



CITY OF COSTA MESA

UPDATE OF OPEN SPACE
MASTER PLAN
OF PARKS AND RECREATION

City of Costa Mesa

UPDATE OF OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Prepared for the

CITY OF COSTA MESA
77 Fair Drive
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

Prepared by

RJM Design Group, Inc.
31591 Camino Capistrano
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675
(949) 493-2600

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

City Council

Mayor, Linda Dixon
Mayor Pro Tem, Gary Monahan
Council Member, Libby Cowan
Council Member, Karen Robinson
Council Member, Chris Steel

City Manager's Office

City Manager, Allan Roeder
Deputy City Manager/Planning Director, Don Lamm

Parks and Recreation Commission

Mark Harris
Margaret Johnston
Kelly Feldman
Bob Love
Kim Pederson

Director of Administrative Services, Steve Hayman
Parks Project Manager, David Alkema
Recreation Manager, Stacia Mancini
Public Services Director, Bill Morris

Newport Mesa Unified School District

Susan Despenas, Assistant Superintendent of Elementary Education
Jane Garland, Public Information and School Readiness Director
Cathi Pierson, After School Program Administrator

Residents of Costa Mesa

Thank you to all the residents who participated

Consultants

Robert J. Muetting, AIA, ASLA, *Lead Consultant*
RJM Design Group, Inc.

James Dockstader, *Landscape Architect*

Sheryl Gonzales, *Programs Analyst/Consultant*
Promotional Design Group

Christine Coman, *Demographic Consultant*
Coman Consulting

Pam Wooldridge, *Telephone Survey Specialist*
Research Network, Ltd.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
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Section One **INTRODUCTION**

1.1	History/Setting	1-1
1.2	Relationship to Other Plans and Acts	1-5
1.3	Approach and Methodology	1-6
	Community Analysis	1-9
	Needs Assessment.....	1-9
	Recreation and Program Facility Recommendations	1-9

Section Two **COMMUNITY ANALYSIS**

2.1	Park Types.....	2-1
2.2	Existing Recreation Facilities	2-2
	City Facilities.....	2-2
	Public School Facilities	2-5
	Private School Facilities.....	2-8
	Regional Facilities Open to the Public	2-8
2.3	Vacant Land Analysis	2-10
2.4	Existing Programs and Services	2-10
2.5	Demographic Trends	2-13

Section Three **NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

3.1	Community Input	
	Workshop #1 – Community Workshop	3-1
	Workshop #2 – Sports User Groups.....	3-4
	Workshop #3 – Community-Based Organizations.....	3-5
	Workshop #4 – Community Needs Assessment	
	Summary & Prioritization	3-7
	Workshop Participant Questionnaire	3-9
	Telephone Survey	3-10
	Stakeholder Interviews	3-13
3.2	Recreation Demand and Needs Analysis	
	Questionnaire of Sports Organizations	3-16
	Demand Analysis	3-24
	Facility Needs Analysis	3-27
	Facility Requirements	3-27
3.3	Service Area Analysis	3-33
3.4	Sport Facility Distribution Analysis.....	3-35

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

Section Three **NEEDS ASSESSMENT (continued)**

3.5	Acreage Analysis	3-35
3.6	Facility Needs Summary and Prioritization	3-36
3.7	Trends Analysis	3-39
3.8	Recreation Program Needs Analysis	3-41

Section Four **FACILITY and PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS**

4.1	Recreation Facility Community Concept	4-1
4.2	Strategy Discussion	4-3
4.3	Summary of Proposed Improvements in Existing City Facilities	4-17
4.4	TeWinkle Park Consensus Plan	4-17
4.5	Summary of Proposed Improvements in New/Proposed Facilities	4-22
4.6	Proposed Recreation Elements at School Sites	4-23
4.7	Facility Recommendations Summary & Prioritization.....	4-27
4.8	Program Recommendations Summary & Prioritization	4-28

Section Five **INDIVIDUAL FACILITY CONCEPTS**

5.1	Description of Recommendations for Existing City Facilities	5-1
5.2	Description of Recommendations at School Sites	5-19

Section Six **APPENDIX**

- Recreation Needs Assessment Survey – July 2002
- Costa Mesa Program & Services Matrix
- Trends Analysis
- Chart by Characteristics and Issues
- Joint Use Agreement

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Section One **INTRODUCTION**

1.1-1	Location Map.....	1-3
1.1-2	Community Context.....	1-4
1.3-1	Project Schedule	1-7

Section Two **COMMUNITY ANALYSIS**

2.2-1	Facility Inventory Matrix.....	2-3
2.2-2	Existing Recreation Facilities	2-4
2.2-3	School Inventory Matrix.....	2-6
2.2-4	Schools	2-7
2.2-5	Regional Facilities Open to the Public.....	2-9
2.3-1	Demographic Trends.....	2-16
2.3-2	Population Estimates and Projections	2-17

Section Three **NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

3.2-1	Tabulation of Sports Organization Survey.....	3-18
3.2-2	Summary of Sports Organization Survey	3-21
3.2-3	Facility Demand Analysis - 2002	3-25
3.2-4	Facility Demand Analysis - 2025	3-26
3.2-5	Facility Needs Analysis - 2002	3-29
3.2-6	Facility Needs Analysis - 2025	3-30
3.2-7	Change In Demand For Recreation Facilities By Type.....	3-31
3.2-8	Facility Requirements For Recreation Needs	3-32
3.3-1	Service Area Analysis	3-34
3.5-1	Acreage Analysis Summary – No Joint Use(Table).....	3-35
3.5-2	Acreage Analysis Summary – With Joint Use (Table).....	3-36
3.6-1	Facility Needs Summary (Table)	3-38
3.8-1	Program Needs Summary (Table).....	3-42

Section Four **FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS**

4.1-1	Existing and Proposed Recreation Facilities	4-2
4.2-1	Existing and Proposed Baseball Facilities	4-5
4.2-2	Existing and Proposed Basketball (Outdoor).....	4-7
4.2-3	Existing and Proposed Community Centers.....	4-9
4.2-4	Existing and Proposed Soccer Facilities	4-12
4.2-5	Existing and Proposed Tennis Facilities.....	4-14
4.4-1	Proposed Elements in TeWinkle Park (Table).....	4-21

LIST OF EXHIBITS (page two)

Section Four **FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS (continued)**

4.6-1 School Sites in Service Area Gaps..... 4-25
4.7-1 Recommendations Summary (Table)..... 4-27

Section Five **INDIVIDUAL FACILITY CONCEPTS**

5.1-1 Civic Center Park Recommendations..... 5-2
5.1-2 Gisler Park Recommendations..... 5-4
5.1-3 Heller Park Recommendations..... 5-6
5.1-4 Marina View Park Recommendations 5-8
5.1-5 Moon Park Recommendations5-10
5.1-6 Pinkley Park Recommendations5-12
5.1-7 Tanager Park Recommendations.....5-14
5.1-8 TeWinkle Park Recommendations5-16
5.1-9 Wakeham Park Recommendations5-18
5.2-1 Kaiser School Recommendations5-21
5.2-2 Parson’s School Recommendations.....5-24
5.2-3 Sonora Elementary School Recommendations5-26

Section Six **APPENDIX**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Section One: Introduction

This report is intended to be an implementation tool to the City of Costa Mesa 2000 General Plan, providing a guide for the orderly development and/or management of recreation facilities and programs for the City, and is an update of the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan adopted in 1996. Population changes, the opportunity to conduct a statistically valid telephone survey, and the need to renovate TeWinkle Park in the context of the overall recreation picture prompted the update effort.

Needs analysis and recommendations are community-based, generated with extensive community involvement.

Concurrent with this master plan effort is a planning process for the improvement and enhancement of one of the City's major existing recreational facilities, TeWinkle Park. A separate planning effort is also underway for Fairview Park, a large, passive open space area.

Section Two: Community Analysis

Understanding existing conditions in the community is an essential first step in a project that includes identification and quantification of facility and program needs and concludes with realistic recommendations.

Existing Recreation Facilities

Thirty-five (35) City-owned recreation facilities, combined with regional facilities nearby and with school campuses, together constitute an open space and park system in which a variety of passive and active recreation experiences are possible.

One efficient method that the City utilizes to expand its ability to provide recreational opportunities is to develop joint use agreements with the Newport Mesa Unified School District to share field use and responsibilities. Currently the joint use agreement covers ten (10) schools, a revised agreement may add to that number.

Existing Programs and Services

Programs and services are provided for specific age groups including pre-school, elementary school age, middle school, high school and adults. There are also program and services developed for the community at large and families. Programs are designed and delivered based on interest of the target population. Currently pre-school classes emphasize youth development and fitness. There are a significant number of special interest classes and programs for this elementary school age group which include youth development, fitness, and a good selection of out of school activities such as mobile recreation and camps as well as playground programs. Activities for middle and high school youth are primarily focused upon sports and physical fitness, however, there are also leadership development and out of school activities that have evolved over the last few years. They include the ACT program, the Advisory Committee On Teens, teen camps as well as the mobile skate park program that travels to the teens to provide skateboarding and rollerblading opportunities in their neighborhoods. Adult programs range from special interest classes to sports leagues and health and wellness programs. Community wide events such as concerts and snow day are also available for the residents to enjoy.

Demographic Trends

In summary, Costa Mesa is a mature City nearing build out capacity. Costa Mesa's population is expected to increase from the 2002 estimate of 110,720 to 122,200 by 2025. The City has been characterized by a below average proportion of families and families with children, however, there is some indication that there will be growth in this sector, as household sizes increase. The City has a growing Hispanic population. This profile indicates an increasing demand for certain types of recreation facilities as reflected in the demand and needs analysis.

