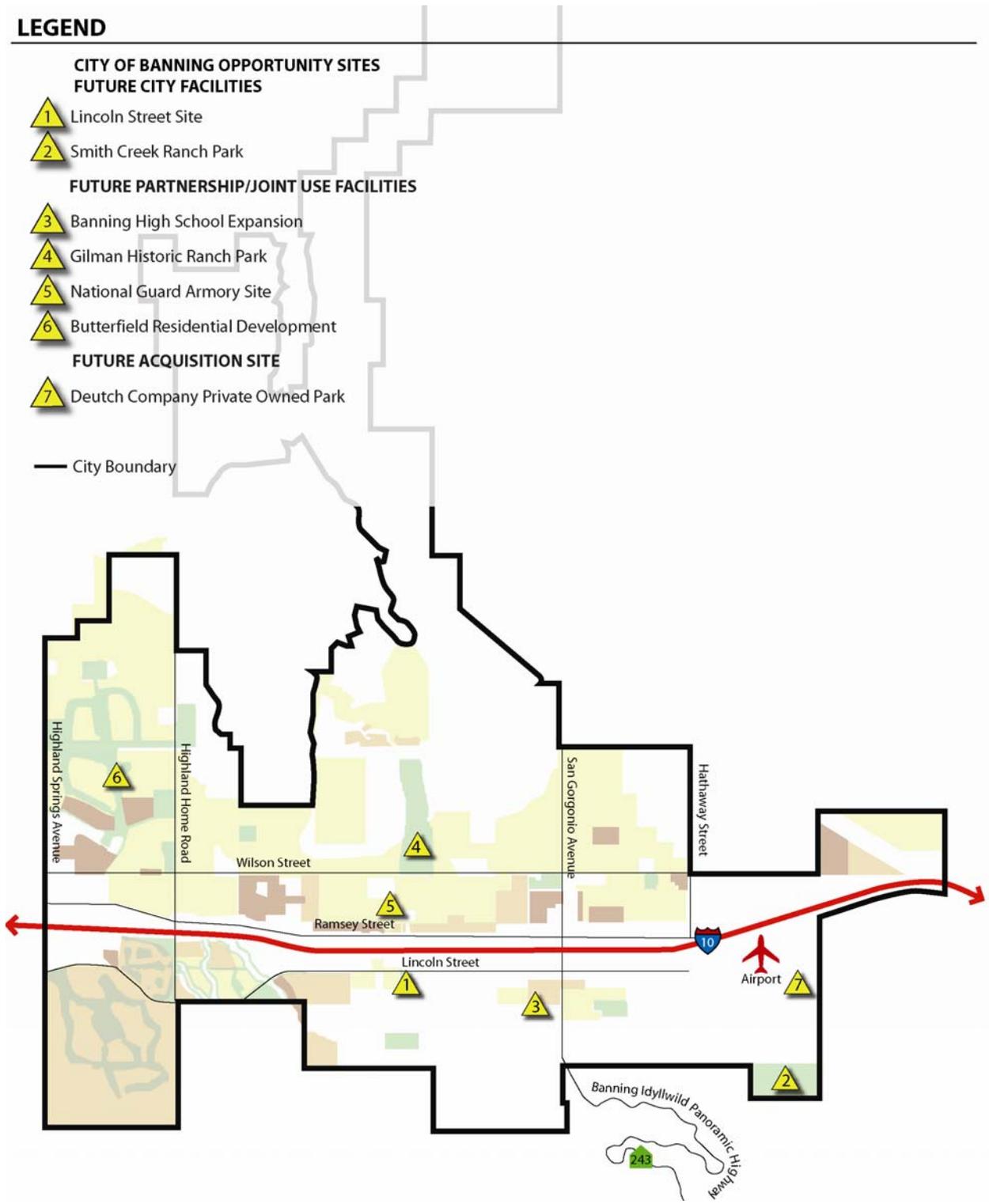
- Banning High School Expansion
- Gilman Historic Ranch Park
- National Guard Armory Site
- Butterfield Residential Development

Future Acquisition Sites: One site has been identified as a potential recreation facility pending acquisition.

- Deutch Company Privately Owned Park

Recommendations with respect to these opportunity sites are described in Section 5. Locations of opportunity sites are depicted in Exhibit 2.8-1

Exhibit 2.8-1: Map of Opportunity Sites



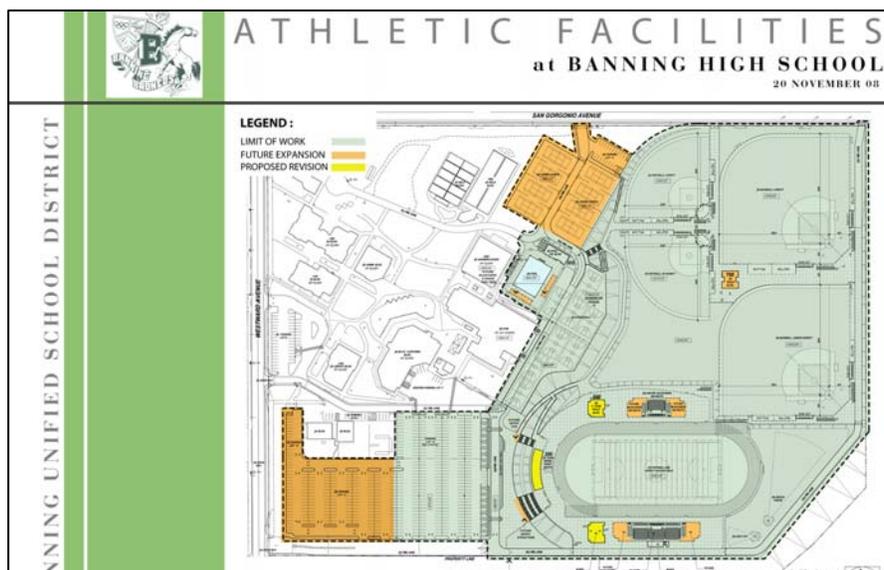
Existing Recreation Resources

Future City Facilities:

1. Lincoln Street Site: The city owns a ____ acre site located along West Lincoln Street. The site is currently undeveloped with no planned improvements. The eastern side of the site is bordered by a large wash. The wash alignment is identified in the previous Master Plan and in this Master Plan document as a potential for an equestrian and urban trail loop (see Section 5). Nearby residential communities are located within 1 half mile of this site. A detailed analysis of this site would be required to determine it's potential for future uses.
2. Smith Creek Ranch Site: The city owns a 150 acre site located in the southeast portion of the city. The site is currently undeveloped but does have an existing Master Plan that was prepared in 1993. The planned improvements are identified as: equestrian facilities, museum, lake development, a commercial retail center, restaurant, hotel, driving range, swimming pool, clubhouse, tennis courts, and multi-use open space.

Future Partnership / Joint Use Sites:

3. Banning High School Expansion: The high school currently plans to expand their sports facilities (see approved Plan below). These facilities would include 4 ballfields, 8 full court basketball courts, a football field with soccer overlay, track, aquatics facilities and parking.



4. Gilman Historic Ranch Park: The ranch is owned by the Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space District. The site is currently home to the Historic Gilman Ranch and Wagon Museum. There are multiple opportunities for new sports fields to be constructed in the area surrounding the ranch.

5. National Guard Armory Site: The city currently owns the 2.5 acres of land the Armory is located on. The federally owned Armory building is a ±10,500 square foot building. Several community members have mentioned that this facility has the potential to meet community center needs for the city of Banning.

6. Butterfield Residential Development: The planned development has numerous neighborhood recreation park sites, as well as mini-park sites slated for future development to meet the recreation needs of new residents.

Future Acquisition Sites:

7. Deutch Company Privately Owned Park: The Deutch Company, in the southeast part of the city, owns and maintains a private park provided for its employees. The site could offer multiple recreation opportunities, including softball and picnicking.

Section Three:

RECREATION PROGRAMS

Banning’s Community Services Department (parks & recreation) is striving to develop and implement quality, value-based programs that encourage healthy lifestyles and celebrate the community. The Department provides an array of recreation, social, and cultural programs and events for all segments of the Banning community. This section analyzes the current programs and services offered, summarizes the needs identification tools, and identifies the priority recreation program needs in the City. Recommendations are provided to address the priority program needs that were identified through a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods.

3.1 Recreation Benefits

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

- Create a unique sense of place
- Promote economic vitality
- Protect and steward the environment
- Provide for safety and security
- Create strong families
- Foster youth development
- Promote healthy lifestyles

- Advance lifelong learning
- Create fun and celebration
- Strengthen cultural unity

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

In the Citywide telephone survey, Banning residents most often reported seeking the following benefits when making choices to use recreation programs and facilities:

- 1.) Opportunities, to enhance physical fitness, health, and well-being; and
- 2.) Opportunities to gather and socialize with others.

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

3.2 Existing Recreation Programs

Banning Community Services Department/Existing Programs and Services

A wide variety of experiences and opportunities are available to the community through the programs and services provided by the Community Services Department.

The Department provides recreation activities and programs at:

Four City Facilities:

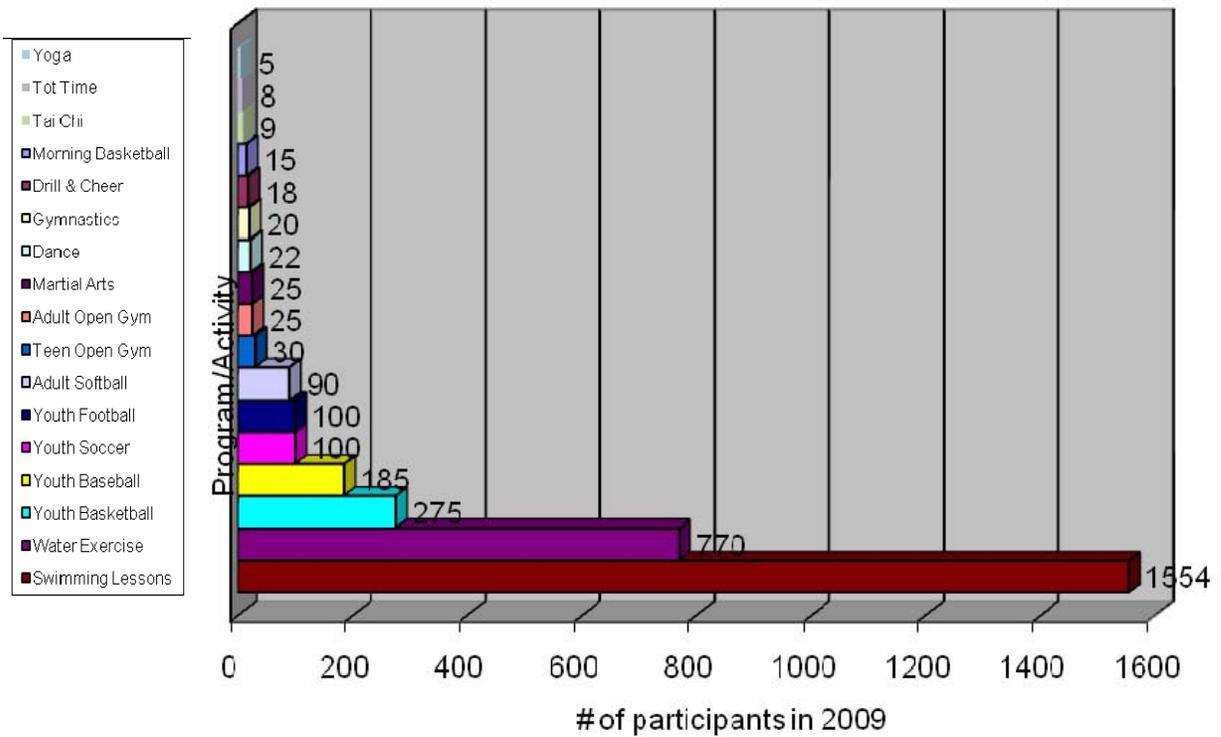
- Banning Senior Center
- City's Aquatic Center
- City's Skateboard Park
- Banning Community Center

Banning Schools:

- Coombs Middle School
- Banning High School

The City of Banning is committed to the delivery of quality, affordable and accessible recreation programs. In FY 2009 the Department served over 3,251 participants in programs and activities (not counting Community Events). A summary of the program inventory and participation levels for the calendar year 2009 is presented below.

Table 3.2-1: Frequency of Participation in Programs (2009)



The highest participation level is in aquatic programs. The next three highest levels of participation were for youth basketball, youth baseball, and youth soccer. A complete listing of programs offered is located in the Appendix document.

In addition to the recreation programs and classes offered, the City hosts a number of community and special events throughout the year. A complete listing of annual events is located in the Appendix document.

Other Service Providers/Existing Programs and Services

The City is not the only community service provider meeting the various needs of Banning. The Department frequently works in collaboration with other agencies and organizations to deliver services, and should expand this effort in the future. A listing of key community service providers - both current and potential - is included in Exhibit 4.2-2 below. In an era of tight fiscal resources, it is paramount that public, non-profit, and private businesses work collaboratively to maximize existing resources to deliver public services.

Exhibit 3.2-2: Existing and Potential Service Partners

Potential Community Non-Profit Partners in Recreation:

1	Banning Cultural Alliance
2	Banning Police Activity League
3	Challenger British Soccer League

Regional Non-Profit Organizations:

1	Boys and Girls Clubs of San Gorgonio Pass
---	---

Banning Commercial Recreation Service Providers:

1	PASS Redskins Jr. Football and Cheer
---	--------------------------------------

There are some private recreation-oriented businesses that offer instructional classes in the City. For example, the San Gorgonio Ballet Company and Art Gallery include creative movement, classical ballet and other related dance forms, including jazz. Challenger British Soccer offers clinic's, soccer camps, and tournaments.

3.3 Program Needs Assessment

In the Master Plan process, a variety of methods and processes were utilized in obtaining public input. The data derived from the public input process was the foundation upon which the program analysis and recommendations were developed. Those methods included:

Community Input: Information gathered from Banning residents through a focus group, Citywide telephone survey, and a community workshop.

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

Parks and Recreation Committee Focus Group

The focus group participants stated the **most important recreation programs** to provide in Banning are:

- Quality Programs for Youth, & Seniors

When asked what was one **recreation program** these stakeholders would most like to see **added in Banning to meet the needs of the community** the top responses were:

- Summer Youth Programs and Camp
- More Sports Activities

- Amphitheatre Year Round and Evening
- Equestrian Programs

According to focus group participants, the top **recreation programs needed in Banning** are:

- Baseball Youth
- Basketball Youth
- Soccer
- Community Events
- Softball

Citywide Telephone Survey

In July 2009, a total of 200 interviews were completed with adult household heads living in the City of Banning. These respondents were contacted through the use of a random digit dial sample. Answers to the survey questions provide interesting information and are summarized below:

The tested programs cited as being undertaken by the largest portion of Banning residents currently surveyed were Special Community Events (37%), Fitness, Gymnastic or Wellness Classes (26%), Music, Dance or Performing Arts Classes (21%), Arts, Crafts, or Cooking Lessons (11%), and Computer/Technology Classes or Lessons (10%.)

Banning is the location for approximately 73% or more of the reported recreation program activity in each of the five tested program types.

The recreation program types cited as most desired by Banning residents surveyed were Arts and Crafts(6%), Dance(5%), Concerts (4%), Reading, Language, Spelling, Writing instruction or Classes (3%), Aerobics, Spinning, or Fitness Instruction/Classes

(3%), Personal Development or Business Instruction or Classes (2%), Yoga, or Meditation or Stress Relief Classes (2%). All remaining mentions received a response volume that was less than 2% of those polled. Three of every ten respondents (37%) indicated their household members have no new recreation program needs.

Community Workshop – Needs Summary and Prioritization

On October 15, 2009, representatives of the community participated in workshop activities involving the prioritization of recreation program needs that were identified through all community inputs. Information from each of the community inputs described in this Section was provided to participants in an effort to obtain their idea of the priority of community needs for recreation programs. Participants were given the opportunity to add any program needs that they felt were missing from the list of needs. Participants were organized into groups. Group responses were tabulated and the overall workshop results presented to the participants.

According to the group consensus results, the top recreation program needs in Banning are:

- Youth Soccer
- Summer Youth Programs
- Youth Softball
- Community Events
- Teen Activities

Recreation Trends Analysis

In the appendix of this report there is a section entitled Recreation Trends and Implications for the City of Banning. Based on those trends and the implications that are indicated, there are a number of Recreation Programs that should be highlighted, for the City of Banning.