Section Three: Needs Assessment

The following tools were utilized in the needs analysis effort:

- Community Input: Community Workshop #1
Sports User Groups / Workshop #2
Community Based Organizations /
Workshop #3
Community Assessment Summary &
Prioritization / Workshop #4
Workshop Participant Questionnaire
Random Telephone Survey
Stakeholder Interviews
- Recreation Demand and Needs Analysis
- Service Area Analysis
- Sports Facility Distribution Analysis
- Acreage Analysis
- Trends Analysis

The telephone survey and associated demand and needs analysis in Section Three represent the statistically valid, quantifiable foundation of this report. (See Recreation Needs Assessment [telephone] Survey Report included in Appendix)

A list of important recreation facility needs was developed through extensive community input and other analysis tools. The higher priority needs include (in no particular order) baseball fields, children's play areas, classrooms, equal distribution of sports facilities, lighting of existing fields, a skate park, soccer fields, swimming pool, tennis courts, and more trails.

With regard to program and services, higher priority needs include girls softball, out of school activities, neighborhood events, community events, cultural arts, family programming, homework/tutoring assistance, job training and career development services, on school site programming for elementary, middle and high school, service learning and volunteer opportunities, increased aquatic programs, family services, physical fitness and wellness programs, computer learning activities, and trail events that encourage families and friends to bike or walk the trails.

Section Four: Facility and Program Recommendations

This section summarizes recommendations with respect to existing parks, unimproved parkland, and joint use opportunities. Recommendations are intended to address the recreation needs identified in previous sections and are the result of analysis of existing inventory, analysis of demand, community input, and consideration of established goals and policies.

Recreation Facility Community Concept

The overall concept approach that guides development of facility recommendations which follow is based on the Needs Assessment and is summarized as follows:

- Provide **four major community center facilities** that provide a diverse range of indoor and outdoor recreation opportunities.
- **More evenly distribute neighborhood recreation facilities and sports facilities** throughout Costa Mesa for convenient use and more equal distribution of impacts
- Provide recreational elements (sports fields, children's play areas, etc) within the City in **quantities to meet anticipated build-out needs.**
- Acquire or otherwise make available park and recreation facility area sufficient to meet the General Plan suggestion of **4.26 acres of local parkland per thousand residents.**
- Pursue, as a community-organizing element, the concept of a **Costa Mesa River-Bay Trail and Greenbelt** linking east Costa Mesa and the Newport Back Bay with west Costa Mesa and Fairview Park through a series of open space, recreation, and institutional uses.

Strategy Discussion

Since the opportunities for acquisition of new City parkland to meet identified needs are limited in Costa Mesa, renovation and improvement of existing facilities for greater usability will be a key strategy.

Discussion of selected issues are offered, including those for baseball, basketball, children's play areas, community centers, skateboard area, soccer, swimming pool, tennis, trails, use impacts at California / TeWinkle Schools, distribution of neighborhood parks, and parkland acreage goals.

For each issue, suggested strategies for addressing the issue are provided.

Programs, services and facilities would best serve the community when they can be aligned to demonstrate how they support strong families, youth development, and promote a safe and secure community.

Proposed Improvements in Existing City Facilities

A brief description of recommended capital improvements at existing park sites can be found in Section Five of this report. Recommendations for existing City facilities are highlighted by the following:

- Extensive renovation of TeWinkle Park to include a renovated softball complex, additional children's play areas, lake renovation, skate park, community center, a portion of the Costa Mesa River-Bay Trail, and increased landscape buffering.
- Renovation of Davis Field in Lions Park and conversion to a baseball facility to replace large baseball field at TeWinkle Park (converted to adult softball field).
- Lighting of existing soccer fields at Balearic Center.
- Construction of basketball courts in 8 different parks, distributed throughout Costa Mesa. Two will be lighted.
- Completion of Fairview Park improvements, including trails and picnic elements.
- Picnic elements at Gisler Park, Marina View Park, Vista Park, TeWinkle Park, and Fairview Park.
- Tennis courts at Pinkley Park, Wakeham Park, and Tanager Park to provide better distribution of courts throughout Costa Mesa.
- Construction of a baseball field at Wakeham Park to meet identified needs and reduce impacts at California / TeWinkle Schools.

TeWinkle Park Master Plan

A focused planning effort was conducted for TeWinkle Park alongside of and concurrently with the update effort for the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan. A special workshop focusing on TeWinkle Park led to a Preliminary Plan which addresses identified recreation needs in a manner sensitive to existing recreational features, natural, visual, and

cultural resources, and to adjacent land uses. In general, the park's topography, vegetation, recreation features, and location adjacent to Davis School / nearby residential / the Armory / and Orange County Fairgrounds influences the overall concept of the park. The park concept is a balance between preservation of natural features and renovation of recreational facilities. Elements proposed for renovation include: ball fields, the lake, children's play area, picnic areas, restrooms, and the small amphitheatre for small community events. New or additional elements proposed include: a community center, softball field, children's play areas, half court basketball, volleyball, tennis courts, picnic facilities, skate park, restrooms, landscaped medians, and parking.

Proposed Improvements of Future Facilities

Several new facilities are already planned in Costa Mesa, but are not yet built, including:

- Hamilton Street Charle Drive (community gardens)
- Home Ranch (interpretive buildings)
- Ketchum-Libolt Park
- Costa Mesa River-Bay Trail (east-west trail and amenities)
- Skateboard Park
- Softball Complex

Proposed Recreation Elements in School Facilities

In almost every Costa Mesa neighborhood, school facilities play an important role in terms of children's education and daily family routine. The relatively even, frequent distribution of school facilities throughout Costa Mesa suggests that these facilities could play an important role in neighborhood recreation and programming as well, especially in areas not currently served conveniently by City park facilities. Since opportunities are limited for acquisition of new City parkland to meet identified needs in Costa Mesa, joint use, renovation and improvement of existing school facilities for greater usability could continue to be a key strategy.

School campuses which appear to be in service area gaps and which could be helpful in providing this neighborhood recreation presence include:

- Wilson Elementary
- Pomona Elementary

- Whittier Elementary

Recommendations pertaining to school joint use facilities are highlighted below; a more detailed discussion is provided in Section Five of this report.

- At California and TeWinkle Schools, it is recommended that the City pursue projects to minimize sports event impacts on surrounding residential neighborhoods, including off-street parking additions, planting for increased buffering and screening, earlier field lighting shut-off, restrooms addition.
- At Kaiser School, provide off-street parking that will enhance facility use and reduce parking impacts on surrounding neighborhoods, provide restrooms and concessions (possibly in adjacent William T. Jordan Park) that will benefit both soccer, baseball, and casual users, and reconfigure fields to add one baseball field.
- Develop lighted baseball and soccer facilities at Parsons School.
- Develop baseball facility on underused field at Sonora School.
- Develop joint use agreement to participate in construction of large, lighted soccer field at Orange Coast College.
- Develop joint use agreement to use existing softball field at Vanguard University.
- Develop facilities at Davis School in accordance with the TeWinkle Park Master Plan.
- Light soccer fields at Costa Mesa High School.

Facility Recommendations Prioritization

Based on the needs summary of the previous section, it is fair to say that recommendations which address the higher priority needs should in turn have a higher priority. Based on this premise, the following might be considered the top twelve (12) projects to be considered high priority. The first two listed might be considered top priority, with the remainder listed in no particular order.

- Develop skate park in TeWinkle Park / Davis School.
- Implement projects in California / TeWinkle Schools to minimize event impacts.
- Pursue sports field lighting projects at existing fields.
- Renovate TeWinkle Park per TeWinkle Park Master Plan.
- Improve maintenance of fields at joint use facilities.

- Pursue joint use of large soccer field at Orange Coast College.
- Pursue construction of new baseball fields at Wakeham Park, Parson's School (with soccer), and Sonora Elementary.
- Pursue parking, baseball field addition, landscape buffering, concessions, and restroom at Kaiser Elementary to increase usability and reduce neighborhood impacts.
- Renovate Davis Field and convert to baseball.
- Pursue efforts to convert Monte Vista / Back Bay School to community center and neighborhood park.
- Pursue studies for implementation of the Costa Mesa River-Bay Trail.

The many additional projects that would implement other recommendations described in this report are also important; the above are suggested as starting points with high priority.

Program Recommendations Prioritization

This section summarizes recommendations with respect to existing and proposed programs. The recommendations purpose is to identify activities that will address needs of the community which have been previously outlined in this report. These are based upon the analysis of existing inventory, analysis of demand, community input, existing City documents and plans, as well as trends.

Recommendations for New Programs and Services

It is important to note the recommendations are intended to assist in planning for the future. Staff and City Council will determine other considerations within the context of annual programming and budgeting processes. These can include issues such as organizational capacity and changing priorities of the community.

Recreation programs and services are tools utilized to support what is important to its citizenry. They cannot be seen as a means to an end in and of itself, but rather a means to an end that grows community and addresses issues negatively impacting its citizenry.

Due to the changing demographics, lifestyles and trends, the Department has great opportunities to better serve the community and strengthen those characteristics important to their residents. In addition to establishing new programs and services, existing programs have the opportunity to support the community through realignment. There are some activities that may not be the best use of resources. These activities

need careful consideration as to what may already be provided in the community or perhaps better provided by another services provider. The resources made available through this evaluation can be aligned to other activities that will better meet the greater needs of the community.