Baby Boom and Baby Bounce

In 2006 the first wave of baby boomers turned 60 years old. The California park and Recreation Society strategic action plan discussed the impact of the aging of Californians in the *Trends Analysis 2000 and Beyond*, by Tappan Moore. He stated that by 2020 this group will double in size and will be active older adults 55 to 75 years old.

Banning's boomer demand for recreation services will continue to grow over the next five to ten years.

Implication: With a median age of 38.2 the pressure and priority for more educational and recreational programs for older adults will be high over the next decade.

The City's older population will increase as the "baby boomer" cohort continues to age in place.

Parks Increased Use, Safety, and Security

Crime and personal safety continue to be major issues for Americans. The events of September 11, 2001, were life changing and shook the confidence of Americans. Restoring safety at home, at school, at work, at play on the road and in the air is paramount. Recreation activities offer the opportunity for people to connect in a non-threatening environment to enjoy time with friends and family. In the current economy, people are traveling less and seeking recreational opportunities and cultural experiences close to home.

The new trend in Recreation is "Staycations". This is the latest buzz word defining vacations at home. The increase in the number of families vacationing in place reflects the impact of September 11, 2001, the downturn of the economy, coupled with ever increasing gas prices, leading Americans to stay closer to home and take advantage of programs and facilities in their local area. Seventy three percent (73%) of the residents

in the phone survey reported that the recreational activities that they had participated in the last year were in Banning. Six percent (6%) of the Banning residents who responded to the phone survey cited “gangs” as a concern and five percent (5%) of the respondents listed crime as a concern. Safe and well maintained parks are priority for communities, like Banning, as they move to offer “staycations”, for there residents. There is also considerable evidence that crime rates drop when open space and recreational opportunities are expanded and improved in local communities.

Implication: The Community of Banning, with their older populations is ideally positioned to provide “Staycations”, the amphitheater could provide year round events for residents. The aquatic center can provide combination opportunities for families by having a movie night at the pool. The region surrounding Banning also has several ideal spots for stay home vacations, day trips to the mountains, or Oak Glen for apple harvesting, shopping at one of the largest discount malls in Southern California, or into Palm Springs for day trips, that might include a tram ride to the top of the mountain, or a visit to any one of the many museums or art galleries located in the region.

Physical Fitness

An important shift in fitness activity shows the trend to kinder gentler approach to fitness that includes stretching, flexibility, balance, and relaxation techniques. Hence the increased popularity of Pilates, Tai Chi, elliptical motion trainers, recumbent cycling, and yoga.

It is not just baby boomers seeking these fitness activities. The average age of pilates’ participants dropped to 35.1 years in 2002 from 43.6 years in 2000. The age of Yoga participants fell from 41.5 years in 1998 to 37.1 in 2002. Fusion classes like yoga and pilates that combine fitness while incorporating elements of mental and spiritual fitness will continue to grow.

The other trend we are seeing across the United States is an increase in childhood obesity. Childhood obesity is the leading cause of diabetes, and heart disease in youth.

It is important for recreation programs and after school programs in playground settings incorporate more activity that every child can participate in like walking, jumping rope, dodge ball, or games.

Implication: Multi-disciplinary health partnerships are needed to prevent obesity and to successfully promote physical activity across entire communities. By facilitating partnerships with employers, health care providers, such as local hospitals, public health agencies and schools, the City can develop programs that address the health and fitness issues its children and adults face.

Interest in the Arts

In the phone survey conducted for this Master Plan in response to the most desired program the top responses were arts and crafts instruction or classes, dance instruction or classes, and concerts.

The California Arts Council (CAC) conducted an opinion poll on the arts in 2001. Over 1,200 respondents indicated that among Californians there is widespread and deep support for and a solid appreciation of the arts. The arts play an important role in the lives of most Californians, over half (55%) say the arts are extremely, or very important.

Implication: Increasing family offerings, cultural arts events, community based arts activities, and concerts should be an important part of the recreation program development plan over the next five years.

3.4 Program Needs Summary

The evaluation of programs is intended to help focus the strategic direction for community services in the future. The focus of the program analysis is to identify service needs related to recreation interests. These interests may be accommodated in public facilities such as libraries, community centers, schools, public parks, or other private

partnerships. The prioritization of program needs helps to facilitate park planning as program needs often drive what facility improvements are required. Program and space needs are interconnected and interdependent.

Exhibit 3.4-1 is a listing of all of the program needs identified through the community process. The programs and/or services with a higher priority of need were identified in three or more of the assessment processes. The highest priority recreation program needs, listed alphabetically, in Banning are:

- Aerobics/Spinning/Fitness Classes
- Arts and Crafts Classes
- Basketball (youth)
- Community Events
- Computer/Technology Classes
- Concerts
- Dance Lessons
- Gymnastics
- Senior Programs
- Soccer (youth)
- Yoga/Meditation/Stress Relief classes

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

Exhibit 3.4-1: Program Needs Summary

Banning Program Needs Summary	NEEDS IDENTIFICATION TOOLS						
	(2X)	Qualitative Tools					
	Resident Telephone Survey (greater than 10%)	Resident Telephone Survey (Desire)	P & R Committee Focus Group	Community Workshop	Participant Activity Numbers	Recreation Trends	Total # of Tools that Identified Need
Identified Recreation Program Need							
Aerobics, Spinning, or Fitness Instruction/Classes	✓	✓				✓	4
Arts & Crafts Instruction or Classes	✓	✓			✓		4
Baseball - Youth			✓				1
Basketball - Adult					✓		1
Basketball -Youth			✓	✓	✓		3
Bicycling						✓	1
Community Events	✓		✓	✓		✓	5
Computer and Technology Classes	✓					✓	3
Concerts		✓	✓			✓	3
Cooking Classes/Instruction	✓						2
Dance Lessons	✓	✓			✓		4
Drill & Cheer					✓		1
Equestrian Program			✓				1
Evening Sports Program				✓			1
Flag Football – Youth					✓		1
Gymnastics	✓				✓		3
Language Arts Classes/Instruction		✓					1
Leadership Courses				✓			1
Martial Arts / Tai Chi					✓	✓	2

Banning Program Needs Summary	Resident Telephone Survey (greater than 10%)	Resident Telephone Survey (Desire)	P & R Committee Focus Group	Community Workshop	Participant Activity Numbers	Recreation Trends	Total # of Tools that Identified Need
<u>Identified Recreation Program Need</u>							
Music Lessons	✓						2
Open Gym – Adults					✓		1
Open Gym – Teen					✓		1
Performing Arts	✓						2
Personal/Business Development		✓				✓	2
Picnicking						✓	1
Senior Programs			✓		✓	✓	3
Soccer – Youth			✓	✓	✓		3
Softball – Adult					✓		1
Softball – Youth			✓	✓			2
Summer Camps – Youth			✓	✓			2
Summer Youth Program			✓	✓			2
Teen Activities				✓			1
Tot Time / Playground					✓	✓	2
Walking, Jogging, Running				✓		✓	2
Yoga/Meditation/Stress Relief		✓			✓	✓	3

3.5 Program Recommendations

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

Youth Programs/Teen Programs

The Department offers many different programs for youth. The Master Plan Process highlighted the desire of residents to provide after school programs for young people, as well as making sure that all programs and services were for all ages and capabilities, youth, teen and adult.

Recommended Actions:

- Maintain cooperative efforts with youth sports organizations, e.g., the Positive Coaching Alliance, to provide safe and accessible programs that develop sports skills, good sportsmanship, and provide youth experiences in organized sports.
- Provide indoor and outdoor spaces for supervised but unstructured free play for youth.
- Expand after school programming with an emphasis on social skills, the arts, environmental education, experiences, and physical fitness.
- Integrate youth development strategies into the development, design, and delivery of youth programs and services.
- Expand youth programs and services with an emphasis on the following activities:
 - Aquatics experiences and lessons
 - Recreational sports
 - Arts activities
 - Activities on school sites

- Technology-based programs and services e.g. on-line classes, Wii
- Out of school care and/or activities (Out of school care includes those times that school is not in session including before and after school as well as spring, winter, and summer breaks)
- Environmental education
- Civic engagement and volunteerism
- Physical fitness, nutritional education
- Interactive family programming, including intergenerational programs
- Explore, expand, and establish opportunities for youth to participate in the ongoing identification, development, and delivery of programs, services, and events.

Arts and Crafts Programs/Education

The Community Services Department offer programs and classes supporting the arts. The community process, however, indicated a continued interest in the expansion of these programs. Interest in cultural arts events and activities that provide entertainment such as concerts and movies in the park, as well as those programs that develop skills in dancing, music, & performing arts. The arts will continue to grow as residents of all ages seek these opportunities close to home.

Recommended Actions:

- Increase promotion to attract and build audiences for theatrical performance and experiences.
- Foster unity through cooperative programs and events that celebrate the community's heritage, character, and spirit. Event's like Stage Coach Days.
- Encourage the preservation and restoration of historic structures to create community pride and a sense of history for Banning.
- Continue to produce arts and cultural events that improve the quality of life for residents, such as Concerts and Movies in the Park.

Festivals/Community Events

Community events and festivals that bridge the community and bring people together for recreation, cultural expression, and entertainment are some of the Department's most popular programs. These events unite the community, and build community identity and vitality. The public outreach process indicated that residents consider these events a very high priority and are interested in expanding them.

Recommended Actions:

- Expand community and population specific special events that create a solid sense of community and family connectedness.
- Offer movies in the parks, at the Amphitheater.
- Consider an intergenerational health and wellness event, with an emphasis on physical activities and nutritional education.
- Explore opportunities to expand environmental education events for families, as well as middle and high school youth.

Health and Fitness Programs

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

Recommended Actions:

- Develop and continue existing multi-disciplinary health partnerships with schools, local hospitals, and health care providers, private health clubs, and other

- agencies to bring public information and educational programs that prevent obesity and successfully promote physical activity across entire communities.
- Regularly and succinctly articulate to the public and policy makers the health and wellness outcomes of Department programs and facilities.
 - Incorporate healthy eating and exercising habits into after-school recreation programs and camps for young children that model healthy living.
 - Address the needs of an aging population by encouraging participation in physical activity with an emphasis on the gentler aerobic activities.
 - Expand physical fitness and all other health and wellness activities, threading these themes throughout other programs such as community events, hiking, dancing, etc.
 - Market recreation as essential to healthy lifestyles for all ages and educate consumers about disease prevention and wellness programs accessible to them.

Older Adult Programs

Senior adults participate in a variety of recreational and social activities provided by the Senior Center and various community organizations. Population trends indicate that Banning is a community, of older adults. All demographic reports for the state indicate this number will greatly increase with the aging of baby boomers. Although not specifically identified as a high priority through the public outreach process, the need to provide safe and accessible programs to all Banning population segments was a common theme, and with the expected growth of this population, the Department should be prepared to continue to provide programs and services to meet the needs of this group.

Recommended Actions:

- Work closely with the Senior Center to provide a comprehensive older adult services program area that includes recreational, educational, and socially targeted activities.

- Develop marketing strategy and programs that include more active recreational activities for the growing population of “baby boomer” seniors or “young old” who are interested in health and fitness activities and social connectedness. Specific program areas could include:
 - a. Aquatics
 - b. Older adult sports
 - c. Health and wellness
 - d. Social clubs
 - e. Physical fitness – Tai Chi, hiking
 - f. Computer education
 - g. Specialized, lifelong learning opportunities including on-line classes
 - h. Environmental education and awareness
- When possible, search out and create collaborative relationships to establish partnerships in the development of the older adult services delivery system.

3.6 Program Recommendations Summary

The Department is challenged to keep up with the growing population and the public’s demand for diverse recreation programs. The demand increases on many fronts from different age segments. Banning’s median age is 38.2 years and the older adult population will continue to grow as “baby boomers” age.

There is a keen interest in **cultural arts programs and events** that provide entertainment such as concerts as well as those that develop skills in dancing, drama, music, and the arts. This interest will continue to grow as residents of all ages seek these opportunities close to home.

The Department can build on its past successes and **sustain both active and passive recreation programs for youth and teens**. Continuity in programs for before and after school care as well as active sports and fitness, and arts education will remain a priority.

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

Section Four: Recreation Facility Needs Assessment

The purpose of the facility needs assessment is to identify the current recreation facility needs within the community, to identify which are met and which are unmet, and to suggest the relative priority of each identified need. Needs have been identified and prioritized by evaluating a series of community inputs and other analysis tools. The process involves gathering both qualitative input (e.g. focus group, workshop, and sports organization usage data) and quantitative input (e.g. telephone survey, demand analysis). Each need identification tool and each bit of information gathered is a piece of the puzzle leading to a deeper, more thorough understanding of the community. All of the pieces, taken together, complete an overall picture of recreation needs specific to Banning.

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

Community Outreach: Information gathered from Banning residents and stakeholders through a variety of methods, including a focus group, citywide telephone survey, sports organization data, and community workshop.

Recreation Demand and Needs Analysis: Quantitative evaluation of Banning facility needs based on statistically valid participation rates from the citywide telephone survey, the existing facility inventory, relevant demographics, and sports organization usage data.

Service Area Analysis: Evaluation of where parkland and certain facilities are located and how they are distributed throughout Banning.

Acreage Analysis: Evaluation of parkland acreage needs in Banning based on the General Plan standard of 5 acres/1,000 population, identified recreation needs, and available supply.

Program Analysis: Understanding program needs and supply and how these influence facility needs.

At the conclusion of this section, a comprehensive Facility Needs Summary is provided that lists needs identified by each of the methods and processes listed above. This summary establishes the primary basis for the facility recommendations in Section 5.

4.1 Community Outreach

What are Banning residents saying about recreation?

Banning's community outreach ranged from lively evening group discussions to one-on-one telephone interviews with 200 residents. The community input portion of the Needs Analysis provided a number of opportunities to obtain perspective from residents, users of facilities and programs, and providers of facilities and programs. Within this section, community feedback has been organized into four (4) separate categories:

- Parks and Recreation Committee Focus Group
- Citywide Telephone Survey
- Sports Organization Data
- Community Workshop - Needs Summary and Prioritization

The information received from each of these sources has been included in the overall prioritization of needs and recommendations. A summary of each community input is provided below.

Parks and Recreation Committee Focus Group

The focus group with the Parks and Recreation Committee and City staff was held on Wednesday evening, August 19, 2009. The purpose of this focus group was to listen to these important stakeholders in the community due to their familiarity with the community, as well as the recreation program needs in Banning. These stakeholders also listed issues and/or opportunities that may be impacting the City's ability to meet those needs, and the ways in which parks, recreation and community services can support important community characteristics.

Participants were divided into groups to answer and discuss three topic questions that were provided to initiate discussion. Each group's consensus opinions were presented by group leaders to the entire audience. The following top responses were identified:

What are the most important issues related to Park and Recreation Facilities Programs and Services currently provided?

- The planning and maintenance of the parks is under the Public Works Department and programs/activities offered are under the Community Services Department; Parks, Recreation, and Community Services should be under one Department.
- There is a Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee, not a Commission; there is a perception that parks and recreation needs are not as seriously considered by the Council.
- City should have a higher funding priority for park facilities and maintenance, as well as quality recreation programs (youth, sports and seniors) and staff to run these activities/programs.

What is the one recreation facility you would most like to see added in Banning to meet the needs of the Community?

- Sports Fields
- Community Center (on the west side)
- Teen Center
- Armory Building Use (as a possible community center)

Citywide Telephone Survey

A total of 200 interviews were completed with adult household heads living in the City of Banning representing over 500 community residents of all ages and ethnicities. These respondents were contacted through the use of a random digit dial sample. The random digit dial sample was compiled by identifying telephone prefixes known to be active in the City of Banning. With these prefixes, the final four digits were randomly generated. This sample methodology compensates for the incidence of unlisted telephone numbers.

These twelve-minute interviews were conducted via telephone by professional interviewers during the May 2009 fielding of the resident telephone survey using direct-entry computer technology. Skilled supervisors of the field organization edited all interviews conducted among Banning residents and 10% were validated for accuracy.

Answers to the survey questions provide valuable and interesting information and are summarized below:

What is the one feature that makes the City of Banning a desirable place to live?

Approximately one in five of households polled stated that they like the “Small-Town Atmosphere” in Banning and an additional 13% cited “Climate” as the one feature while 12% reported “Sun Lakes” as the one feature for them. Similarly, an additional 7% of households polled volunteered the feature “Quiet/Peaceful” or “Quality of Life” and 4% more cited “Feeling a Part of Community.”

What issue facing the City of Banning is of greatest concern to you as a resident?