1. Design, develop and deliver all programs, services and activities in order that they can demonstrate how they support the greater community with respect to the community characteristics and issues.
2. Emphasize asset building for the purpose of promoting youth development through the delivery of recreation services.
3. Provide organized girls softball for girls aged 6 – 18 years.
4. Increase opportunities for out of school activities.
5. Increase community outreach programs for neighborhoods, family and youth.
6. Work with the educational community to expand homework/tutoring assistance programs.
7. Out of school activities on school sites when possible.
8. Work with educational community to expand job training and career bound programs and services on school sites when possible.
9. Increase cultural arts programs through community and neighborhood events as well as through special interest classes and/or workshops.
10. Increase programs, services, workshops and events that educate and encourage physical fitness for all age groups.
11. Continue to build volunteer programs for all age groups with an emphasis on service learning for youth and families.
12. Increase recreation swim and lessons for all age groups.
13. Increase family and intergenerational programming.

14. Develop a family and youth services program component that would include family counseling and/or parenting workshops as well as resource and referral services.
15. Establish computer classes and workshops for all age groups and when possible house these activities in environments that are similar to community technology centers.
16. Explore and determine opportunities to provide a family or community bike trail event(s) where the system can be promoted as well as encouraging healthy lifestyle and connecting to people.

Section Five: Individual Facility Concepts

Recommendations for individual facilities are listed along with a rough estimate of associated costs.

Section Six: Appendix

Back-up information and supplementary data is provided in the Appendix.

Section One INTRODUCTION

The primary purpose of this report is to provide a community-based description of parks, recreation facility, and recreation program issues, needs, and realistic recommendations. This report is intended to be an implementation tool to the City of Costa Mesa 2000 General Plan, providing a guide for the orderly development and/or management of recreation facilities and programs for the City, and is an update of the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan adopted in 1996.

Costa Mesa is a dynamic, interesting, unique community. Its physical characteristics, demographic features, and urban context generate issues and opportunities that the City and its citizens recognize, embrace and celebrate. This report is reflective of the philosophy that recreation facilities, programs, and open space are important aspects of Costa Mesa, enhancing the physical and mental health of its citizens, enriching their lives, and addressing issues particular to the community.

It is intended that this report be a flexible document, presenting findings, which are evaluated, validated, and/or modified periodically as the City responds to unforeseen opportunities and constraints. Periodic updates of the Master Plan are anticipated at approximately five to seven-year intervals.

1.1 HISTORY/SETTING

Costa Mesa's heritage as a community began in the 1800's with increased settling of a cattle ranch owned by descendants of Jose Antonio Yorba, the original recipient of a Spanish land grant. Early towns of Fairview and Harper were consolidated and renamed Costa Mesa, meaning "coastal tablelands," a reference to the area's position on flat land above Newport Bay. Costa Mesa was incorporated as a City in 1953, following increases in population due to settling of military personnel in the area at the end of World War II.

According to the City's General Plan, Costa Mesa in 1953 was 3.5 square miles in size and home to 16,840 residents. Today, the City is 16 square miles in size and more than 110,000 live within its boundaries. In 1909, the City's business component consisted of one general store that stood on the corner of Newport and 18th streets. Today, Costa Mesa is not only a vital commercial and industrial center, but also hosts the world-class Orange County Performing Arts Center, three colleges, and the county fairgrounds. Its many residential neighborhoods, significant open space

This report is intended to be an implementation tool providing a guide for the orderly development an/or management of recreation facilities and programs.

areas, and recreation facilities complement commercial, institutional, and cultural uses to form an interesting, dynamic, prosperous City on the world stage.

Costa Mesa is bounded by the cities of Huntington Beach, Fountain Valley, Santa Ana, Irvine, and Newport Beach (see Exhibit 1.1-1, Location Map). The Santa Ana River forms its western boundary and is an important circulation, open space, and recreation element for Costa Mesa. The Pacific Ocean and the Upper Newport Bay and Ecological Reserve are just outside Costa Mesa's southern and eastern borders and are also important to residents in terms of recreation. Three freeways cross the City, at once providing access through the City and beyond and also creating barriers that shape neighborhoods internally (see Exhibit 1-1.2, Community Context).

Redevelopment will be a key process for Costa Mesa, as the City nears build out in terms of both developed land and population. Few vacant parcels exist in the City. Concurrent with this master plan effort is the planning process for the improvement and enhancement of one of the City's major existing recreational facilities, TeWinkle Park. A separate planning effort is also underway for Fairview Park, a large, passive open space area overlooking the Santa Ana River.



Diego Sepulveda Estancia Adobe – originally constructed in 1820, a historical landmark in Costa Mesa.