In May 2009, more than one in ten households polled (13%) stated that they are concerned about the “Sludge Treatment Plant”. This issue has since been resolved. “Gangs” (6%) and “Crime” (5%) were combined for a total of 11% of respondents concerned about safety. An additional 10% identified “Retail Stores/Services” as an issue in the City of Banning while 8% stated they have greatest concern over “Water.” “Environmental Concerns” was a volunteered response by 7% of the households polled while 5% of the respondents cited “Growth Management.” “Education” was a volunteered issue of greatest concern to 4% of those polled.

Thinking about the past year, what best describes how often you or other members of your household used any parks or recreation facilities in or outside of Banning?

One of every four households polled (26%) described themselves as a “Frequent User” of parks and recreation facilities (patrons of facilities at least three times per month). One of every three resident households (32%) was “Moderate Users” (patrons of facilities at least two to twenty-four times annually) of recreation facilities during the past year. The remainder (43%) of respondents was labeled “Light/Non Users” (patrons of facilities once per year and non-users).

Thinking about the past year, what best describes how often you or other members of your household used indoor recreation facilities such as a recreation center or community center or participated in indoor recreation classes or programs for you or adults in or outside of Banning?

Near one of every five households polled (17%) described themselves as a “Frequent User” of indoor recreation facilities (patrons of facilities at least three times per month). One of every four residents (24%) was “Moderate Users” (patrons of facilities at least two to twenty-four times annually) of indoor recreation facilities during the past year. The remainder (59%) was labeled “Light/Non Users” (patrons of facilities once per year and non-users).

If you need information about Banning recreation or parks programs or facilities, where do you get that information?

Nearly three of every ten residents polled (29%) stated that they get their recreation program and facility information from the City of Banning while an additional 23% reported the Newspaper as their information source. One in ten respondents stated they used the Internet and Information Postings at Recreation Sites (10%, respectively). An additional 4% of those

polled cited the Chamber of Commerce as their information source. The City Website, the Telephone Book, Friends/Relatives, and Sun Lakes Mentions each garnered a 3% response rate. Remaining responses garnered less than a 3% response rate except for 6% of those polled who stated they “don’t need” such sources of information.

During the last year, what park or recreation facility did you and your household use most often?

The seven most often received responses from those polled, representing 73% of the responses received, were Replier Park and Senior Center (33%), Sylvan Park (12%), Sun Lakes (10%), Beaumont Parks Mentions (8%), Bogart County Regional Park (4%), Lions Park (3%), and Coombs Middle School (3%). The remaining parks mentioned each garnered less than 2% of the responses received.

Participation in Recreation Activities

The tested activities cited as being undertaken by the largest portion of current City residents surveyed were Picnicking at Picnic Table Sites in Public Parks (54%), Walking/Jogging/Running on Public Trails for Active Recreation or Fitness (30%), and Swimming in Public Pools for Recreation, Lessons, and Physical Fitness (26%.) The activities reported next most often included Bicycling on Public Trails or Paths for Active Recreation or Fitness (17%), Walking or Exercising a Dog at a Dog Park Area (12%), Use of Play Equipment/Tot Lots in Public Parks (12%), Playing Tennis at Public Courts for Recreation, Exercise or Lessons (10%), Skateboarding at a Skateboard Park (9%), and Horse Riding on Public Trails or Paths (4%.)

The activities reported by 3% of the population polled included Organized League Football for Youth, Indoor Basketball: Organized League Games for Youth, Organized League Baseball Games for Youth, and Organized League Soccer for Youth. The activities reported next most often included Organized League Softball for Adults (2%), Organized League Softball for Youth (2%), and Horse Riding for Competition in an Arena, Ring, Corral or Court (1%).

Recreation Facility Location

Banning is the location for 73% or more of the reported recreation activity in thirteen of the seventeen tested activities (exceptions being Horseback Riding on Public Trails or Paths,

Horseback Riding for Competition in an Arena, Ring, Corral, or Court, Organized League Soccer for Youth and Organized League Soccer for Adults).

Overall, how would you describe the maintenance of recreation and parks facilities in the City of Banning?

One in six households (16%) rated the maintenance of parks and recreation facilities in Banning as “Excellent” and an additional 56% rated it as “Good.” Together, the total of these two positive ratings is 72%. In contrast, 28% of residents rated maintenance as “Fair” or “Poor.”

The largest concerns expressed (representing 58% of responses of those who stated maintenance was ‘fair’ or ‘poor’) included “parks are dirty/littered”, “general poor maintenance” and “grass areas have bare spots or holes”.

How would you describe your overall satisfaction with existing parks and recreation facilities and programs in the City of Banning?

Nearly one of every three households (30%) stated they are “Very Satisfied” with recreation services in the City and an additional 55% stated they are “Somewhat Satisfied.” Together, the total of these two positive ratings is 86%. In contrast, 11% of residents stated they are “Not Very Satisfied” with parks in the City and 4% reportedly are “Not At All Satisfied.”

What is the one recreation facility you would most like to see added in Banning to meet the needs of your household?

Seventy-one percent (71%) of respondents stated that they would like to see recreation facilities added in Banning. Recreation facilities most desired by Banning residents surveyed were a Bowling Alley (5%), Dog Park (5%), Soccer Fields (4%), Equestrian Trails (4%), Senior Facilities and Programs (4%), Swimming Pool for Recreation (3%), Baseball Fields (3%), Playgrounds/Tot Lots (3%), Walking/Jogging Paths/Trails (3%), and Facilities for Children’s Activities (3%). All remaining mentions received a response volume less than 3%.

A key element of the survey is raw information that generates participation rates in each of (17) seventeen recreational activities. These participation rates are analyzed in Section 4.2,

Recreation Demand Analysis, where facility demand is calculated in relationship to the population served.

Sports Organization Data

To supplement the information regarding participation in organized sports obtained from the telephone survey, the City staff provided information about the organized sports groups that use the City facilities. This tabulation provided information regarding the number of players and teams in each league or sports organization, what percentage are Banning residents, what seasons they play, scheduling, what facilities they use for organized games and practice, and turnover of each facility on a peak day. The following is a summary of information for each sport included in the demand analysis.

1. Youth Softball/Baseball

Banning Youth Baseball League includes youth baseball and girl's softball. Of the 200 participants in this league, it is estimated that 125 play baseball and 75 softball. 98 percent of participants are Banning residents. Season: March-July

Game Fields: Lions Park – 3 fields – 4 games per field on peak day

Practice: Lions Park, Replier Park, Sylvan Park

2. Adult Softball

City Recreation League – Adult Softball has 2 leagues with about 180 players. 95 percent are Banning residents. Season: Spring – April-June, Fall – September-November.

Game Fields: Replier Park – 1 field, play Monday and Thursday nights –
3 games per night (can play 4 games if necessary)

3. Youth Soccer

City Recreation League - Youth Soccer has about 100 participants. 100 percent are Banning residents. Season: April-June

Game Fields: Hemmerling Elementary – 1 field – 5 games on peak day

Practice: Nicolet Middle School (2 fields), Replier Park (1 field), Roosevelt Williams Park
(1 field)

Note: 50 percent of phone survey respondents stated they play outside of Banning. It is assumed they play for the AYSO organization in Beaumont.

4. Adult Soccer

There are no organized adult soccer leagues in Banning.

5. Youth Football

Pass Redskins League has about 240 football players and an estimated 40 percent are Banning Residents. Season: August/December

Game fields: Beaumont High School – 1 field – 4 games on peak day.

This field is used for home games and they play at various opponents fields throughout the region.

Practice Fields: Lions Park in Banning and Stewart Park in Beaumont

6. Youth Basketball

City Recreation League – Youth Basketball has 300 participants. 95 percent are Banning residents.

Season: January-March

Game Courts: Banning High School – 2 full courts – 7 games per court on peak day

Practice Courts: Nicolet Middle School – 2 half courts

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

This community input data is used in compiling the Recreation Demand Analysis, Section 4.2, as quantitative responses from the sports organization questionnaires are used as input to help develop an accurate picture of demand for various recreation facilities.

Community Workshop – Needs Summary and Prioritization

On October 15, 2009, representatives of the community participated in workshop activities involving the prioritization of recreation facility needs that were identified through all community inputs. Information from each of the community inputs described in this Section was provided to participants in an effort to obtain their idea of the priority of community needs for recreation facilities. Participants were given the opportunity to add any facility needs that they thought were missing from the list of facility needs. Participants were organized into groups. Group responses were tabulated and the overall workshop results presented to the participants.

According to the group consensus results, the top recreation facility needs in Banning are:

- Community Center
- Soccer Field
- Amphitheater (improvements)
- Teen/Youth Center
- Lighting Parks

The full description of responses from the focus group, telephone survey, and community workshop can be found in the Appendix. All community input is integral to the recommendations within the Master Plan. In Section 4.7, Facility Needs Summary and Prioritization, each of the community input tools are included in an overall summary of recreation facility needs and how these needs translate to key issues which are then incorporated into recreation facility recommendations.

4.2 Recreation Facility Demand Analysis

This section analyzes the demand for recreation and park facilities by the residents of Banning. A key element in any planning strategy is an understanding of the nature of demand for parks and recreation facilities. Without this understanding, policy can only be based on general standards of supply and demand, such as population ratios (acres per thousand population) or service area (distance to park facility). While these standards are useful guides and are included in the Master Plan facility needs assessment, the demand analysis is based on the actual participation rates of Banning residents which guarantees that the needs assessment reflects the unique character of Banning.

The nature of growth and population change establishes trends in demand for recreation and leisure services. The citywide telephone survey provides the quantitative basis for determining how the residents of Banning participate in certain recreation activities. In addition, the focus group, sports organization data, and community workshop provides the qualitative aspect of demand - the perceptions of the residents toward recreation and the prioritization of needs for facilities.

The participation rates from each of the seventeen recreation activities analyzed (from the telephone survey) provide a basis for calculating demand for active recreation facilities in relationship to the population served. These participation rates are shown in the first column of Exhibit 4.2-1 and are taken directly from the participation rates as reported in the survey.

Exhibit 4.2-1

**FACILITY DEMAND ANALYSIS BASED ON RESIDENTS' PARTICIPATION RATES
City of Banning - 2009 Levels**

Activity	Per Capita Participation Days/Year	Peak Day Demand (Participants)	Turnovers Per Day	Design Standard for Facility	Number of Facilities Demanded	Facility Need Ratio - City of Banning
Softball:						
Organized Youth	2.0	81	4x	30 players/field	0.8 fields*	1/33,700 pop.
Organized Adult	1.5	96	3x	30 players/field	1.3 fields*	1/21,350 pop.
Baseball:						
Organized Youth	1.9	165	4x	25 players/field	2.1 fields*	1/13,800 pop.
Soccer:						
Organized Youth***	1.2	167	5x	20 players/field	2.1 fields*	1/13,600 pop.
Organized Adult	0.0	0	3x	30 players/field	0.0 fields*	N.A.
Football:						
Organized Youth****	1.1	124	4x	60 players/field	0.6 fields*	1/44,100 pop.
Indoor Basketball:						
Organized Youth	1.7	308	7x	20 players/court	2.2 courts	1/12,950 pop.
Picnicking (Public Parks)	7.5	329	1.5x	4 persons/table	55 tables	1/520 pop.
Tot Lots/Playgrounds	4.3	377	6x	20 persons/hour	3.1 areas	1/9,050 pop.
Swimming (Public Pool)						
Recreational	7.5	322	3x	25 sq ft/swimmer	0.4 pools**	1/65,200 pop.
Tennis (Public Courts)						
Organized Youth	1.6	71	10x	3 persons/court	2.4 courts	1/11,950 pop.
Walk/Jog/Run-Public Trails	22.7	377	1x	90 persons/mile	4.2 miles	1/6,800 pop.
Rec. Riding- Public Trails	1.2	85	5x	7 horses/mile	2.4 miles	1/11,650 pop.
Comp. Riding-Arenas, etc.	0.4	46	5x	6 horses/facility	1.5 facilities	1/18,750 pop.
Biking-Public Trails	6.0	452	5x	30 bicycles/mile	3.0 miles	1/9,450 pop.
Skateboarding	4.3	306	6x	40 persons/facility	1.3 facilities	1/22,300 pop.
Use of Dog Park	8.1	380	6x	50 persons/facility	1.3 facilities	1/22,450 pop.

*Demand for fields includes an adjustment to allow for resting of fields.

**One Pool = 25 meters x 25 yards, or 6,150 square feet.

***Fifty percent of respondents indicate they play outside the City of Banning. Demand for Banning residents who play games in Banning would be 1.1 fields.

****Only 40 percent of Banning football organization players are Banning residents. Twenty-three percent of phone survey respondents play outside of Banning. The demand for the entire organization would be 1.25 fields.

Source: Coman Consulting, Inc., based on data from California State Department of Parks and Recreation and the Banning Recreation Needs Assessment Survey, June 2009.

banninggdemand - 9/28/09

In order to convert these demand estimates into facility requirements, it is necessary to make some assumptions regarding design standards for the peak level of demand. Calculation of peak day demand involves multiplying the population estimates (current population and population projected to 2020) by the participation rate in each activity. These estimates of gross demand are then adjusted to allocate part of the demand to private recreation facilities and part to government or public facilities, if applicable, using California Department of Parks and Recreation data regarding patterns of facility usage. Similarly, a locational adjustment is made to account for those activities which participants would normally engage in at locations outside of Banning.

Peak day demand is determined on the basis of the seasonality of participation in each of the various activities and, within peak seasons, the peak days of usage. The calculations of peak day demand included in Exhibit 4.2-1 are designed to accommodate all but three to eight days per year of peak activity for most of the activities analyzed.

The actual facility requirement, however, is less than the aggregate of peak day demand to allow for daily turnover in the use of recreation facilities. Peak day demand was modified as shown in Exhibit 4.2-1 by the anticipated turnover and capacity for each type of facility. These estimates of daily turnover and capacity on peak day usage periods are derived from studies conducted by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Department of the Interior regarding optimum recreation carrying capacity as well as from sports group surveys, discussions with City staff and other park studies in which the Consultants have been involved. The calculations in Exhibit 4.2-1 are based on the current (2009) population level in the City of Banning of 28,457. Included in the Exhibit is an estimate of the number or size of facilities required to accommodate peak day demand in the context of the peak day design standards discussed above. Similar calculations were carried out to determine the demand levels in 2020, when the City will reach a projected population of 47,683. These calculations are shown in Exhibit 4.2-2.

Exhibit 4.2-2

**FACILITY DEMAND ANALYSIS BASED ON RESIDENTS' PARTICIPATION RATES
City of Banning - 2020 Levels**

Activity	Per Capita Participation Days/Year	Peak Day Demand (Participants)	Turnovers Per Day	Design Standard for Facility	Number of Facilities Demanded	Facility Need Ratio - City of Banning
Softball:						
Organized Youth	2.0	136	4x	30 players/field	1.4 fields*	1/33,700 pop.
Organized Adult	1.5	161	3x	30 players/field	2.2 fields*	1/21,350 pop.
Baseball:						
Organized Youth	1.9	277	4x	25 players/field	3.5 fields*	1/13,800 pop.
Soccer:						
Organized Youth***	1.2	280	5x	20 players/field	3.5 fields*	1/13,600 pop.
Organized Adult	0.0	0	3x	30 players/field	0.0 fields*	N.A.
Football:						
Organized Youth****	1.1	208	4x	60 players/field	1.1 fields*	1/44,100 pop.
Indoor Basketball:						
Organized Youth	1.7	516	7x	20 players/court	3.7 courts	1/12,950 pop.
Picnicking (Public Parks)	7.5	551	1.5x	4 persons/table	92 tables	1/520 pop.
Tot Lots/Playgrounds	4.3	631	6x	20 persons/hour	5.3 areas	1/9,050 pop.
Swimming (Public Pool) Recreational						
	7.5	540	3x	25 sq ft/swimmer	0.7 pools**	1/65,200 pop.
Tennis (Public Courts)	1.6	120	10x	3 persons/court	4.0 courts	1/11,950 pop.
Walk/Jog/Run-Public Trails	22.7	632	1x	90 persons/mile	7.0 miles	1/6,800 pop.
Rec. Riding- Public Trails	1.2	143	5x	7 horses/mile	4.1 miles	1/11,650 pop.
Comp. Riding-Arenas, etc.	0.4	76	5x	6 horses/facility	2.5 facilities	1/18,750 pop.
Biking-Public Trails	6.0	757	5x	30 bicycles/mile	5.0 miles	1/9,450 pop.
Skateboarding	4.3	513	6x	40 persons/facility	2.1 facilities	1/22,300 pop.
Use of Dog Park	8.1	637	6x	50 persons/facility	2.1 facilities	1/22,450 pop.

*Demand for fields includes an adjustment to allow for resting of fields.

**One Pool = 25 meters x 25 yards, or 6,150 square feet.

***Fifty percent of respondents indicate they play outside the City of Banning. Demand for Banning residents who play games in Banning would be 2.8 fields.

****Only 40 percent of Banning football organization players are Banning residents. Twenty-three percent of phone survey respondents play outside of Banning. The demand for the entire organization would be 2.7 fields.

Source: Coman Consulting, Inc., based on data from California State Department of Parks and Recreation and the Banning Recreation Needs Assessment Survey, June 2009.

banningg/demand - 9/28/09

The relationship of the current need for facilities in Banning to the current population level is the basis for the “facility need ratio” or the measure of the level of population in Banning that creates the demand for one facility or one unit of measure such as miles or acres. This ratio for each of the types of facilities analyzed is also presented in Exhibits 4.2-1 and 4.2-2 and is calculated by dividing the total population by the number of facilities demanded. This will be the basis for the needs analysis presented in the following section.

Comparisons of Banning’s current “facility-need-ratios” to those found in selected other cities in California for which the Consultants have prepared similar analyses are presented in Exhibit 4.2-3.

**Exhibit 4.2-3
COMPARISON OF CITY OF BANNING NEED RATIOS TO OTHER AREAS**

Facility	Facility Need Ratio - City of Banning	Facility Need Ratio - City of Ontario	Facility Need Ratio - City of Upland	Facility Need Ratio - City of Temecula	Facility Need Ratio - City of Corona	Facility Need Ratio - City of Murrieta	Facility Need Ratio - City of Dana Point	Facility Need Ratio - City of Rancho Cucamonga	Facility Need Ratio - City of Laguna Niguel	Facility Need Ratio - City of Diamond Bar
Softball Fields:										
Organized Youth	1/33,700 pop.	1/24,450	1/7,100	1/7,300	1/11,000	1/7,100	1/9,500	1/6,500	1/9,200	1/12,700
Organized Adult	1/21,350 pop.	1/26,800	1/9,100	1/5,500	1/13,500	1/18,300	1/19,250	N.A.	1/24,350	1/16,800
Baseball Fields:										
Organized Youth	1/13,800 pop.	1/8,500	1/5,000	1/4,500	1/9,900	1/3,900	1/9,550	1/3,500	1/3,300	1/6,300
Football	1/44,100 pop.	1/62,200	1/25,350	1/11,600	1/12,000	1/20,500	N.A.	1/48,400	1/31,300	1/40,100
Soccer Fields:										
Organized Youth	1/13,600 pop.	1/14,050	1/3,300	1/2,600	1/6,600	1/2,600	1/4,400	1/3,400	1/3,050	1/3,400
Picnic Tables	1/520 pop.	1/480	1/500	1/345	1/525	1/735	1/270	1/490	1/570	1/670
Tot Lots/Playgrounds	1/9,050 pop.	1/2,200	1/2,200	1/1,350	N.A.	1/2,700	1/2,600	N.A.	1/2,300	1/5,800
Swimming Pools (Public)										
Recreational	1/65,200 pop.	1/27,900	1/38,000	1/16,300	1/37,000	1/20,100	1/13,450	1/23,950	1/20,300	1/43,700
Tennis Courts	1/11,950 pop.	1/3,800	1/2,500	1/3,200	1/2,800	1/4,250	1/1,250	1/3,100	1/2,600	1/2,600
Skateboarding	1/22,300 pop.	1/38,200	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1/36,050	1/26,950	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Use of Dog Park	1/22,450 pop.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1/33,300	1/24,950	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Coman Consulting, Inc.

banning/demand - 10/5/09

in order to add perspective to the analysis. Many of the ratios found in Banning differ from those found in the other cities. This is the result of Banning’s unique demographic profile which shapes the recreation patterns of the residents. The lower than average portion of the population under 18 years of age influences the demand for youth sports facilities (softball, baseball, soccer, and basketball) and tot lots/playgrounds, resulting in higher need ratios (i.e. lower demand) for these facilities in Banning. The ratio for youth football is higher than over half of the comparison cities. Public swimming pools and public tennis courts also have higher than average need ratios in Banning, which additionally reflect the existence of these types of private facilities which are provided for the large proportion of senior residents within the age restricted communities in the City. The needs ratios in Banning for adult softball fields, picnic tables, skateboarding and use of dog parks are reasonably similar to those found in the comparison cities. These differing levels of need ratios reinforce the necessity of creating a needs analysis based specifically on the recreation patterns of the residents of Banning, rather than using more general national or State based ratios.

4.3 Recreation Facility Needs Analysis

How can we quantify facility needs?

The level of population in Banning that creates the demand for facilities is derived from the telephone survey data as described in the previous section. This “facility need ratio” is shown

Exhibit 4.3-1

CITY OF BANNING RECREATION PEAK DAY FACILITY NEEDS ANALYSIS - 2009 ESTIMATE

Facility	Facility Need Ratio - City of Banning	Peak Day Needs	Existing City Facilities	Surplus/ Deficit(-)	School Facilities Avail.*	Total Facilities Avail.	Total Surplus/ Deficit(-)
Softball Fields:							
Organized Youth Games	1/33,700 pop.	0.8	1.0 **	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.2
Organized Adult Games	1/21,350 pop.	1.3	1.0	-0.3	0.0	1.0	-0.3
Baseball Fields:							
Organized Youth Games	1/13,800 pop.	2.1	2.0 **	-0.1	0.0	2.0	-0.1
Soccer Fields:							
Organized Youth Games	1/13,600 pop.	2.1	0.0 ***	-2.1	1.0	1.0	-1.1
Organized Adult Games	N.A.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Football Fields							
	1/44,100 pop.	0.6	0.0 ****	-0.6	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Indoor Basketball Cts.:							
Organized Youth	1/12,950 pop.	2.2	0.0	-2.2	2.0	2.0	-0.2
Picnic Tables (Public)	1/520 pop.	55	24	-31	0	24.0	-31
Tot Lots/Playgrounds	1/9,050 pop.	3.1	5.0	1.9	0.0	5.0	1.9
Swimming Pools (Public)							
Recreational	1/65,200 pop.	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.4
Tennis Courts (Public)							
	1/11,950 pop.	2.4	2.0	-0.4	0.0	2.0	-0.4
Public Trails for Walking, Jogging, Running (mi.)							
	1/6,800 pop.	4.2	0.0	-4.2	0.0	0.0	-4.2
Public Trails for Recreational Riding (mi.)							
	1/11,650 pop.	2.4	0.0	-2.4	0.0	0.0	-2.4
Arenas- Comp. Riding	1/18,750 pop.	1.5	1.0	-0.5	0.0	1.0	-0.5
Biking-Public Trails (mi.)	1/9,450 pop.	3.0	0.0	-3.0	0.0	0.0	-3.0
Skateboard Parks	1/22,300 pop.	1.3	1.0	-0.3	0.0	1.0	-0.3
Dog Parks	1/22,450 pop.	1.3	0.0	-1.3	0.0	0.0	-1.3

*School facilities other than fields are counted at 50 percent to allow for time not available to the public.

**The Banning Youth Baseball League uses 3 fields at Lions Park for both baseball and softball games.

***Currently 50 percent of residents play outside of Banning. For those currently playing in Banning, demand is 1.1 fields.

****Games are played in Beaumont.

Source: Coman Consulting, Inc., based on data from California State Department of Parks and Recreation and the Banning Recreation Needs Assessment Survey, June 2009.

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again in Exhibit 4.3-1. The current facility needs are determined by multiplying the current population by the “facility needs ratio.” These needs, in terms of the number or size of facilities demanded, are then compared with the total of existing City and school district facilities to determine whether the existing inventory of facilities is adequate in terms of demand conditions.

As an example of the analytical process, the needs ratio for tennis courts in Banning is one facility for every 11,950 residents (as shown in Exhibit 4.3-1). Based on the 2009 population of Banning, the required number of tennis courts is an estimated 2.4 courts. The existing inventory of these facilities is 2.0 courts. This results in a deficit of 0.4 tennis courts, if the inventory in Banning were to match the peak day requirement as defined.

Facility Requirements

The needs analysis presented in Exhibit 4.3-1 indicates existing deficits in many of the types of facilities that were analyzed. Included in the facilities showing deficits of 0.5 facilities or more are soccer fields for organized youth games, which show a deficit of 1.1 fields. However, information from the telephone survey indicates that currently 50 percent of Banning residents play youth soccer outside of the City of Banning. If the City were to provide additional soccer facilities those residents currently traveling outside the City to play could be accommodated closer to home. Similarly, the football organization plays their games at Beaumont High School. Other facilities showing significant deficits in the analysis include picnic tables, public trails for walking/jogging, public trails for recreational horseback riding, arenas for competitive horse events, public trails for bicycling, and dog parks.

The need for facilities was projected to 2020 using the demand figures presented in Exhibit 4.2-2. These projections are presented in Exhibit 4.3-2. The deficits in the facilities listed above increase proportionately as the population increases over time. In addition, by 2020, there will be deficits in softball fields for organized adult games, baseball fields for organized youth games, indoor basketball courts for organized youth games, tennis courts, and skateboard parks.

Exhibit 4.3-2

CITY OF BANNING RECREATION PEAK DAY FACILITY NEEDS ANALYSIS - 2020 ESTIMATE

Facility	Facility Need Ratio - City of Banning	Peak Day Needs	Existing City Facilities	Surplus/ Deficit(-)	School Facilities Avail.*	Total Facilities Avail.	Total Surplus/ Deficit(-)
Softball Fields:							
Organized Youth Games	1/33,700 pop.	1.4	1.0 **	-0.4	0.0	1.0	-0.4
Organized Adult Games	1/21,350 pop.	2.2	1.0	-1.2	0.0	1.0	-1.2
Baseball Fields:							
Organized Youth Games	1/13,800 pop.	3.5	2.0 **	-1.5	0.0	2.0	-1.5
Soccer Fields:							
Organized Youth Games	1/13,600 pop.	3.5	0.0 ***	-3.5	1.0	1.0	-2.5
Organized Adult Games	N.A.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Football Fields	1/44,100 pop.	1.1	0.0 ****	-1.1	0.0	0.0	-1.1
Indoor Basketball Cts.:							
Organized Youth	1/12,950 pop.	3.7	0.0	-3.7	2.0	2.0	-1.7
Picnic Tables (Public)	1/520 pop.	92	24	-68	0	24	-68
Tot Lots/Playgrounds	1/9,050 pop.	5.3	5.0	-0.3	0.0	5.0	-0.3
Swimming Pools (Public)							
Recreational	1/65,200 pop.	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1
Tennis Courts (Public)	1/11,950 pop.	4.0	2.0	-2.0	0.0	2.0	-2.0
Public Trails for Walking, Jogging, Running (mi.)	1/6,800 pop.	7.0	0.0	-7.0	0.0	0.0	-7.0
Public Trails for Recreational Riding (mi.)	1/11,650 pop.	4.1	0.0	-4.1	0.0	0.0	-4.1
Arenas- Comp. Riding	1/18,750 pop.	2.5	1.0	-1.5	0.0	1.0	-1.5
Biking-Public Trails (mi.)	1/9,450 pop.	5.0	0.0	-5.0	0.0	0.0	-5.0
Skateboard Parks	1/22,300 pop.	2.1	1.0	-1.1	0.0	1.0	-1.1
Dog Parks	1/22,450 pop.	2.1	0.0	-2.1	0.0	0.0	-2.1

* School facilities other than fields are counted at 50 percent to allow for time not available to the public.

** The Banning Youth Baseball League uses 3 fields at Lions Park for both baseball and softball games. By 2020, combined demand would be 5 fields.

*** Currently 50 percent of residents play outside of Banning. If this continues to 2020, demand for those playing in Banning would be 2.8 fields.

**** Games are played in Beaumont.

Source: Coman Consulting, Inc., based on data from California State Department of Parks and Recreation and the Banning Recreation Needs Assessment Survey, June 2009.

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Exhibit 4.3-3 summarizes the change in demand between 2009 and 2020 or the demand resulting solely from the growth expected to occur during this period. This Exhibit describes the number or size of facilities by type that will be required just to accommodate the future growth in the City of Banning. The existing 2009 surplus or deficit in facilities is combined with the growth projections in Exhibit 4.3-4 to provide the cumulative estimate of the additional number or size of facilities by type that will be required in the City of Banning between 2009 and 2020.

**Exhibit 4.3-3
CHANGE IN DEMAND FOR RECREATION FACILITIES BY TYPE, 2009 TO 2020
City of Banning**

Facility	Number of Facilities Demanded		Change in Facilities Demanded Surplus/Deficit (-) 2009-2020**
	2009	2020	
Softball Fields:			
Organized Youth Games	0.8 fields*	1.4 fields*	-0.6 fields*
Organized Adult Games	1.3 fields*	2.2 fields*	-0.9 fields*
Baseball Fields:			
Organized Youth Games	2.1 fields*	3.5 fields*	-1.4 fields*
Soccer Fields:			
Organized Youth Games	2.1 fields*	3.5 fields*	-1.4 fields*
Organized Adult Games	0.0 fields*	0.0 fields*	0.0 fields*
Football Fields:			
Organized Youth	0.6 fields*	1.1 fields*	-0.5 fields*
Indoor Basketball Cts.:			
Organized Youth	2.2 courts	3.7 courts	-1.5 courts
Picnic Tables	55 tables	92 tables	-37 tables
Tot Lots/Playgrounds	3.1 areas	5.3 areas	-2.2 areas
Swimming Pools (Public)			
Recreational	0.4 pools	0.7 pools	-0.3 pools
Tennis Courts	2.4 courts	4.0 courts	-1.6 courts
Public Trails for Walking, Jogging, Running (mi.)			
	4.2 miles	7.0 miles	-2.8 miles
Public Trails for Recreational Riding (mi.)			
	2.4 miles	4.1 miles	-1.7 miles
Arenas- Comp. Riding	1.5 facilities	2.5 facilities	-1.0 facilities
Biking - Public Trails (mi.)	3.0 miles	5.0 miles	-2.0 miles
Skateboard Parks	1.3 facilities	2.1 facilities	-0.8 facilities
Dog Parks	1.3 facilities	2.1 facilities	-0.8 facilities

* Demand for ball fields is adjusted by approximately 20 percent to allow for resting of fields.

**Demand resulting from growth and changing demographics. Does not include allowance for any deficits or surpluses existing in 2009.

Source: Coman Consulting, Inc., based on data from California State Department of Parks and Recreation and the Banning Recreation Needs Assessment Survey, June 2009.

banningg/demand - 9/28/09

Exhibit 4.3-4

**FACILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECREATION NEEDS IN BANNING
2020 ESTIMATE (Total of 2009 Surplus/Deficit and 2009 to 2020 Change in Demand)**

Facility	2009 Facility Surplus/ Deficit (-)	Change in Surplus/ Deficit (-) 2009-2020	Cumulative 2020 Facility Surplus/ Deficit (-)*
Softball Fields:			
Organized Youth Games	0.2 fields	-0.6 fields	-0.4 fields
Organized Adult Games	-0.3 fields	-0.9 fields	-1.2 fields
Baseball Fields:			
Organized Youth Games	-0.1 fields	-1.4 fields	-1.5 fields
Soccer Fields:			
Organized Youth Games	-1.1 fields	-1.4 fields	-2.5 fields
Organized Adult Games	0.0 fields	0.0 fields	0.0 fields
Football Fields:			
Organized Youth Games	-0.6 fields	-0.5 fields	-1.1 fields
Indoor Basketball Cts.:			
Organized Youth Games	-0.2 courts	-1.5 courts	-1.7 courts
Picnic Tables	-31 tables	-37 tables	-68 tables
Tot Lots/Playgrounds	1.9 areas	-2.2 areas	-0.3 areas
Swimming Pools (Public)			
Recreational	0.4 pools	-0.3 pools	0.1 pools
Tennis Courts	-0.4 courts	-1.6 courts	-2.0 courts
Public Trails for Walking, Jogging, Running (mi.)			
	-4.2 miles	-2.8 miles	-7.0 miles
Public Trails for Recreational Riding (mi.)			
	-2.4 miles	-1.7 miles	-4.1 miles
Arenas- Comp. Riding	-0.5 facilities	-1.0 facilities	-1.5 facilities
Biking - Public Trails (mi.)	-3.0 miles	-2.0 miles	-5.0 miles
Skateboard Parks	-0.3 facilities	-0.8 facilities	-1.1 facilities
Dog Parks	-1.3 facilities	-0.8 facilities	-2.1 facilities

* Figures may not total due to rounding.