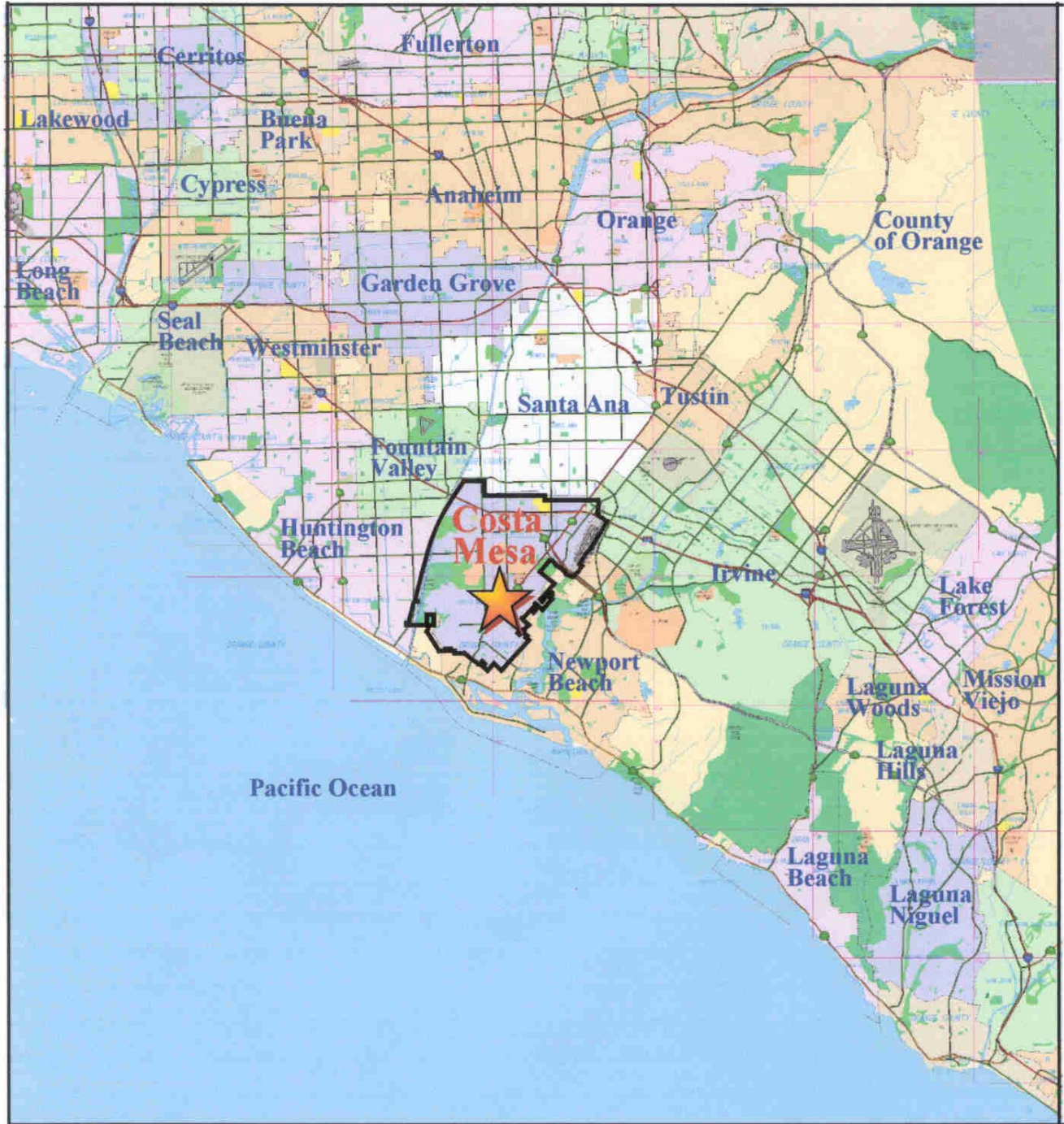


Exhibit 1.1-1 *Location Map*

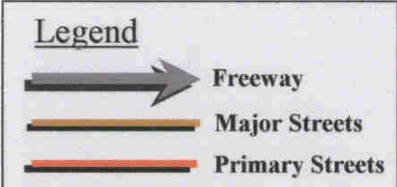
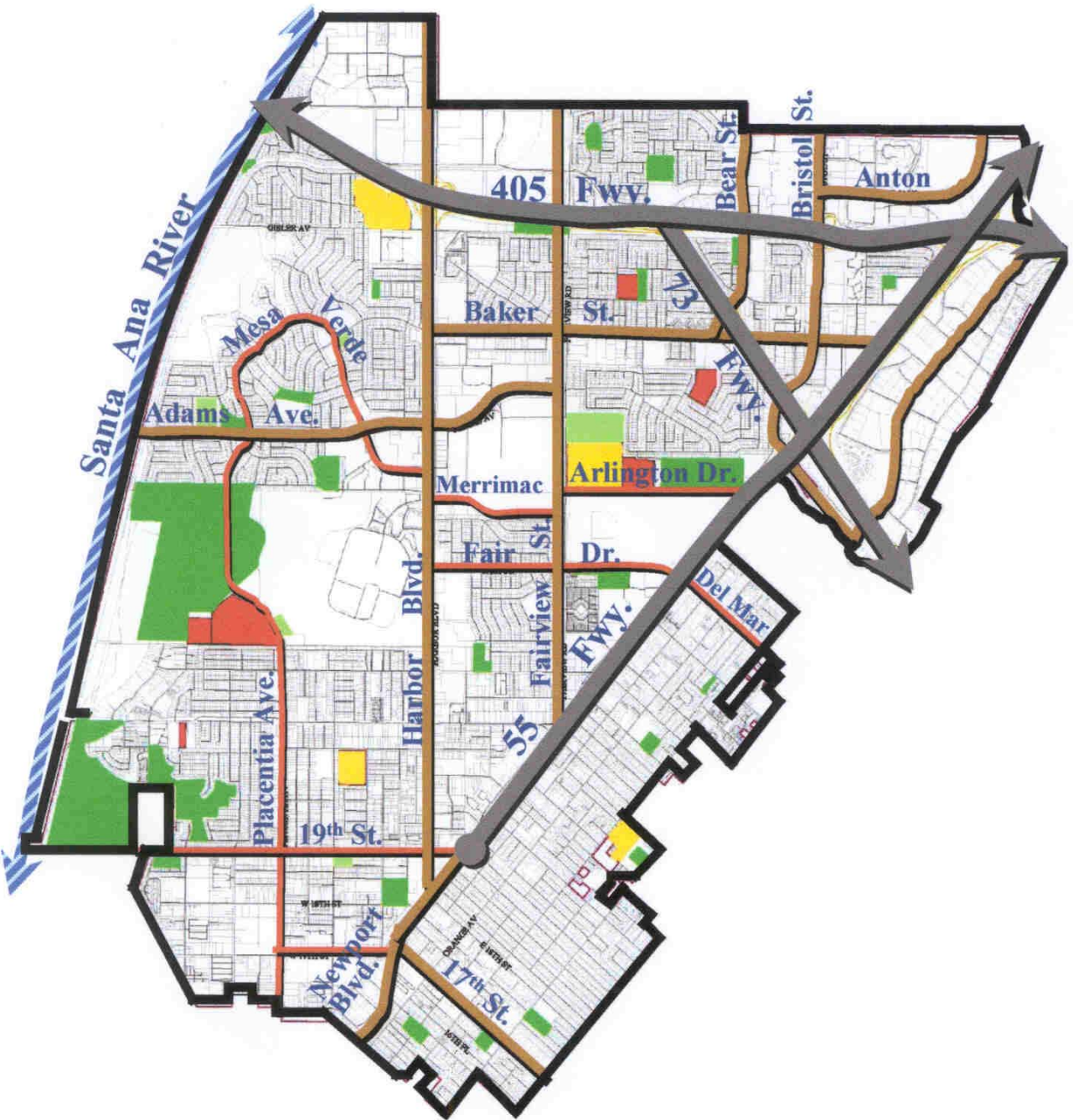


Exhibit 1.1-2 Community Context

1.2 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS AND ACTS

City of Costa Mesa 2000 General Plan. Each City in California is required by State law to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its own physical development. Adopted in 2002, the General Plan for Costa Mesa includes mandatory elements including land use, circulation, growth management, housing, conservation, noise, safety, community design, open space and recreation, and historic and cultural resources. The Recreation Master Plan is a planning tool which provides a coordinated program of recreational facility development and management carrying out the goals and policies of the General Plan. California state law requires that the day-to-day decisions of a city should follow logically from and be consistent with the General Plan.

City of Costa Mesa Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan. The Master Plan, adopted in 1996, provides an analysis of the community's open space and recreation needs, establishes priorities for meeting identified needs, and describes implementation measures. Many Master Plan provisions were incorporated into the City's newly revised General Plan. The current Recreation Master Plan effort builds on the 1996 recommendations, verifying and augmenting the 1996 findings, relying on new research elements such as a random telephone survey, the resultant demand and needs analysis, extensive community input, and evaluation of programming needs.

Orange Coast River Park Master Plan. In March 2001, The Friends of Harbors, Beaches & Parks (FHBP) proposal to create a 1,000+ acre Orange Coast River Park at the lower end of the Santa Ana River, in the highly urbanized central coastal area of Orange County, California. The park would be assembled from a patchwork quilt of neighboring lands owned and individually managed by three cities (Costa Mesa, Huntington Beach and Newport Beach); the County of Orange; several regional, state and federal agencies; and a few private entities. FHBP proposes a concept plan and program to coordinate development, operation and maintenance under a cooperative agreement – a compact – to provide for inter-connecting trails, shared support facilities and a wildlife habitat and park management program.

Orange County Fairgrounds Master Plan. The Fairgrounds is currently developing a Master Plan that describes future renovation and changes on the 160-acre campus. In the current draft, a provision for an Arts Theatre is included, which may be a new venue for performing arts in Costa Mesa.

California State Law requires that the day-to-day decisions of a city should follow logically from the General Plan.

Fairview Park Master Plan. Currently in planning.

Annual Budget. Every year, the City establishes a budget that serves as an operational guide in the management and control of fiscal resources and presents a financial plan for the fiscal period that describes projected expenditures and revenues. Each year, Staff and Council will consider facility and program recommendations as capital improvement projects are scheduled and funded and maintenance and operations budgets are developed.

The budget is the nexus between the issues/project opportunities and implementation.

The budget is the nexus between the issues/project opportunities and implementation. The City Council is not generally constrained by law to implement or address findings of the Recreation Master Plan.

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a civil rights law which is intended to eliminate discrimination against people with disabilities. Included in this law are provisions governing employment, communication, transportation, services, and physical accessibility. Existing recreation facilities, new facilities, and recreation services are affected. The City has met and continues to exceed the requirements of the law.

1.3 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The unique physical and demographic character of Costa Mesa dictates a needs assessment approach that allows for significant, meaningful community input.

The needs assessment effort was effectively divided into separate phases and tasks. (See Exhibit 1.3-1 Project Schedule.) As part of the Master Plan process, existing facilities and programs were inventoried and documented. A demographic profile was developed and evaluated. Various tools for community input such as the telephone survey, public workshops, and interviews with community leaders were implemented. The last phase summarizes findings and issues and provides descriptions of general opportunities to address those issues.

EXHIBIT 1.3-1 PROJECT SCHEDULE

COSTA MESA UPDATE OF OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN OF PARKS AND RECREATION PROJECT SCHEDULE

<u>PHASE</u>	<u>TASK</u>	<u>TARGET DATE</u>
Phase 1.0 - Introduction Organization & Coordination		
	√ ▪ <i>PowerPoint Presentation to Community Services</i>	<i>November 28, 2001</i>
	√ ▪ <i>PowerPoint Presentation to City Council</i>	<i>December 3, 2001</i>
	√ ▪ <i>Conduct initial meeting with City to confirm and clarify scope of work, goals, and objectives</i>	<i>December 19, 2001</i>
	√ ▪ <i>City to provide available background information and digital files of City maps, existing Master Plan and General Plan</i>	<i>December 5, 2001</i>
	√ ▪ <i>Review available data provided by the City.</i>	<i>April, 2002</i>
	√ ▪ <i>Update project schedule with target dates and milestone review dates</i>	<i>December 19, 2001</i>
<hr/>		
Phase 2.0 - Facilities Inventory		
	√ ▪ <i>Meeting with City Staff to review pertinent data</i>	<i>February 12, 2002</i>
	√ ▪ <i>Photo Inventory, Describe and Record Existing Park Sites, Recreation Facilities and School Sites</i>	<i>January 16, 2002</i>
	√ ▪ <i>Update digital recreation facilities map</i>	<i>February 1, 2002</i>
	√ ▪ <i>Develop a service radius map of existing public parks</i>	<i>February 1, 2002</i>
	√ ▪ <i>Analyze existing deficiencies and identify future options (Site Analysis & Assessment)</i>	<i>February 11, 2002</i>
	√ ▪ <i>Meeting with City staff to review analysis and assessment of existing and proposed facilities</i>	<i>February 12, 2002</i>
	√ ▪ <i>Update Existing Facilities Matrix</i>	<i>February 4, 2002</i>
	√ ▪ <i>Evaluate potential opportunities in Costa Mesa</i>	<i>Feb/March 2002</i>
<hr/>		
Phase 3.0 - Programs Evaluation and Community Workshops		
	√ ▪ <i>Community Focus Workshop #1 - Conduct workshop for up to 30 community participants to determine the most important community characteristics (focus groups)</i>	<i>March 20, 2002 6:30 – 9:00 PM</i>
	√ ▪ <i>Conduct up to 12 interviews of staff and stakeholders</i>	<i>June/July 2002</i>
	√ ▪ <i>Develop demographic/community profile</i>	<i>May 13, 2002</i>
	√ ▪ <i>Develop a Trends Analysis</i>	<i>June 19, 2002</i>
	√ ▪ <i>Review and analysis of all data</i>	<i>June/July, 2002</i>
	√ ▪ <i>Prepare program services matrix</i>	<i>May 8, 2002</i>
	√ ▪ <i>Prepare final report with recommendations for existing programs and new programs</i>	<i>September 10, 2002</i>
	√ ▪ <i>Prepare information for staff presentation</i>	<i>September 10, 2002</i>