Source: Coman Consulting, Inc., based on data from California State Department of Parks and Recreation and the Banning Recreation Needs Assessment Survey, June 2009.

banningg/demand - 9/28/09

4.4 Program Needs Analysis

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

Community Center, Senior Center and/or Teen/Youth Center that will provide for:

- Fitness/Aerobics/Spinning Classes
- Arts and Crafts Programs
- Computer/Technology Courses
- Dance Lessons
- Gymnastics
- Senior Programs
- Yoga/Meditation/Stress Relief Classes

Soccer Field for:

- Youth Soccer Programs

4.5 Service Area Analysis

Where are the people and where are the parks?

In addition to providing appropriate quantities and types of recreation facilities, the City strives to provide them in useful and appropriate locations. Generally, this is taken to mean that most residences should be within .5 miles, a convenient walking distance for most people, of a neighborhood park or other park facility that may satisfy common recreation needs. This .5 mile radius around parks and recreational facilities is defined in the Master Plan as a “service area”. In essence, the existing recreation facilities are providing a nearby location for residents to utilize for active or passive recreation. This service area emphasis is a key component in a community in which families, neighborhoods, and active living are central issues. This need is supported by the General Plan goals and policies, Policy 2 “The City will distribute parks and

recreation facilities in a manner that is convenient to City neighborhoods and balanced within population concentrations”.

Proximity to parks is more than a convenience issue. It helps to establish an excellent city park system by providing improved air quality, circulation, social, community identity, and community health benefits. Proximity to parkland is also one of the elements identified as predicting levels of physical activity in the community. A recent survey of U.S. adults finds that people with access to neighborhood parks were twice as likely to be physically active as those without access to parks.

To analyze the extent to which the distribution of existing Banning facilities is consistent with this notion, a service area radius map is provided (see Exhibit 4.4-1, Neighborhood Parks Service Area Analysis). Circular service area radii are generated with the facility location as the central radius point. Geographical or other physical obstructions should be considered in analysis of actual service area, so service area shapes are not necessarily full circles but may be truncated to reflect a major barrier such as an arterial roadway. When areas zoned for residential use fall outside graphic service area designations, it can be said that the area may be underserved by existing facilities

Service area analysis demonstrates that there are three (3) significant residential areas outside of the established .5 mile service radius from a developed neighborhood recreation facility, including:

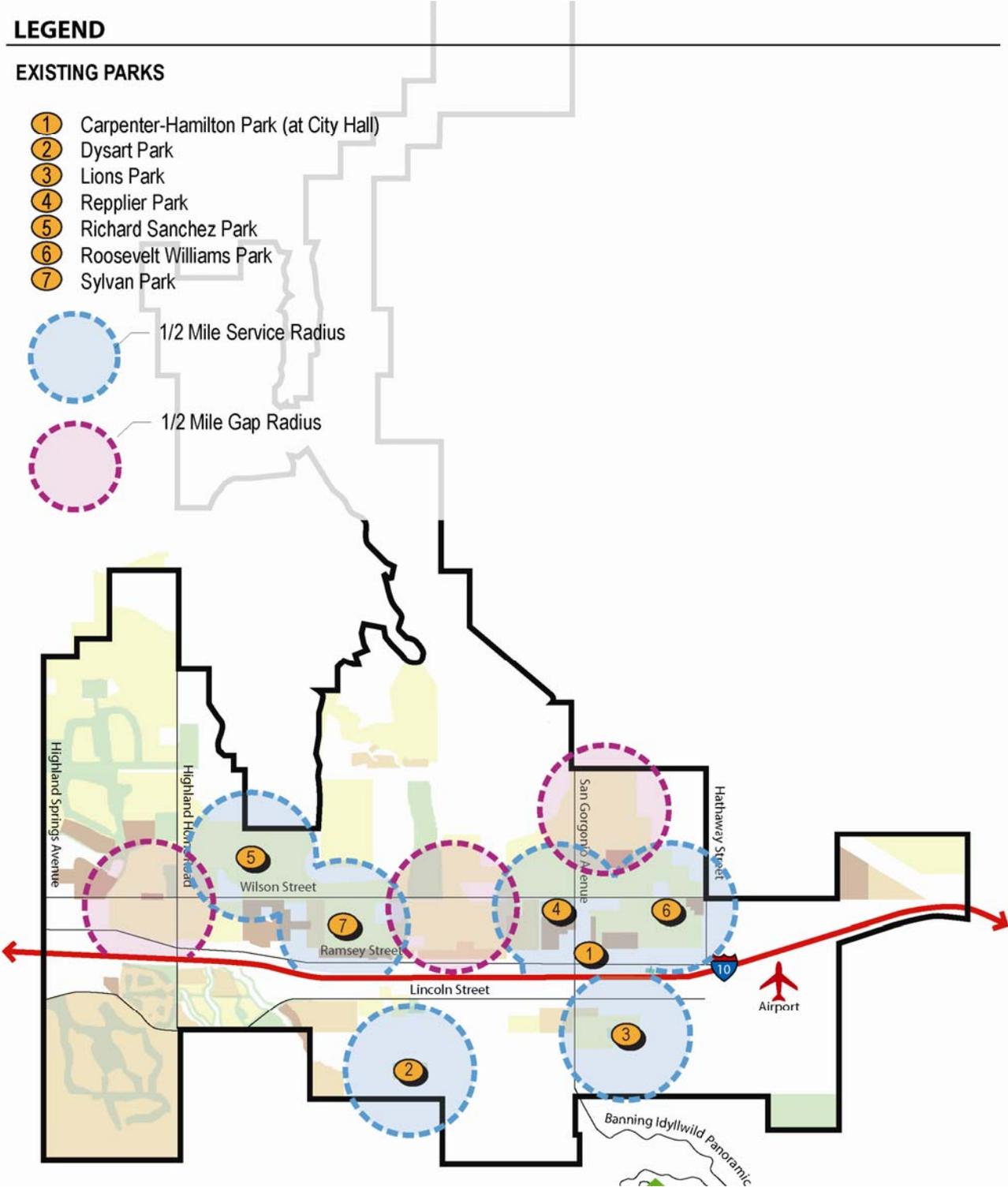
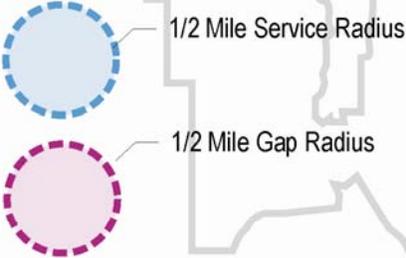
- Gap Area #1: On the Western boundary, north of the freeway and generally west of Highland Home Road
- Gap Area #2: Between Replier Park and Sylvan Park
- Gap Area #3: North of Replier Park

Exhibit 4.4-1: Neighborhood Parks Service Area Analysis

LEGEND

EXISTING PARKS

- ① Carpenter-Hamilton Park (at City Hall)
- ② Dysart Park
- ③ Lions Park
- ④ Repplier Park
- ⑤ Richard Sanchez Park
- ⑥ Roosevelt Williams Park
- ⑦ Sylvan Park



Gaps in service can be addressed by adding a new facility, expanding existing facilities, or by making available an existing facility, such as a school or private partnerships, not previously available for recreation. For example, in Gap Area #1 there is a planned residential development (Butterfield) that will be required to add parkland acreage. Gap Area #2 contains potential partnership opportunities such as Hemmerling Elementary School, and Gilman Historic Ranch.

Exception: It should be noted that some of the areas in the southern portion of Banning are considered “rural living” areas where individual properties are larger than typical and the number of dwelling units per acre is low. Viewed by many as a positive and unique community characteristic, this development pattern may also mean that recreation on large private yards has a significant recreation role in that neighborhood, especially for youth.

4.6 Acreage Analysis

How Much Parkland Acreage is Needed for Banning?

The Parks and Recreation Element of the General Plan states the following standard for acreage of parkland and open space: “Program 1.B – The parks master plan shall maintain a standard of 5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents.”

However, there remains several questions: What is a “sufficient quantity” of parkland for Banning? What community needs identification tools should be used to analyze acreage needs?

Citywide Parkland Acreage

In general, a parkland acreage *standard* is the ratio upon which development fees and/or dedications can be based. Establishment of a *standard* creates an obligation to fund improvements that achieve the standard throughout the City. Five (5) acres / 1,000 is the highest standard allowed under the provisions of the Quimby Act, State law that gives the City its authority to require fees or dedicated property to offset new development impacts on

recreation facilities. Establishment of a standard does not necessarily limit the City in the acceptance of negotiated fees or property as conditions of approval for future development.

On the other hand, a parkland acreage *goal* can be higher than the standard, reflecting a community desire or need for additional parkland. A City’s acreage *goal* represents a self-imposed target that provides a planning guideline without a formal commitment to fund achievement of the goal.

Exhibit 4.6-1: Acreage Standard and Quantities

Year	Population	Acres demanded (based on 5 AC/1000)	Developed Local Parkland	Surplus or (-) Deficit
1990	20,335	102	38	-64 acres
2009	28,457	142	67**	-75 acres
2020*	47,683*	238	67	-171 acres***

*Approximate anticipated population in 2020.
 **Does not include the undeveloped property known as Smith Creek Ranch Park
 ***Represents deficit if no new parkland is added.

So, how do current parkland quantities compare to the 5 acre per 1000 residents standard?

The following points are worth noting:

- A current parkland deficit of approximately 75 acres exists. A future deficit of 171 acres will occur if no new parkland is added and the City continues to grow as anticipated. These are significant shortages.
- School grounds were credited in the acreage analysis included in the 2004 General Plan Update, however they are not included in the acreage totals of this Master Plan update because the school grounds are not opened during non-school hours therefore do not serve as neighborhood parks.
- Facilities and populations outside the City are not included in this analysis.

- Private recreation facilities, such as homeowner association parks, are not credited.
- If pursued, opportunity sites identified in Section 2 could add over 200 acres of parkland.

Parkland Acreage Needed to Accommodate Identified Facility Needs

Based upon the facility needs requirements (See Exhibit 4.3-4) the City has current and future needs for sports fields, gymnasiums, skate parks, dog parks, tennis courts, neighborhood parks, and community centers. The future acreage requirement to accommodate these recreational facilities is summarized below.

Table 4.6-2: Acreage Analysis Based on Recreation Facility Needs Estimated for 2020

Activity	Number Needed*	Acreage Each	Subtotal	Multiplier**	Total Acreage
Softball, adult	1	2.0	2	1.5	3.0
Baseball, youth	2	2.5	5	1.5	7.5
Football, youth	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.25
Soccer, youth	3	2.0	6.0	1.5	9.0
Tennis Courts	2.0	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.6
Basketball, Indoor	2	1.0	2	1.5	3.0
Skateboard Facility	1	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.6
Dog Park	2	2.0	4	1.5	6.0
Neighborhood Park/Service Gap	3	10.0	30.0	N/A	30.0
Total Acreage to Accommodate Facility Needs at 2020					61.95
*From Exhibit 4.3-4 and rounded to nearest whole number					
**A multiplier is used to account for the approximate acreage needed for support elements (parking, buffers, walkways, etc.).					

The sum of 62 acres is an approximate figure representing a need to add acreage and/or utilize existing under-utilized acreage in order to satisfy known recreation facility needs. This number is compared to the acreage deficit generated by adherence to the City’s standard of 5 acres per 1,000 residents (171 more acres needed). Since the figure from Exhibit 4.6-2 (62 acres) is less than the figure generated by the standard (Figure 4.6-1, 171 acres), it appears that there is no

need to establish an acreage goal higher than the City standard to accommodate identified recreation needs.

4.7 Facility Needs Summary and Prioritization

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

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

The Facility Needs Summary (Exhibit 4.7-1) uses a numerical ranking system to establish relative priorities; the more needs identification tools that indicate a particular need, the higher the ranking. For instance, “Dog Park” is indicated as a need by eight (8) tools and therefore has a higher relative priority than, say, “Swimming Pool” with four (4) tools shown. In determining the overall numerical total, the Exhibit gives greater weight to quantitative tools (statistically valid) by counting each as double the value of a qualitative tool. This is reflected in the top header (Qualitative x2 vs Quantitative x1). Based on the Exhibit 4.7-1 and for the purposes of this summary, facility needs which are suggested as “high priority” are indicated numerically by a 5 or above. They include (in alphabetical order):

- Bike Trails
- Dog Park
- Equestrian Center / Arena
- Equestrian Trails
- Picnic Facilities
- Soccer Fields
- Walk/Jog/Run Trails

Exhibit 4.6-1: Facility Needs Summary Matrix

City of Banning Facility Needs Summary	NEEDS IDENTIFICATION TOOLS									
	QUANTITATIVE (X2)			QUALITATIVE (X1)						
	Resident Telephone Survey (high participation-over 10%)	Demand-Needs Analysis (current need)	Demand-Needs Analysis (future need)	P & R Commission - BrainStorm Session	Resident Telephone Survey - desire	Community Workshop	Sports Organization Survey	Recreation Trends	Program Needs Analysis	Total # of Tools that Identified Need
Identified Recreation Facility Need										
Amphitheater Improvements				✓		✓			✓	3
Armory Site (increase use)				✓						1
Bowling Alley					✓					1
Baseball Field (youth)			✓		✓	✓				4
Basketball Court (indoor at Gymnasium)			✓							2
Bike Trails	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		8
Community Center				✓		✓			✓	3
Dog Park	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				8
Equestrian Center (with Arena)		✓	✓	✓						5
Equestrian Trail		✓	✓		✓					5
Event Field/Open Area for Community Events								✓	✓	2
Exercise Course in Park								✓		1
Football Field		✓	✓							4
Lighting Parks for Nighttime Use						✓		✓		2
Picnic Tables or Shelters	✓	✓	✓							6
Playground/Tot Lot	✓				✓					3
Senior Center/Facility				✓	✓	✓			✓	4
Skateboard Park	✓		✓							4
Soccer Field (youth)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	8
Softball Field (adult)			✓							2
Softball Field (youth)				✓						1
Swimming Pool for Recreation or Lessons	✓				✓	✓				4
Teen Center or Youth Center				✓	✓	✓			✓	4
Tennis Courts	✓		✓							4
Walking/Jogging Path or Trail	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		9

Section Five: Recreation Facility Recommendations

This Section presents potential opportunities to meet the recreation needs identified in the Recreation Facility Needs Assessment (Section 4) of this Master Plan.

Fortunately, there are many opportunity sites to consider in Banning (Exhibit 2.8-1). New recreation elements could be added at existing parks, joint use schools, private partnerships, and new opportunity sites. Therefore, solving the recreation needs puzzle could be accomplished in a variety of ways, depending upon specific analysis and design of each site and upon future acquisition outcomes. Moreover, the City's process of park design and development involves extensive community input that will likely affect park and recreation facility design. This Master Plan report strives to identify opportunities to consider for the development of future parks to meet identified current and future recreation needs.

For City park projects, choosing a project or projects to pursue occurs as a result of the capital improvement project budget process conducted by the City each year. The chosen project would then follow a process pathway, with community input, that will determine what amenities will be added to the park. The opportunities discussion that follows offers a way to visualize the overall community recreation needs in the context of the opportunities so that the ultimate goal of satisfying recreation needs is kept in mind.

5.1 Overall Concept

The discussions below assume that several of the opportunity sites described in Section 2 will be improved for the purpose of addressing recreation needs. Use of the opportunity sites will involve separate design and administrative processes that may alter how they are ultimately utilized; in which case, the overall concept for meeting recreation needs should be somewhat

flexible.

Satisfaction of identified needs does not appear to be an overly daunting task; the City will need to effectively maintain the current parks, pursue park improvement projects, and develop new parkland and/or joint use partnerships to meet the current and future parkland acreage and recreation needs of the community. It is intended that the City pursue satisfaction of recreation facility needs using the following key strategies and improvements:

- Satisfaction of significant sports field needs should be pursued in new partnership sites, by increased joint use of school sites.
- Increased trail connectivity and opportunities should be emphasized, focusing on corridors and links to adjacent natural open space, parks, schools, and commercial areas.
- Neighborhood Parks should be within reasonable walking distance of most homes.
- Design and use of opportunity sites should be pursued in order to meet recreation needs and goals (parkland acreage and recreation element quantities).
- New residential development should be planned to include park and recreation facilities that adequately serve the planned population and complements and enhances the City park system as a whole.
- The existing community center should be upgraded and an additional community center should be developed in the western portion of the City.

5.2 Key Issues and Recommendations

Based on the needs assessment component of this project, a set of key issues has been identified to guide the process of developing the Master Plan. These issues are the focus of the goals, policies, and recommendations set forth in this Master Plan. The key issues identified are:

- Improve the quality of recreational facilities and programs to meet current and future needs of the City residents
- Increase Parkland Acreage

Recreation Facility Recommendations

- Provide for current and future recreation needs identified by the 2009 needs assessment including; baseball fields (youth), dog parks, equestrian facilities, football fields (youth), picnic tables, skate park, soccer fields (youth), softball fields (adult), and tennis courts.
- Trails and Connectivity: 1) bike paths on streets and off road trails, 2) equestrian staging areas and trails, and 3) pedestrian trails and linkages throughout community.
- Budget for Community Services Department: 1) to provide quality programs, 2) to hire adequate support staff, and 3) to maintain parks and facilities.

Goal 1: Improve the Quality of Recreation Facilities and Programs by Providing Equal Access to Recreation Facilities and Programs for All Citizens

Background: Currently, there is a community center and a senior center at Repplier Park. These facilities are not large enough to expand the programs offered by the City of Banning.

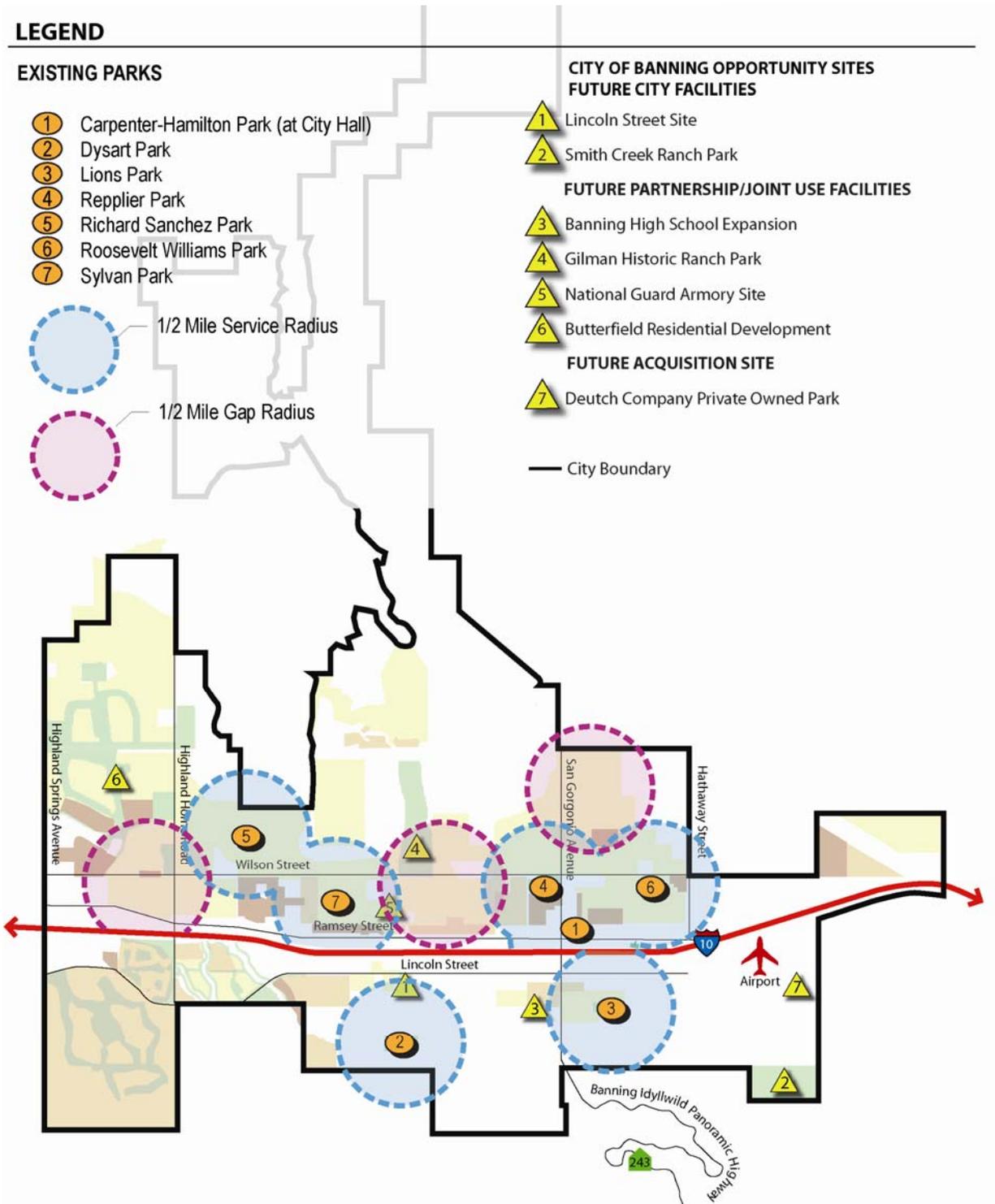
There are service area gaps of Banning.

Recommendations: It is suggested that a new community center could be provided at one of the following locations:

- *Armory Site (joint use)*
- *Butterfield Development (joint use)*
- *Smith Creek Ranch Park Site*

Consider opportunity sites identified to serve the recreation needs of the residents located in the residential areas located in facility service area gaps.

Exhibit 5.2-1: Opportunity Sites in Service Area Gaps



Goal 2: Increase Parkland Acreage

Background: The City of Banning currently has 67 acres of developed parkland. To satisfy the City's goal of 5 acres per 1,000 persons, the City needs to add 75 acres of developed parkland to meet current goals, and an additional 96 acres by the year 2020.

Recommendations: Develop Smith Creek Ranch Park which could add up to 75 acres to meet the current parkland acreage goal.

Future residential development, such as the Butterfield Development has the potential to add over 75 acres of parkland based on the estimated number of housing units (additional population).

Goal 3: Provide for Current and Future Identified Recreation Needs

Baseball (Youth)

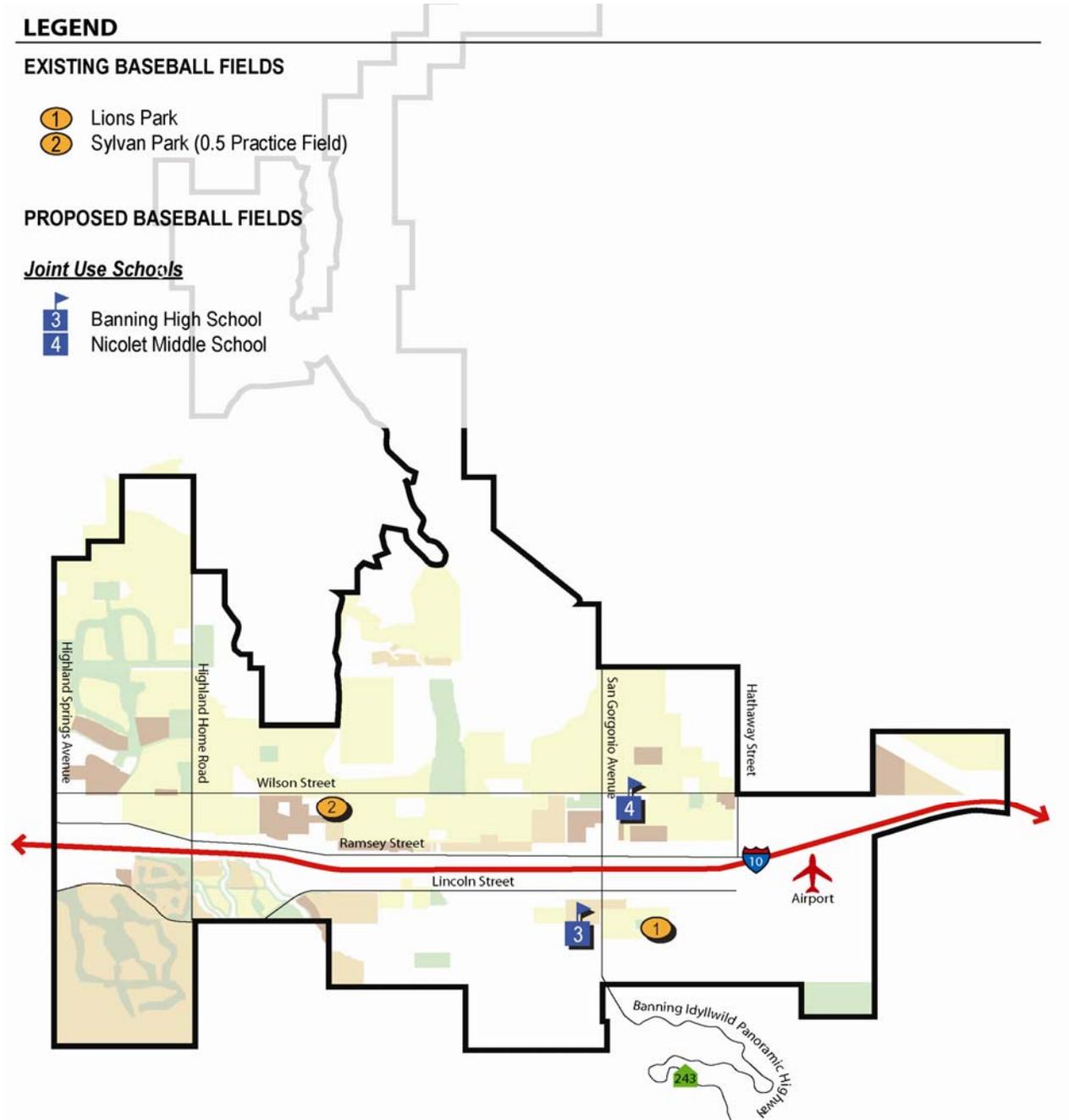
Background: The two (2) City fields at Lions Park are currently utilized for youth and Pony League baseball games. Practices take place at Sylvan Park, Replier Park and Lions Park. Approximately 185 children currently play in organized baseball games.

The current need for youth baseball fields has been accommodated, however by 2020, two (2) more fields for games are anticipated to be needed. **Recommendations:** It is desirable to provide ballfields that are designed appropriately and specifically for either softball or baseball, but that can also be programmed for other activities if need be. Locating two or more fields together is also desirable and efficient. Exhibit 5.2-1 identifies the location of existing fields used for baseball games, and the proposed locations to add baseball fields for game use. It is suggested that future baseball field needs be addressed by providing or utilizing (joint use) facilities at:

- *Banning High School Expansion*
- *Nicolet Middle School*

Lighting the existing fields at Lions Park could also increase youth baseball programming opportunities and address safety concerns.

Exhibit 5.2-2: Existing and Proposed Baseball Fields

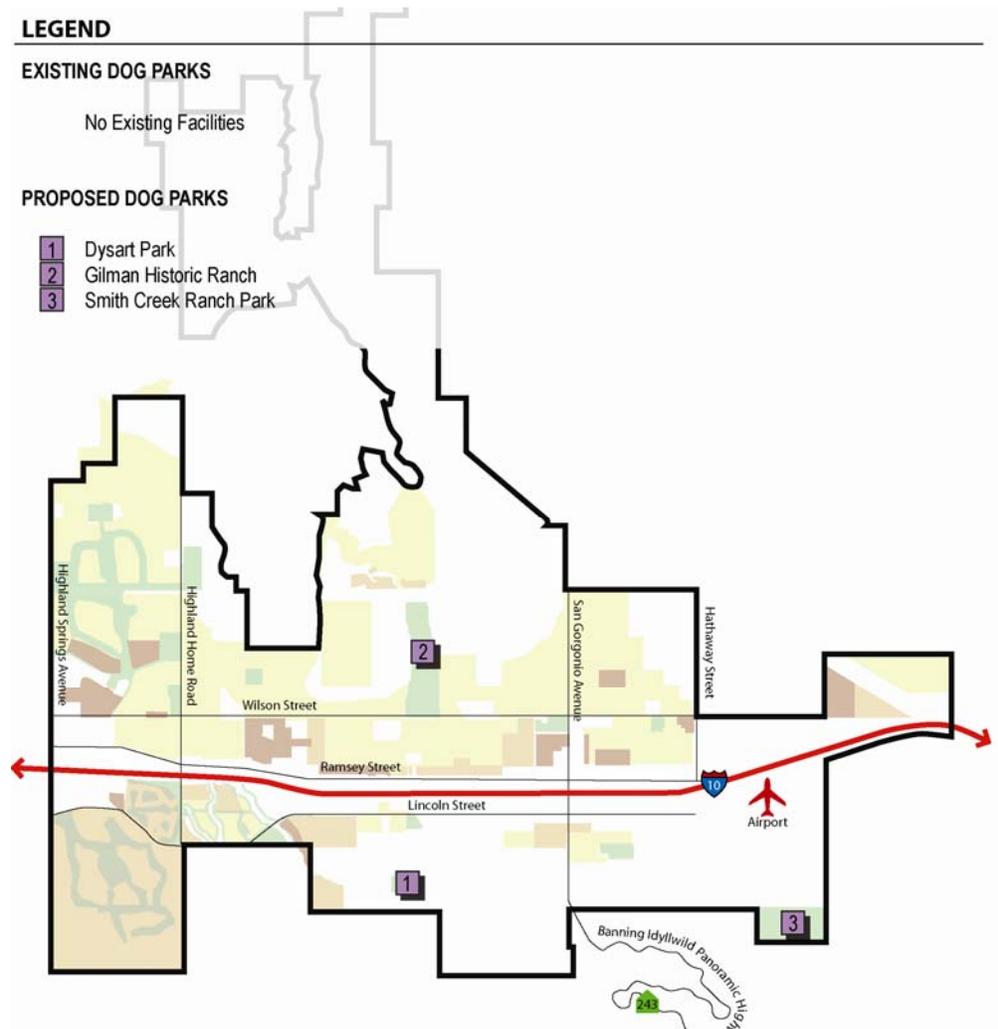


Dog Parks/Off Leash Dog Area

Background: Currently there is not a formal dog park in the City of Banning. The 2009 resident telephone survey reported that participation rates of walking and exercising a dog was high and residents perceived there is a dog park in Banning. A large number of residents bring their dogs to Dysart Park to run and play. There is a current need for 1.3 facilities and a future need of 2.1 facilities. A dedicated off leash dog area can be one to two acres in size.

Recommendations: Develop a formal off-leash dog area at Dysart Park and the future Smith Creek Ranch Park. Partner with the County of Riverside to encourage walking dogs at Gilman Ranch Historic Park (on leash only).

Exhibit 5.2-3: Existing and Proposed Dog Parks

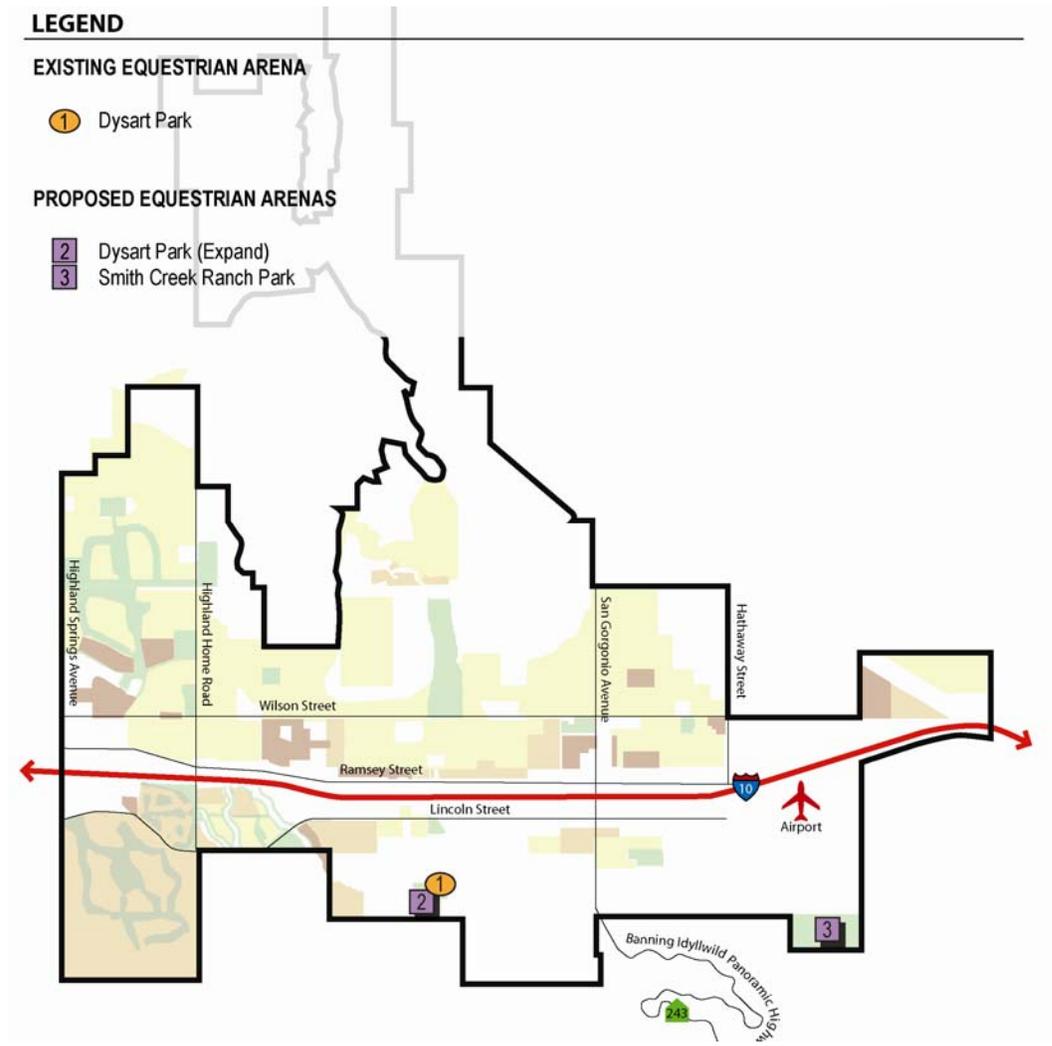


Equestrian Facilities

Background: According to the Demand and Need Analysis evaluation, Banning will need one additional equestrian arena by the year 2020. Equestrian facilities were among the needs most often indicated by Master Plan needs identification tools. The City currently has one equestrian arena at Dysart Park.