<u>PHASE</u>	<u>TASK</u>	<u>TARGET DATE</u>
Phase 4.0 - Community Needs Assessment		
✓	▪ <i>Community Workshop #2 – Community Services Commission and Sports User Groups</i>	<i>April 10, 2002 6:30 – 9:00 PM</i>
✓	▪ <i>Community Workshop #3 – Community Based Organizations*</i>	<i>May 1, 2002 6:30 – 9:00 PM</i>
✓	▪ <i>Review Meeting with City</i>	<i>May 8, 2002</i>
✓	▪ <i>Telephone interviews to determine local recreation patterns of residents and estimate facility needs</i>	<i>May 2, 2002</i>
✓	▪ <i>Prepare demand and needs analysis tables</i>	<i>August 5, 2002</i>
✓	▪ <i>Review Meeting with City</i>	<i>May 14, 2002</i>
✓	▪ <i>Community Workshop #4 – Presentation of Needs Assessment for Review and Comment/Prioritization</i>	<i>May 15, 2002 6:30 – 9:00 PM</i>
✓	▪ <i>Prepare an outline which summarizes the evaluation of information</i>	<i>September 3, 2002</i>
<hr/>		
Phase 5.0 - Proposed Projects		
✓	▪ <i>Develop Priority List for Recreation Programs & Facilities</i>	<i>August 14, 2002</i>
✓	▪ <i>Provide Written Analysis Outlining Each Facility's Potential and Provide Recommendations</i>	<i>August 30, 2002</i>
✓	▪ <i>Prepare Preliminary Concept Diagrams</i>	<i>September 13, 2002</i>
✓	▪ <i>Meet with City Staff to Review Recommendations and Preliminary Concept Diagrams</i>	<i>September 13, 2002</i>
✓	▪ <i>Prepare Proposed Recreation Facility Map</i>	<i>August 30, 2002</i>
<hr/>		
Phase 6.0 - Master Plan Document		
✓	▪ <i>Develop a "Screen" Draft Master Plan Document</i>	<i>September 13, 2002</i>
✓	▪ <i>Prepare Draft Version</i>	<i>September 25, 2002</i>
	▪ <i>Review Meeting with City Staff</i>	<i>October 25, 2002</i>
	▪ <i>Attend Public Hearings (3)</i>	<i>9/25, 11/27, & 1/21/03</i>
	▪ <i>Deliver Finalized Master Plan Document</i>	<i>February 21, 2003</i>

✓ - Task Completed

Community Analysis

Community Analysis identifies and describes existing aspects of the Costa Mesa community which affect recreation programming and planning. Understanding existing conditions in the community is an essential first step in a project that includes identification and quantification of facility and program needs and concludes with realistic recommendations. An inventory of existing facilities and programs was achieved through site visits, document searches, and community input. Demographic trends for the community were analyzed as they related to recreation needs. Community analysis is discussed in Section Two of this report.

Understanding existing conditions is an essential first step in identification and quantification of facility and program needs.

Needs Assessment

Needs Assessment identifies recreational needs within the community and determines the relative priority of each identified need. Needs assessment was driven by eight sources of information: 1.) community input generated as a result of the random telephone survey; 2.) community input generated during public workshops; 3.) interviews with community leaders, 4) facility demand and needs analysis, 5.) service area analysis, 6.) sports facility distribution analysis, 7.) acreage analysis, and 8.) trends analysis. Results from these sources were combined with information gathered during the Community Analysis Phase of the Master Plan effort, giving rise to a community-specific demand/need analysis. The needs assessment portion of the effort describes current recreation needs as well as needs at ultimate build out. Needs assessment details are outlined in Section Three of this report.

The random telephone survey, the resultant demand and needs analysis, extensive community input, and evaluation of programming needs are key elements which set this master plan apart from previous planning efforts. The survey provides current, statistically valid information specific to Costa Mesa that increases accuracy and defensibility in comparison to a process using regional or national standards.

The random telephone survey provides current, statistically valid information specific to Costa Mesa.

Recreation Facility and Program Recommendations

The recreation facility and program recommendations section summarizes recommendations with respect to existing and proposed parks, programs and services, unimproved parkland, and joint use and collaborative or partnering opportunities. Recommendations are intended to address the recreation facility and program needs identified in the needs assessment section and are the result of analysis of existing inventory, analysis of demand, community input, and consideration of established goals and policies.

Recommendations address the recreation facility and program needs.

Section Two COMMUNITY ANALYSIS

The purpose of this section is to identify and describe existing aspects of the Costa Mesa community which affect recreation programming and planning.

It should be noted that the previous Master Plan considered community analysis and recommendations in the context of six (6) planning areas within Costa Mesa boundaries. This report does not pursue evaluation utilizing planning areas, primarily because the telephone survey associated with this effort does not include location information of this kind.

2.1 PARK TYPES

The 1996 Master Plan describes four basic types of recreation facilities, paraphrased and included below. Because there are currently few opportunities in Costa Mesa to develop entirely new recreation facilities, discussion regarding park development standards for each type of facility is not included in this effort. The description of park types herein is included because the discussion of service area gaps in the following section is related to park type.

Neighborhood Parks. Generally, neighborhood parks provide informal, general-use areas developed with small children's play areas, multi-purpose open turf areas, and other amenities used for smaller social gatherings. Some larger neighborhood parks may include active recreation elements such as ball fields because of high demand. The service area for neighborhood parks is .5 miles for purposes of this report, reflecting the desire to have a recreation facility within walking distance of most homes.

Community Parks. Community parks provide the broadest range of open space and recreational opportunities, serving larger numbers of residents than neighborhood parks. Although service area analysis for community parks is not part of this report, it is generally understood that access by car is common. If located within residential areas, community parks can provide a neighborhood park function and are therefore included in service area analysis for neighborhood parks.

Community Center. Community centers provide locations for a variety of social and recreational services. Generally, community centers include indoor facilities for meetings, classes, or other activities.



Active Recreation Site. Active recreation sites are areas set aside for active, organized group sports and recreational activities. They differ from community parks in that their use as a neighborhood park facility is limited by the design or by limited availability during all hours (such as may occur at school sites).

2.2 EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES

This portion of the Master Plan describes existing recreation facilities in and around Costa Mesa including City parks, adjacent recreation facilities, and public schools. Together, the many facilities available constitute a park system in which a variety of passive and active recreation experiences are possible.

The period of time since the last Master Plan is marked by significant facility development, including the Farm Sports Complex, the Senior Center, and the Bark Park, facilities serving many Costa Mesa residents. Also interesting is the creation of Shalimar Park, a small park in an underserved area of town; the facility and associated recreational programming have been positive amenities for the neighborhood. In all, more than 16 acres of parkland and recreation facilities have become part of the park system since 1996.

City Facilities

Park facilities in Costa Mesa are for the most part well-used busy centers of activity, even during the week. According to the telephone survey, approximately 52% of Costa Mesa residents are “frequent user” of the recreation facilities. Parks are meeting places for the community, especially TeWinkle Park, the facility 11% of telephone survey respondents indicated they use most often. The high level of use can be attributed to the urban context, community layout, and the demographic characteristics of Costa Mesa.

There are thirty-five (35) City-owned recreation facilities in Costa Mesa. Many are adjacent to schools and most are set within residential neighborhoods. A listing of City facilities and their associated recreation elements can be found in Exhibit 2.2-1, Facility Inventory Matrix and an illustration of location is shown in Exhibit 2.2-2, Existing Recreation Facilities.

More than 16 acres of parkland and recreation facilities have become part of the park system since 1996.



There are 35 City-owned recreation facilities in Costa Mesa; most are set within residential neighborhoods.