Recommendations: The arena at Dysart Park should be improved and expanded if possible. The Smith Creek Ranch Park would be ideal to develop as a premiere equestrian facility with an arena, stables and staging areas for equestrian trails. Regional events could be held if the site was developed.

Exhibit 5.2-4: Existing and Proposed Equestrian Facilities



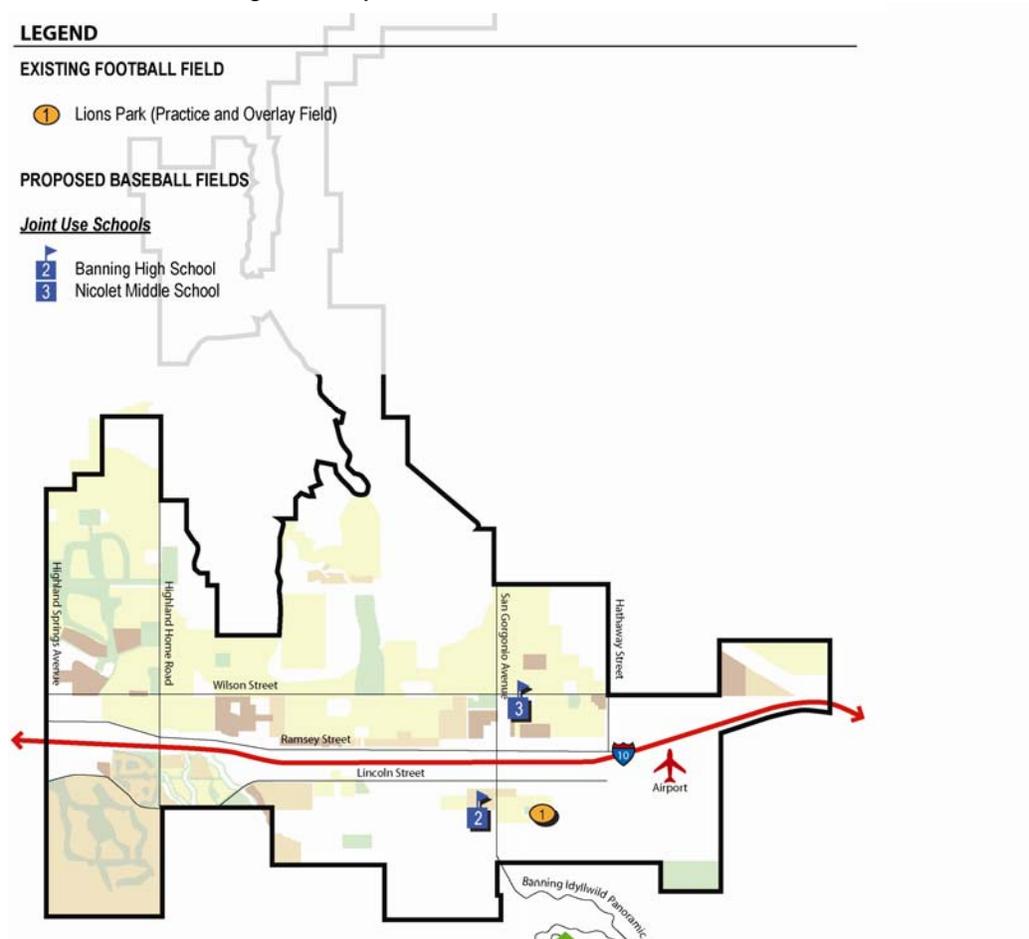
Football Field (Youth)

Background: The Pass Redskins League currently plays games in the neighboring City of Beaumont at Beaumont High School. Lions Park is used for practice only, the league also practices at Stewart Park in Beaumont. There is a future need of 1 football field.

Recommendations: Exhibit 5.2-5 identifies the existing fields used for football games, and the proposed locations to add football fields for game use. It is suggested that youth football needs be addressed by providing or utilizing (joint use) facilities for game fields at:

- *Banning High School Expansion*
- *Nicolet Middle School*

Exhibit 5.2-5: Existing and Proposed Football Fields



Picnic Tables

Background: The facility demand and needs analysis identified a current need of 30 picnic tables and a future need of 38 more picnic tables (68 tables needed by 2020). Due to the high participation rates based on the resident phone survey. The trends analysis also supports the growing interest in low cost outdoor activities.

Recommendations: Include picnic shelters / tables and passive recreation space in all park renovation projects and new park development projects.

Skate Park

Background: The City's skateboard park at Replier Park is a popular place for the children in Banning. The City has a future need for another skate park by the year 2020.

Recommendations: Maintain the current skate park. Since the skate park is modular and not permanent, the location may change due to the renovation plans for Replier Park's amphitheatre and associated parking requirements. Potential alternate locations for a skate park are the existing Roosevelt Williams Park and/or Sylvan Park.

Exhibit 5.2-6: Existing and Proposed Skate Parks

LEGEND

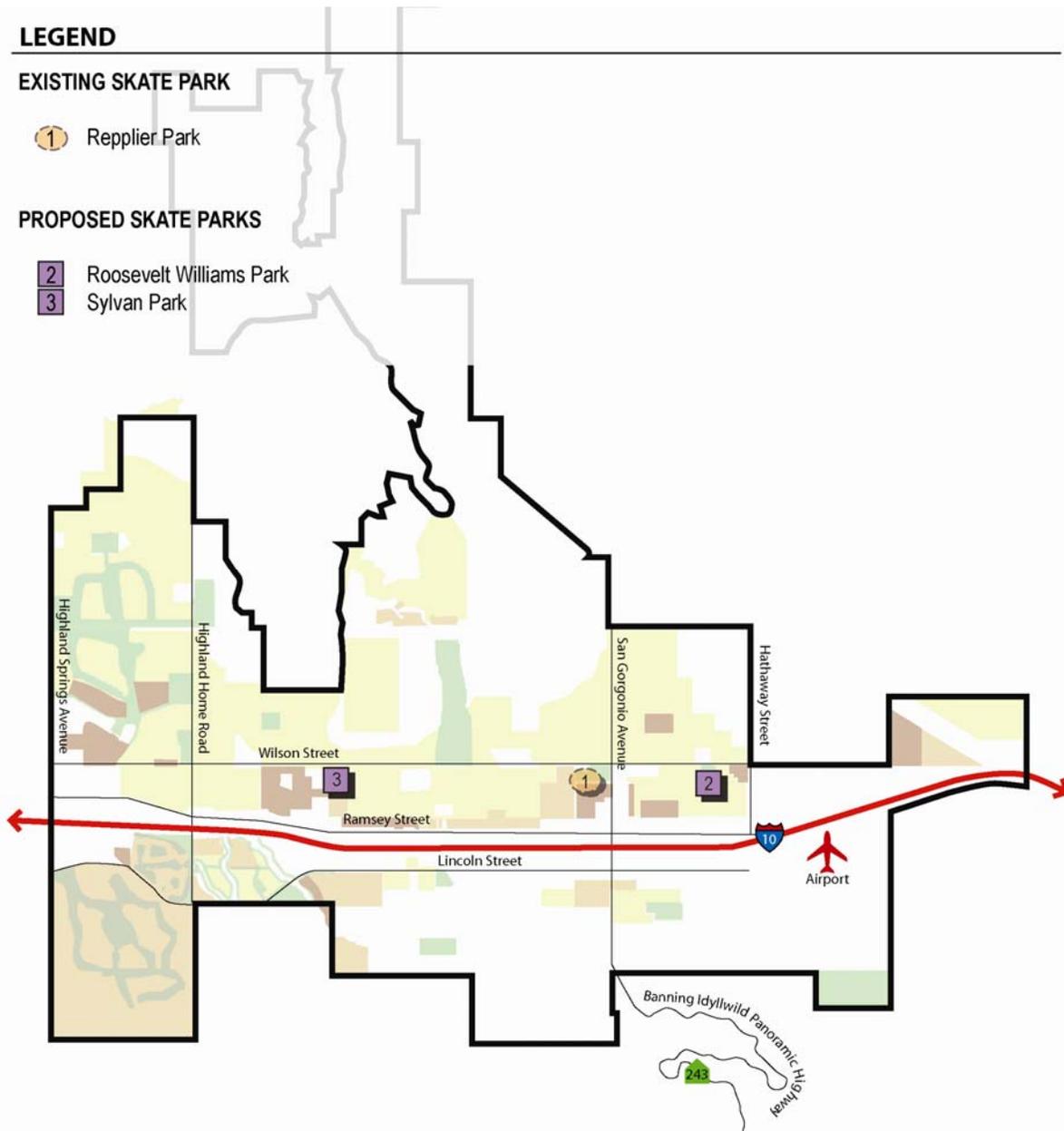
EXISTING SKATE PARK

① Replier Park

PROPOSED SKATE PARKS

② Roosevelt Williams Park

③ Sylvan Park



Soccer (Youth)

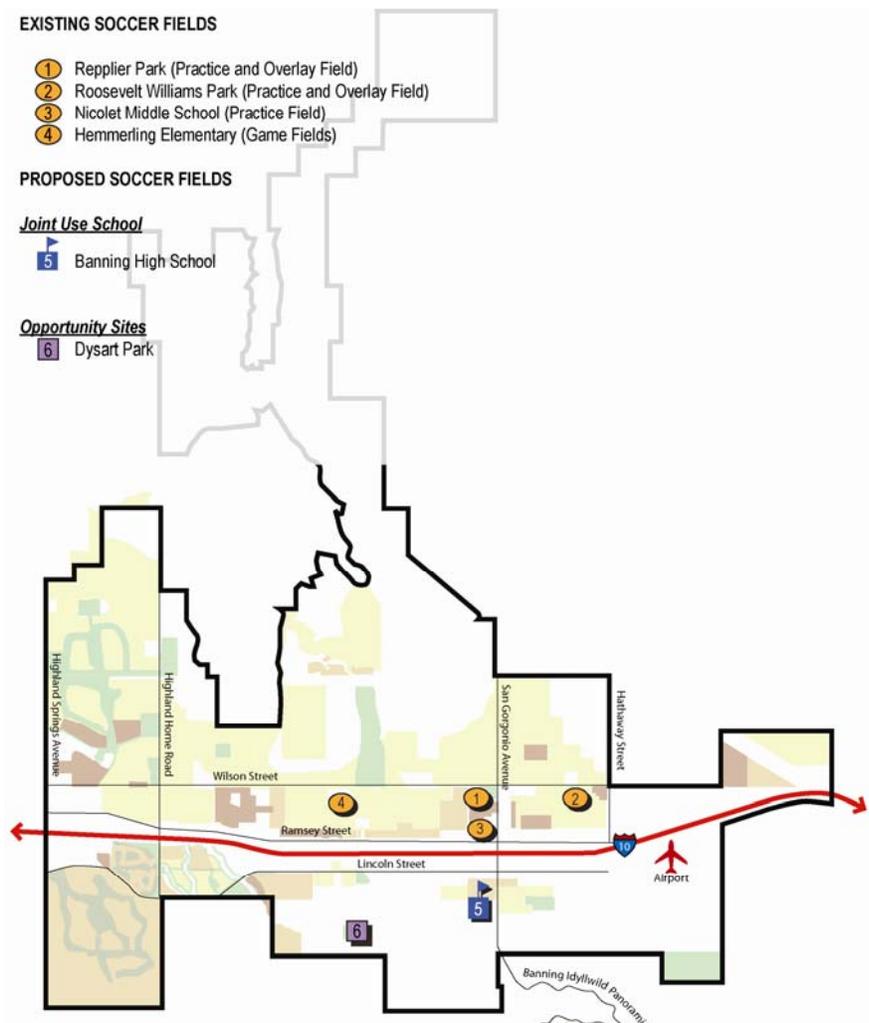
Background: Currently, there are no dedicated soccer fields in Banning. Games are currently played at Hemmerling Elementary School fields. Practices are played at Nicolet Middle School, on the overlay (outfield) at Replier Park, and at Roosevelt Williams Park. Youth soccer fields are among the needs most often indicated by Master Plan needs identification tools. It should be noted that the demand and needs analysis

of this Master Plan builds in a 20% resting factor in the demand equation (to allow natural turf fields to recover). The City currently needs one (1) soccer field, by 2020 three (3) additional fields will be needed.

Recommendations: Exhibit 5.2-7 identifies the existing fields used for soccer games, and the proposed locations to add soccer fields for game use. It is suggested that current soccer field needs be addressed by providing game field at Nicolet Middle School (joint use).

It is suggested that future soccer field needs be addressed by providing new game fields at: Banning High School Expansion (joint use) and Dysart Park.

Exhibit 5.2-7: Existing and Proposed Soccer Fields

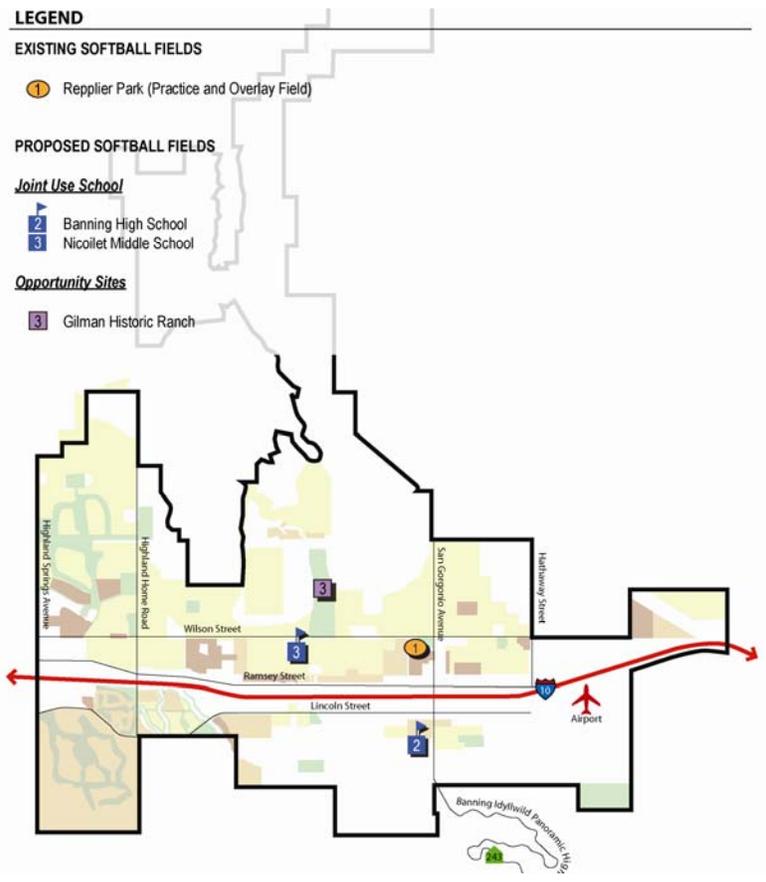


Softball (Adult)

Background: Approximately 180 adults currently play organized softball. It is desirable to provide ballfields that are designed appropriately and specifically for either softball or baseball, but that can also be programmed for other activities if necessary. (Note: The demand and needs analysis indicates that the number of youth softball fields are appropriate for the current and future population.) Only one City field is used for adult softball games, the field at Replier Park. There will be a need for one (1) additional field by 2020.