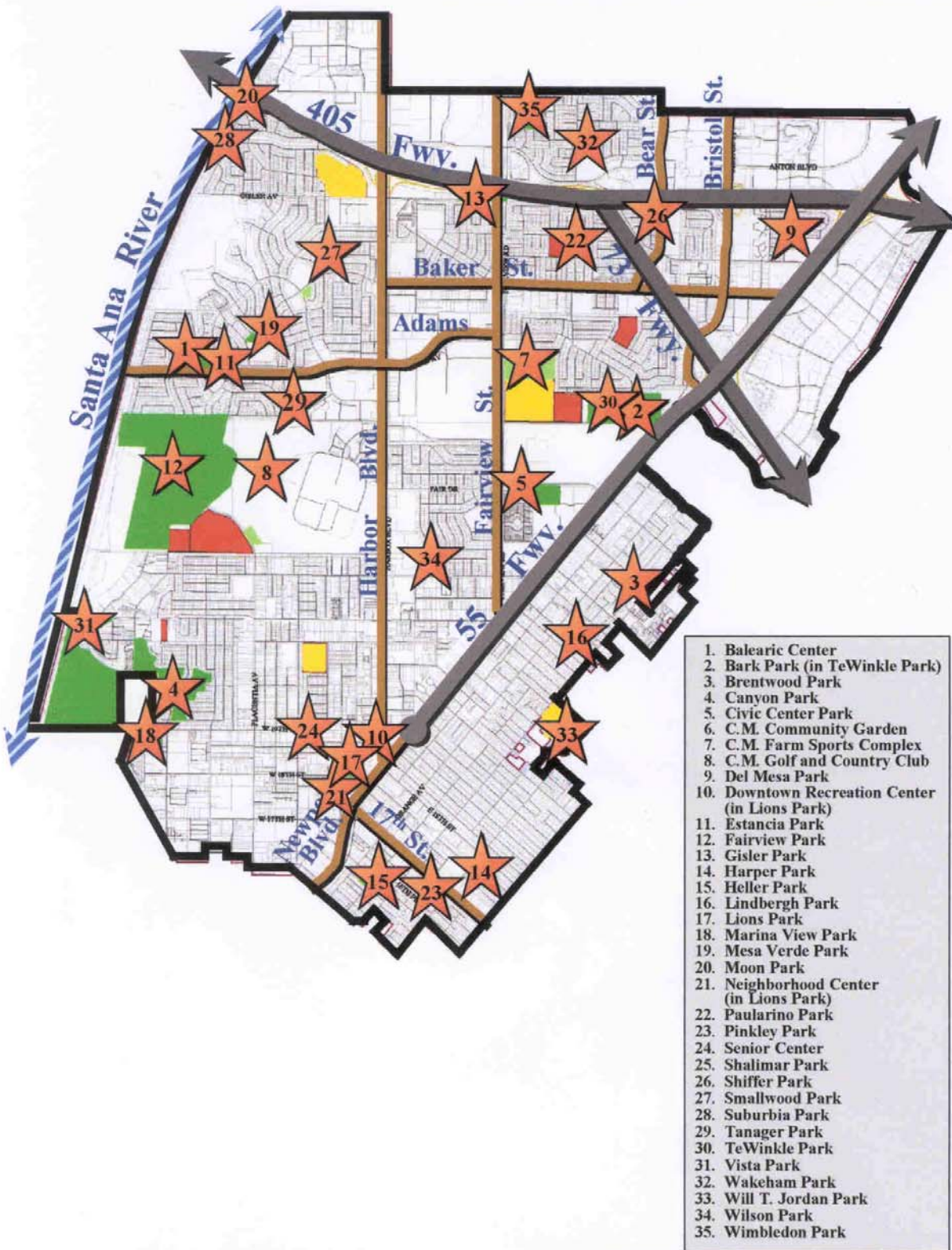


Exhibit 2.2-2 *Existing Recreation Facilities*

Concurrent with the Master Plan effort are separate community-based planning efforts pertaining to development of Fairview Park as a significant passive facility and the renovation and improvement of TeWinkle Park. Refer to Section Four, Facility Recommendations, for a summary of recommendations for these two important facilities.

Public School Facilities

Twenty-three (23) public schools, two community colleges, and one private college exist in Costa Mesa. Public elementary, intermediate, and high schools are part of the Newport-Mesa Unified School District. Please refer to Exhibit 2.2-3 for a listing of school facilities that shows recreational elements, whether or not they are used by sports groups, and whether or not the City is involved in programming. An illustration of location is shown in Exhibit 2.2-4, Schools.

Public elementary, intermediate, and high schools are part of the Newport-Mesa Unified School District.

As shown in the Exhibit, the City provides facilities and programming via joint use agreements involving ten (10) school sites. The City participates in programming at another sixteen (16) sites currently.

Several school facilities have been declared surplus by the school district, including Balearic, Monte Vista / Back Bay, Lindbergh, and Harper.

The City's General Plan suggests the goal of encouraging the use of public school facilities during non-school hours on a year-round basis.



EXHIBIT 2.2-3 SCHOOL INVENTORY MATRIX

City of Costa Mesa - Recreation Master Plan Update

SCHOOL INVENTORY MATRIX		Recreation Elements														Comments					
SCHOOL	Gross Acreage	City permitting	Falls within park deficient area	Potential surplus property	Adjacent City park	Baseball games	Baseball practice	Basketball	Children's Play Area	Climbing Apparatus	Handball	Multi-Use Courts	Soccer games	Soccer practice	Softball	Swimming Pool	Tennis	Track	Turf / Open Play	Comments	
JOINT USE FACILITIES																					
California School						1*	1	1	1	•	1	•	2	•						•	(2) soccer practice and game fields
Costa Mesa High School	67.0	•				4	1	1		1	•	3							•	1 practice baseball, 1 practice soccer (overlay)	
Davis Intermediate School	19.0	•				1	1	1				1							•	Games & Practice	
Estancia High School	40.0	•				1	1	1		4	•	2	2	1	•	8			•	2 baseball games & practice, 3 soccer games & practice	
Kaiser School	18.0	•				2	1	1		•	•	3							•	2 baseball practice, 2 soccer practice	
Paularino School	9.0	•				2	1	1		•	1	•	2						•	1 soccer games & practice	
Parsons School	10.0	•										1	1						•	1 soccer games & practice	
Sonora School	10.0	•				4	1	1		•	1	•	1	1					•	1 soccer practice	
TeWinkle Intermediate School	30.0	•				4	4	4				3	3	1					•	games & practice, utility fields shared	
Victoria School	7.0	•				1	1	1				2							•	1 practice baseball, (2) soccer practice	
SCHOOL DISTRICT FACILITIES																					
Adams School	10.0	•				1	1	1				2							•	1 practice baseball, (2) soccer practice	
College Park Elementary	8.0	•																			
Harper Administrative Services	9.1	•																			
Kilbybrooke Elementary	10.0	•																			
Lindbergh Elementary	9.2	•																			
Monte Vista / Back Bay High School	6	•																			
Orange Coast College																					
Pomona Elementary School	7.0	•																			
Victoria Elementary School	7.0	•				1	1	1				2							•	1 practice baseball, (2) soccer practice	
Whittier Elementary School	9.0	•																			
Wilson Elementary School	9.0	•																			

* = T-ball

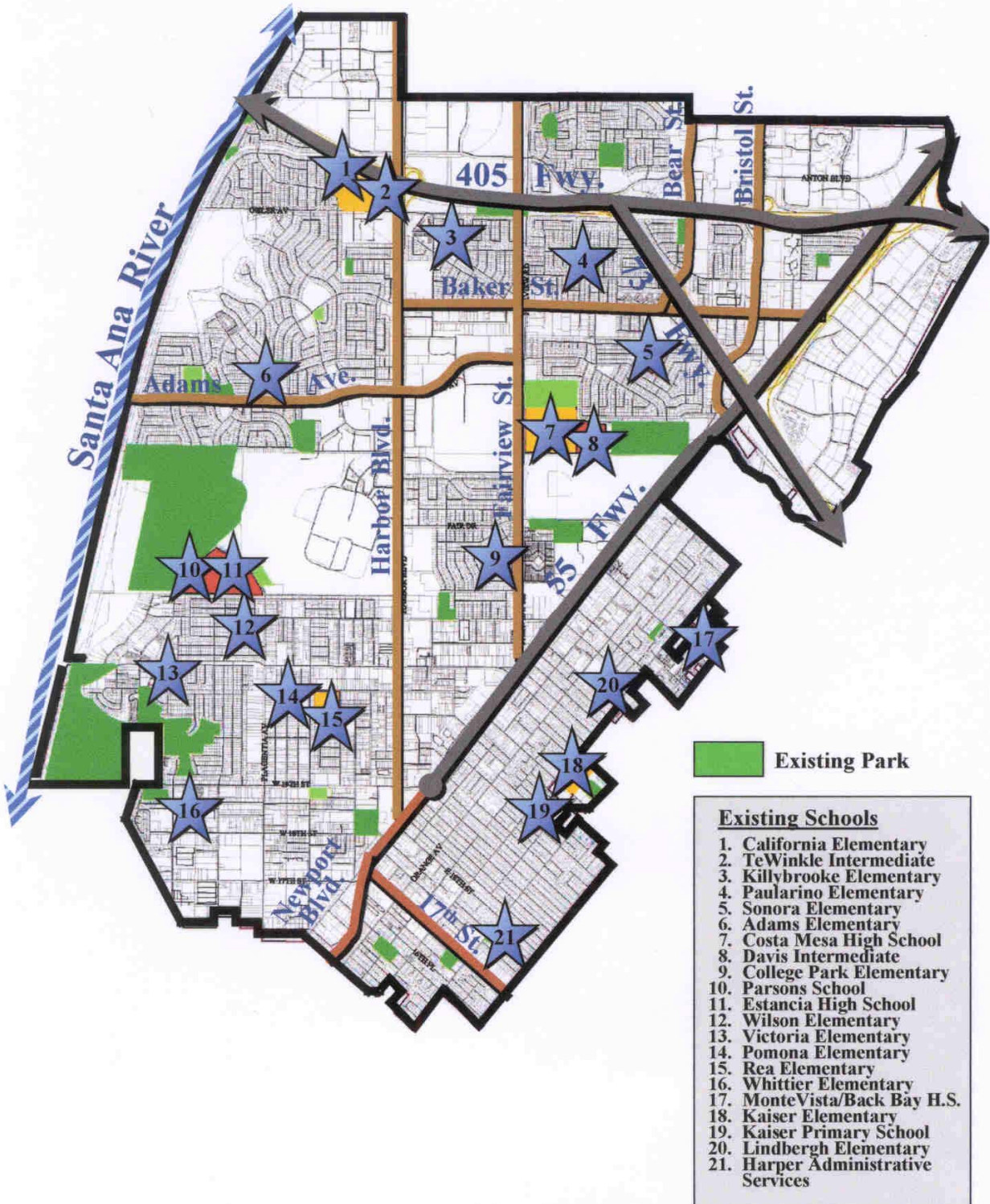


Exhibit 2.2-4 Schools

Private School Facilities

Private schools do not contribute significantly to the overall recreation facilities picture in Costa Mesa and are therefore not part of this report.

Regional Facilities Open to the Public (See Exhibit 2.2-5)

Within Costa Mesa's borders and in nearby cities, significant, diverse recreational facilities owned and/or operated by others are available. It is anticipated that some of the passive recreation needs (walking, jogging, bicycling, picnicking) identified by the demand and needs analysis of this report would be satisfied by the significant facilities described below.

Talbert Nature Preserve. Most of North Talbert Nature Preserve is developed as an upland grassland habitat. Recreation includes trails for hiking and equestrians with a small rest stop provided. The plans for South Talbert Nature Preserve (currently unimproved) emphasizes habitat and wetland enhancement. An interpretive center is planned for future development and will emphasize educational programs related to both salt water and fresh water wetlands as well as the upland grassland habitat. Passive recreational uses, including a hiking and interpretive trail system, informal picnic area and trail rest stop make the Talbert Nature Preserve a unique regional park.

Orange County Fairgrounds. The approved Fairgrounds Master Plan will not be available until Fall 2002.

Pacific Ocean Beaches. Just outside Costa Mesa borders and for miles north and south, beaches of the Pacific Ocean provide recreational opportunities for millions each year. Boating, swimming, walking, surfing, bodyboarding, and fishing are among available activities.

Upper Newport Bay Ecological Preserve. Upper Newport Bay, an ecological preserve, provides rich interpretive opportunities, walking trails, and biking trails. An interpretive museum emphasizes local natural and cultural history. Approximately 1,000 acres of preserve and open space are available just outside the City's eastern border.

Mile Square Regional Park. According to the County of Orange - Harbors, Beaches, and Parks, Miles Square Regional Park is an urban park near Costa Mesa that is 640 acres in size and that includes a wide variety of recreational elements such as three golf courses, soccer fields, ball fields, archery range, and wilderness area. Boating, fishing, and picnicking are activities available in association with two lakes.

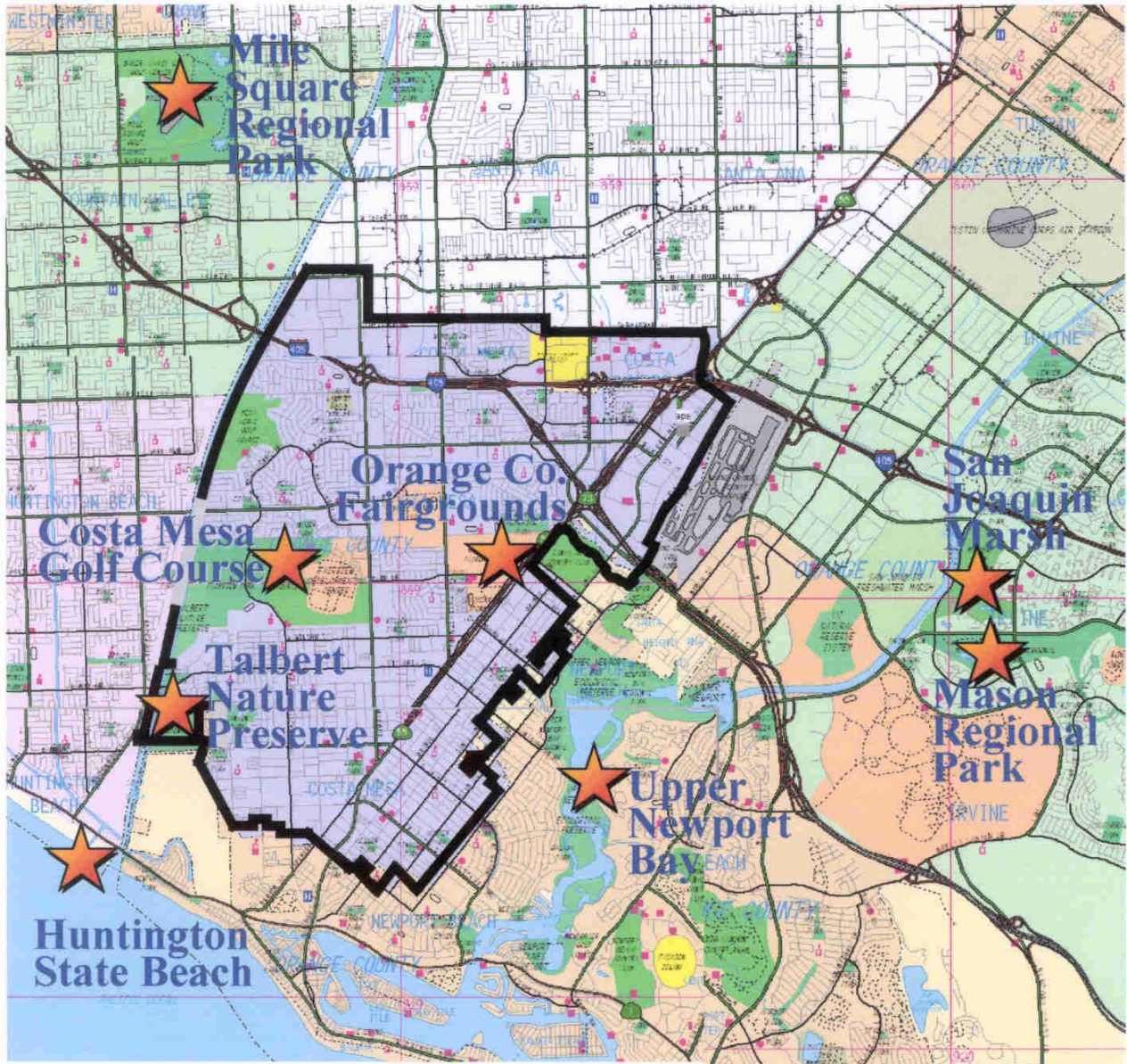


Exhibit 2.2-5 *Regional Facilities Open to the Public*

William R. Mason Regional Park. Located nearby in Irvine close to U.C.I., this park's 340 acres includes several children's play areas, volleyball courts, a large lake, trails, shady picnic areas, and open turf.

Orange Coast River Park. Orange Coast River Park is the overall name given to a group of several existing parks and of future properties not yet publicly owned. Fairview Park and the County's Talbert Nature Preserve would be part of Orange Coast River Park, which eventually would total 1,000 acres. For Costa Mesa residents, access would be convenient.

Santa Ana River Trail. The Santa Ana River Trail is a major recreation and circulation element that extends from the Pacific Ocean to the Inland Empire. Running along the west border of Costa Mesa, Costa Mesa residents have easy and fortunate access. The bikeway has been designated by congress as a "National Recreational Trail".

2.3 VACANT LAND ANALYSIS

The 1996 Master Plan included a discussion regarding land not developed at the time of the report, and listed such parcels by address. Since then, planning for many of the useful parcels has progressed and some have or will become part of the City's recreation system. Others have been developed for other uses. The remainder do not appear to be useful in terms of size, location, or other factors. This report emphasizes satisfaction of needs in ways other than acquisition of additional vacant parcels.

2.4 EXISTING PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

As a part of the review process to determine opportunities for programming, an inventory of the existing services and programs has been completed. These activities have been categorized into age groupings or target populations. A brief program summary is provided for each target population, which has been derived from the inventory created and included with this report. After each program description summary, the community characteristic for which programs would best serve the Costa Mesa community and the issue these activities would address is listed. These community characteristics and issues were identified through the community analysis process.

An inventory of the existing services and programs has been categorized into age groupings or target populations.

Pre-School

18 months – 5 years

There are a variety of programs provided throughout the year for this age group. When tallying those programs offered each quarter of each year, there is an average of 33 programs, classes or services provided. Programs include youth development/toddler programs, parent and me, gymnastics, music, youth sports, swimming lessons, arts and crafts, cooking and seasonal workshops. Fees range from \$16 to \$190. The times range from 9:00 am until 4:30 pm in the evening. Locations for these programs include Balearic Community Center, the Downtown Community Center, and private facilities. Attendance is relatively high in the youth development programs with 91 in attendance with attendance averaging 12 in the youth sports programs.

Community Characteristics:	Places for youth to develop
Issues:	Lack of opportunities for youth to develop

Elementary School Age Youth Programs

5 - 12 years

There are approximately 85 activities, classes, or services offered each quarter throughout the year for this group. A few examples of the activities offered are gymnastics, swimming lessons, music, youth sports, playground programs, seasonal workshops, karate, dance, out of school recreational camps, art camp, cooking, arts and crafts, babysitting classes, manners, musical theatre, and guitar lessons. Fees range from free to \$300.00 (these fees are usually associated with extended care for the camp or after school care programs). Activities are scheduled from late morning to 8:30 p.m. Participation is high for these programs, generally speaking, with over 200 registrants in basketball and 300 in gymnastic programs. Karate averages 48 students. Mobile recreation averages 2000 a year, skate park 1200 a year, day camps at 1075 a year, and playgrounds by far have the most far reaching impact with up to 27,000 per quarter. Locations include school sites, neighborhood parks, the Downtown Community Center, Balearic Community Center as well as private facilities.

Community Characteristics:	Places for youth to develop
Issues:	Lack of opportunities for youth to develop
	At risk youth

Middle School Youth Programs

12 - 15 years

There are approximately 25 activities, classes, or services offered each quarter throughout the year for this group. Many activities are offered to enhance physical fitness, such as karate, and gymnastics, as well as sports programs which include ice hockey, tennis, football, swimming and golf. Fees range from free to over \$100. Attendance for mobile recreation and skate park programs are very high which were previously reviewed with elementary school age youth. The teen camp program averages 398 students for 3 sessions. Karate averages 48 students.

Community Characteristics:	Places for youth to develop
Issue:	Lack of opportunities for youth to develop
	Reduced Resources



High School – Young Adult Activities

16 – 18 years

There are approximately 24 activities, classes, or services offered each quarter throughout the year for this group. Recreational activities for this age group include gymnastics, Jazzercise, dog obedience, karate, Tai Chi Chuan, tennis, yoga, fencing, babysitting and cooking. Attendance figures are difficult to ascertain as they are intermingled with adult and middle school figures. Fees range from \$20 to \$130 for classes. Activities are held at the Senior Center, Downtown Community Center, Neighborhood Community Center, TeWinkle Park, Balearic Center, the Lincoln School Gym, Oasis Senior Center, and private facilities.