Recommendations: Exhibit 5.2-8 identifies the existing fields currently used for adult softball games, and the proposed location to provide an additional adult softball field for game use. New softball fields could be provided at Banning High School (joint use), Nicolet Park Middle School (joint use), or Gilman Historic Ranch (joint use).

Exhibit 5.2-8 Existing and Proposed Adult Softball Fields



Recreation Facility Recommendations

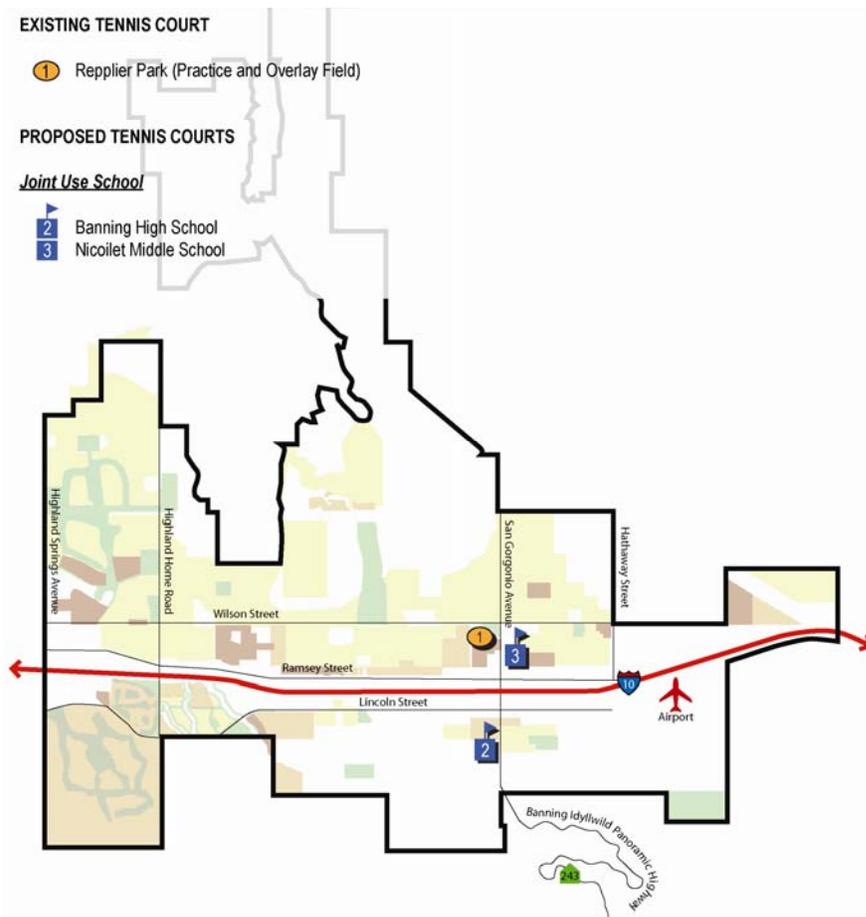
Tennis

Background: Currently, there are two (2) lighted courts at Replier Park. Private courts in homeowner associations likely play a significant role in Banning, but these courts are not counted in the inventory and demand and needs analysis since they are not controlled by the City. According to the Demand and Need Analysis evaluation, Banning will need two (2) additional tennis courts by 2020.

Recommendations: Exhibit 5.2-9 identifies the existing tennis courts at City parks, and the proposed locations for tennis courts. It is suggested that courts be provided as follows:

- *Banning High School Expansion (joint use)*
- *Nicolet Middle School (joint use)*

Exhibit 5.2-9 Existing and Proposed Tennis Courts



Goal 4: Develop Multi-Use Trail System

Background: An effective trails system could be an important component of the community; providing recreation opportunities, transportation efficiencies, and an increase in public health, given the city's topography and proximity to significant natural open space. Trail connectivity was a frequent topic during the Master Plan process. The City of Banning does not have a trail system currently in place. Adjacent to the City of Banning are numerous planned County trails in the San Geronio Wilderness area.

Recommendations: The proposed trail system, Exhibit 5.2-9, would provide access to and from the planned County Regional trails, equestrian trails, parks, City streets, schools, and the surrounding community via an urban trail loop. This proposed plan is consistent with the recommended trail system proposed in the 1990 Master Plan. The urban trail loop could be utilized by pedestrian and bicycles. Equestrian trails could be developed in the southern portion of the City, where most of the equestrian users are located. Staging areas at Dysart Park and the future Smith Creek Ranch Park would provide adequate facilities and access to the equestrian trail.

The following are suggested as top priority trail projects.

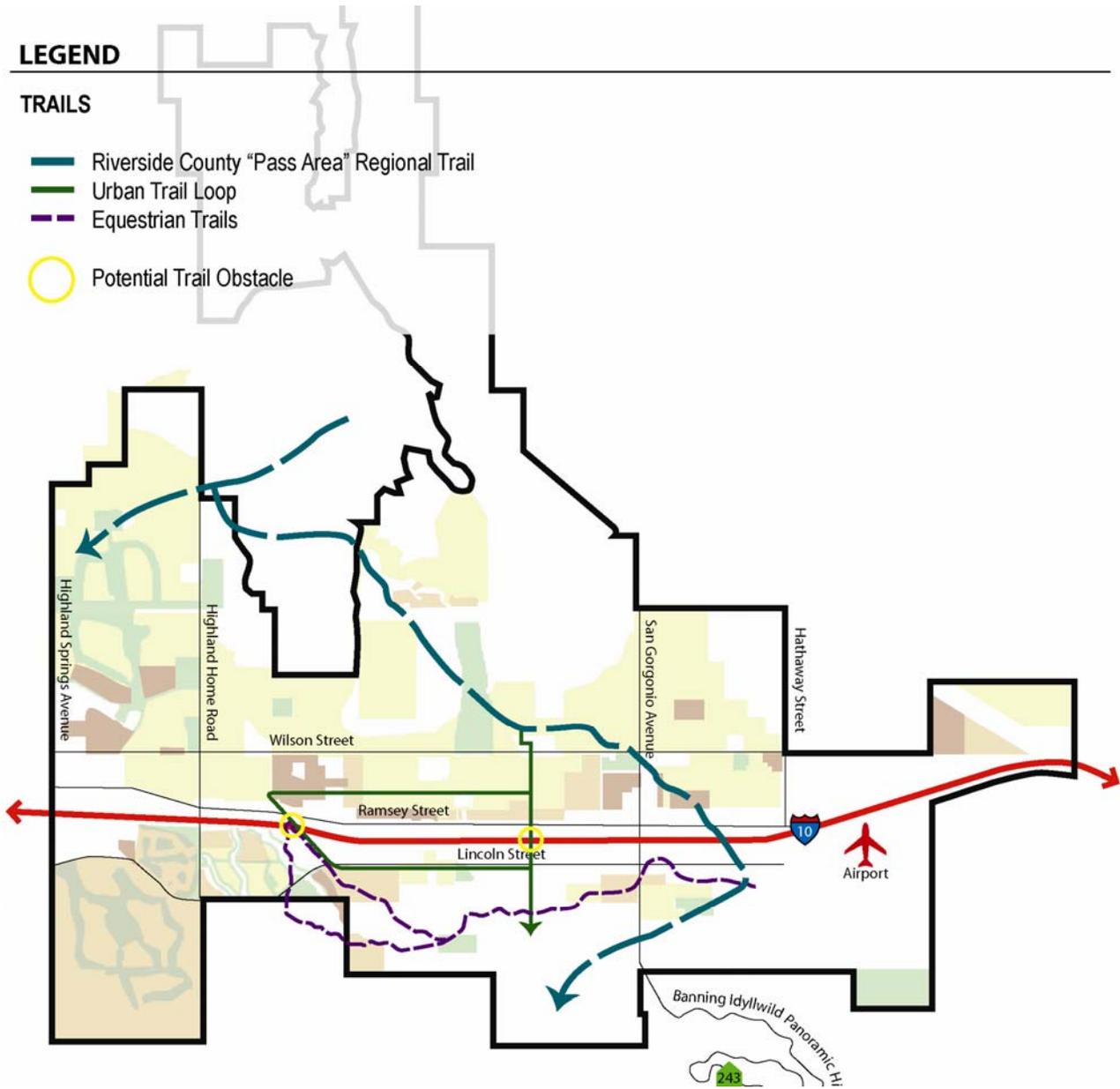
- Whenever possible, new parks should be connected to the bike and trail system. Also, new and existing parks should provide amenities to encourage the use of the bike and multi-use trail systems, such as: maps, kiosks, signage, bicycle air stations, and bicycle parking (i.e. bike racks).
- When new trails are developed they should adhere to uniform trail standards identified in Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space District's *Trail Development Standards* (i.e. section diagrams, material specifications). A copy of the draft report is included in the Appendix document.

Exhibit 5.2-10: Proposed Multi-Use Trail System

LEGEND

TRAILS

-  Riverside County "Pass Area" Regional Trail
-  Urban Trail Loop
-  Equestrian Trails
-  Potential Trail Obstacle



Goal 5: Evaluate Community Services Department Budget

An important consideration in providing quality parks and recreational programs and facilities is having an effective and empowered organizational structure that includes adequate staffing and funding.

Involved and enthusiastic community representatives can provide a vital component that can serve as a community sounding board for all Park and Recreation operations and services. Community representatives can also present a desired link to the council with importation Park and Recreation advice and information.

The current “Committee” made up of five (5) very involved and enthusiastic community representatives indicate a lack of empowerment and effectiveness. The primary reason stated by members of the Park and Recreation “Committee” is based on two fundamental observations. One, the group is a “Committee” not a “Commission”. Two, of the Committee’s related comments, was that concerns, and issues do not receive due consideration from the council. Therefore, the consensus of this group of involved and enthusiastic community representatives is that the City should establish a Park and Recreation Commission that can effectively serve the community and the residents in helping the staff provide quality parks and recreation programs and facilities.

Park and Recreation Staff and Budget

Based on the information in the 1990 Park and Recreation Master Plan report the City had 36 acres of developed parkland in five (5) parks. The Department of Community Services had six (6) divisions with 15 full-time and 25 part-time positions and a budget of \$322,402 (recreation division) and \$396,024 (parks division).

The budgets included wages and benefits, operations, materials, and capital improvements. Currently in 2010 the City has 67 acres of developed parkland in seven (7) parks. The Department of community Services has 3 divisions with six (6) (FTE) full-time and 5.59 (FTE) part-time staff positions, and a budget of \$351,373 (recreation), \$364,284 (parks) and \$110,838 (aquatics). The budget includes salaries, wages, operations, and materials.

	Number of Parks	Developed Parkland	Park and Recreation Staff	Park and Recreation Budget
1990	5	44 acres	15 full-time 25 part-time	\$718,426
2010	7	67 acres	6 FTE 5.6 PTE	\$826,495
Change	+2	+23	-9 full-time -19.4 part-time	+108,069*

*Does not account for inflation over the past 20 years.

Maintenance Costs

Over the past 20 years, the City of Banning has added one developer built park (Richard Sanchez Park, 3.32 acres), and one community improved specialty use park – Dysart Park (20 acres). A recent survey (2008) of municipal and special district park operations in Southern California found that per acre maintenance expenditures ranged from a low of 4,755 per year in San Bernardino to a high of \$16,406 per year in Pasadena. The average (mean) per acre expenditure was \$8,349 per year.

	Total Acres	Total Maintenance Cost	Cost/Acre
1990	44	\$364,284	\$8,279/acre
2010	67	\$396,024	\$5,911/acre
Change	+23	-\$31,740	-\$2,368/acre

Banning currently funds park maintenance at \$5,911/acre/year, which is approximately 40% below the 2008 survey average. It appears that current funding for parks maintenance in the City of Banning is inadequate to provide park facilities basic repair and replacement due to normal wear and tear, much less to provide for any new or upgrade capital improvement projects.

In this recent period of economic slow down, development has slowed dramatically, financial resources are stretched and potential new funding sources are scarce.

For these reasons, it is imperative that every potential funding source be explored. Although funding is not a part of this study, the state of California Park and Recreation recently allocated \$368 million for park improvements in critically underserved communities throughout California,

We have tested each of the existing City park sites for funding potential by utilizing the State park and Recreation Fact Finder (website). Based on this limited analysis it appears that several of the Banning Parks would meet the initial criteria for Prop 84 Grant Funding in Round Two (funds for Round Two have not been appropriated at this time).

We recommend that the City pursue potential funding through this State grant and any other opportunity available in order to meet the current Park and Recreation facility needs.

5.3 Summary of Recommendations at Existing Parks

Existing Park	Proposed Improvements
Dysart Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Picnic shelters / tables</i> • <i>(1) dog park/off leash dog area <u>OR</u></i> <i>(2) soccer fields</i> • <i>Expand equestrian arena</i> • <i>Expand/renovate playground/tot lot</i> • <i>Equestrian trailhead</i>
Roosevelt Williams Park <u>OR</u> Sylvan Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>(1) skate park</i>
All City parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Renovate/upgrade facilities for accessibility and safety</i>

5.4 Summary of Recommendations at Joint Use Schools

School	Proposed Recommendations (Increase Programming)
Banning High School Expansion**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>(1) baseball field</i> • <i>(1) football field</i> • <i>(1) soccer field</i> • <i>(1) softball field</i> • <i>(8) tennis courts</i>
Hemmerling Elementary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>(1) soccer field (2 small fields)</i>
Nicolet Middle School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>(1) baseball field</i> • <i>(1) football field</i> • <i>(1) soccer field</i> • <i>(1) softball field</i> • <i>(2) tennis courts</i>

**Will require amendment to Joint Use Agreement with the Banning Unified School District

In addition to the joint use facilities mentioned above, it is recommended that the swimming pool at the Banning High School expansion be considered for public use during non-school hours.

5.5 Summary of Recommendations at Opportunity Sites

Opportunity Site	Proposed Recommendation
Butterfield Development <i>Approximately 75 acres of new parkland</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>New parks should be at least 1 acre in size and at a minimum provide picnicking and walking opportunities</i> • <i>Add playgrounds</i> • <i>Athletic facilities in parks</i> • <i>Community Center</i>
Gilman Historic Ranch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>(1) softball field</i>
Lincoln Street Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>(1) dog park/off leash dog area (potential site)</i>
Smith Creek Ranch Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>(1) dog park/off leash dog area (potential site)</i> • <i>(1) equestrian arena</i> • <i>picnic shelters / tables</i>

5.6 Capital Costs for Proposed Recommendations

Recommendations are suggested to address the identified facility needs. These recommendations do not include consideration of multi-use fields, for example if a new soccer field is developed it may also serve the needs of the football organizations if there use does not overlap. Also, if there is a change in the existing conditions (i.e. loss of an existing facility) the facility needs will change. When an actual project is undertaken, design will be refined in accordance with environmental considerations, accurate topographical information, community input, and cost considerations in effect at the time. Exhibit 5.7-1 lists the current and future park and facility deficit identified in the facility demand and needs analysis (Exhibit 4.3-4) and includes an Opinion of Probable Construction Costs for each proposed facility improvement. Costs for facility improvements do not include demolition, support structures, irrigation, utilities, design and administrative costs, or land acquisition.

Exhibit 5.7-1: Opinion of Probable Construction Costs (current)

Exhibit 5.7-2: Opinion of Probable Construction Costs (future)

Exhibit 5.7-3: Opinion of Probable Construction Costs (cumulative)

5.7 Summary of Facility Recommendations for Current and Future Parks and Recreation Needs

The identified Key Issues and current quantity needed as identified in the demand/needs analysis (Exhibit 4.3-1) is then compared to the proposed recommendations in attempt to fulfill the current facility needs in Banning.

Priority Projects (to fill current needs identified in this Master Plan):

- Create a Parks and Recreation Commission to communicate effectively the Community Services needed in Banning.
- Renovate Dysart Park by upgrading existing equestrian arena and adding multi-use areas.
- Position Parks and Recreation to be able to bring the community together by providing multi-cultural and multi-generational events, as well as clean, well maintained and safe parks.
- Increase joint use a school properties, especially Nicolet Middle School after the Banning High School expansion is completed.

Mid-Term Projects:

- Community based planning effort for the new parks and facilities in the new Butterfield residential development.
- Renovate existing senior center and community center.
- Provide new community center in southern portion of City.
- Acquisition or joint use of County land at the Gilman Historic Ranch (30 acres).

Long Term Projects (to fill future needs identified in this Master Plan):

- Develop Smith Creek Ranch Park as a regional park with equestrian facilities and Regional events. This has been held up in the past due to limited access. The County has indicated a Arizona-type crossing at Smith Creek would be acceptable.