Community Characteristics:	Places for youth to develop
Issues:	Lack of opportunities for youth to develop
	At risk youth

Adult Activities

18 + years

A variety of activities, classes, or services are offered for adults each quarter throughout the year. They include craft classes, exercise programs, dance, needlepoint/crochet, dog obedience, volleyball and conditioning, Tai-Chi Chuan, Karate, cooking classes, gardening, Seasonal classes, dog obedience, aquatics and senior softball. They also

provide basketball and softball leagues as well as open gym for basketball and volleyball. Golf, and tennis lessons are also available. Locations of these activities include Costa Mesa Tennis Center, the Downtown Center Pool, Costa Mesa High School, The Costa Mesa Country Club, Downtown Community Center, the Neighborhood Community Center, TeWinkle Park, Balearic Center, and the Senior Center. There are some programs offered off site at private facilities. Fees range from \$25 to \$130. Senior softball is \$400 per team. Other sports league fees range from \$315 to \$40 per team. Yoga experiences up to 112 participants each year and the softball leagues average 1140 participants each year. Basketball has up to 376 registrants a year.

Community Characteristics: Places to raise strong families/Safe and secure community
Issue: Health and wellness

EVENTS

All ages

There are six (6) concerts each year averaging approximately 700 attendees per concert. This year the Department presented a snow day for children and their families which resulted in over 2,500 attending the festivities. The concerts are free and the snow day was a sponsored event.

Community Characteristics: Places to raise strong families/Safe and secure Community
Issue: Reduced resources

2.5 DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

The benchmark data most commonly employed for population in the U.S. is the Decennial Census. Although these data are sometimes subject to criticism, they are the most accurate, comprehensive database available. The 2000 Census data will serve as the basis for the analysis. Exhibit 2.5-1 compares measures of growth since 1990 and highlights specific characteristics of the City of Costa Mesa’s population as compared with aggregate data for Orange County.

The 2000 Census data will serve as the basis for the analysis.

Population in the City of Costa Mesa has not grown as fast as the County of Orange as a whole since 1990, increasing by 12.8 percent over the ten-year period, while the population Countywide increased by 18.1 percent. The number of occupied housing units have not increased as rapidly as population, especially in Costa Mesa, resulting in increased household

The fastest increases in population in Costa Mesa appear to be occurring in the age categories of 5 to 19 years and 45 to 54 years.

sizes. Household sizes have increased in the City over the ten-year period between Censuses from an average of 2.51 persons per household in 1990 to 2.69 in 2000. Over the same period, household sizes in the County have increased from 2.87 to 3.00 persons per household.

The fastest increases in population in Costa Mesa appear to be occurring in the age categories of 5 to 19 years and 45 to 54 years. There is also a slightly above average growth in the age group 65 years and over in the City. Despite the higher than average rate of growth in the City in the over 65 age group, the proportion of the total population represented by this age category, at 8.5 percent in 2000, remains below the 9.8 percent aged 65 years and over in the County as a whole. Both areas experienced a decrease in the proportion of the population aged 20 to 34 years.

Median household incomes in the City of Costa Mesa are somewhat below the median figures for Orange County both in 1990 and as reported in 2000. The City of Costa Mesa mirrors the ethnic diversity found in the County as a whole in 2000, however, the growth rate in the number of residents of Hispanic origin has been well above average in the City over the past ten years. The Hispanic population increased from 20.0 percent in 1990 to 31.8 percent of the total in 2000. The 2000 Census collected racial data in a different manner than the previous census, allowing respondents to identify with more than one race. The large increase on the "Other" category reflects this change as this category contains the respondents who indicated multiple races. The City continues to have a much lower proportion of homeowners than the County and also a significantly below average percentage of households which are families. Median housing values and median rents in Costa Mesa are in the same range as found in the County in 2000 and have remained consistent since 1990. This demographic profile will be incorporated into the demand analysis which follows.

Exhibit 2.5-2 incorporates estimates of the population in the City of Costa Mesa from 1980 through 2002, with projections to 2025 as prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments. Population growth in the City over the ten-year period from 1990 to 2000 averaged 1.21 percent per year compounded or an average of 1,237 persons per year. Between 1980 and 1990, growth averaged 1,427 persons per year. The estimate of population in Costa Mesa in 2002, prepared by the California Department of Finance, is 110,720, representing an annual growth of 1,141 persons since the 2000 census. The projections to the year 2025, anticipate an overall average growth of approximately 500 persons per year during this period. Households are projected to increase by only 73 per year. Thus,

most of the population growth is expected to come from increasing household size.

Average household size increased from 2.49 persons in 1980 to 2.51 in 1990. The 2000 census indicated an average household size of 2.69 persons. Household size is expected to continue to increase in future projections to 2.89 persons per household in 2025. This trend, together with indications of recent growth in the number of children aged 5 through 19 will place added demand pressure on recreational facilities in the City.

In summary, Costa Mesa is a mature City nearing build out capacity. Costa Mesa's population is expected to increase from the 2002 estimate of 110,720 to 122,200 by 2025. The City has been characterized by a below average proportion of families and families with children, however, there is some indication that there will be growth in this sector, as household sizes increase. The City has a growing Hispanic population. This type of profile indicates an increasing demand for certain types of recreation facilities as will be reflected in the demand and needs analysis.

Household size is expected to continue to increase in future projections. This trend, together with indications of recent growth in the number of children aged 5 through 19 will place added demand pressure on recreational facilities.

Costa Mesa is a mature City nearing build out. Population is expected to increase from the 2002 estimate of 110,720 to 122,200 by 2025.

Exhibit 2.5-1

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS IN THE CITY OF COSTA MESA

Item	City of Costa Mesa			Orange County		
	1990	2000	% change	1990	2000	% change
Total Population	96,357	108,724	12.8	2,410,556	2,846,289	18.1
Occupied Housing Units	37,467	39,206	4.6	827,066	935,287	13.1
Persons Per Household	2.51	2.69	7.2	2.87	3.00	4.5
Median Household Income	\$40,313	\$50,732	25.8	\$45,922	\$58,820	28.1
Percent of Population by Age:						
Under 5 years	8.1	7.1	-1.1	7.7	7.6	17.0
5 to 9 years	6.1	7.1	31.2	6.8	8.1	41.3
10 to 14 years	3.5	5.9	91.8	6.1	7.2	39.6
15 to 19 years	4.8	5.9	38.5	7.0	6.8	14.0
20 to 24 years	10.8	8.5	-11.3	9.3	6.7	-15.0
25 to 34 years	26.3	21.5	-7.8	20.1	16.4	-3.9
35 to 44 years	15.8	17.5	25.1	15.6	16.8	26.9
45 to 54 years	9.1	11.5	42.0	10.6	12.7	41.4
55 to 64 years	7.3	6.5	0.7	7.5	7.9	23.8
65 years and over	8.2	8.5	17.1	9.2	9.8	26.2
Median Age	31.1	32.0	2.9	31.4	33.3	6.1
Percent of Population by Race:						
White	84.3	69.5	-7.0	78.6	64.8	-2.7
Black	1.3	1.4	21.5	1.8	1.7	9.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	6.6	7.5	28.2	10.3	13.9	59.3
Other	7.8	21.6 *	212.5	9.3	19.6 *	149.2
Percent Hispanic Origin:	20.0	31.8	79.4	23.4	30.8	55.4
Percent of Households That Are:						
Families:	57.2	58.1	6.3	70.5	71.4	14.5
Families with Children <18	28.3	29.2	8.0	33.7	37.0	24.2
Non-Families:	42.8	41.9	2.4	29.5	28.6	9.6
One Person/Household	27.2	28.1	8.1	20.7	21.1	15.3
Percent of Households That Are:						
Owners	40.2	40.5	5.4	60.1	61.4	15.5
Renters	59.8	59.5	4.1	39.9	38.6	9.4
Median Housing Value	\$257,000	\$273,100	6.3	\$252,700	\$270,000	6.8
Median Rent	\$759	\$956	26.0	\$728	\$923	26.8

*Other category in 2000 includes those persons identifying with 2 or more races and is not strictly comparable to 1990.

Source: 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing.

costamesa\demog trends - 5/15/02

Exhibit 2.5-2

COSTA MESA POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

Year	Population	Annual Change		Households	Population/ Household
		Number	Percent (cpd)		
<u>Census (4/1)*</u>					
1980	82,084			32,166	2.49
1990	96,357	1,427	1.62	37,467	2.51
2000	108,724	1,237	1.21	39,206	2.69
<u>Jan. 1st:</u>		1,141	1.03		
2002**	110,720			39,315	2.73
<u>Projections (1/1)</u>		523	0.46		
2010***	114,900	600	0.52	40,200	2.77
2015***	117,900	420	0.35	40,500	2.82
2020***	120,000	440	0.36	40,800	2.85
2025***	122,200			41,000	2.89

Sources: * 1980, 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population.

** State of California, Department of Finance estimate. Claritas estimates 111,470 for this date.

*** SCAG Data Resource Center, 2001 RTP Growth Forecast, as reported on SCAG Web Page, August, 2002

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Section Three

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The purpose of the needs assessment portion of the planning effort is to identify recreational needs within the community and determine the relative priority of each identified need. The following needs analysis tools will be addressed in this section:

Community Input: Community Workshop #1
Sports User Groups / Workshop #2
Community Based Organizations / Workshop #3
Community Needs Assessment
Summary & Prioritization / Workshop #4
Workshop Participant Questionnaire
Random Telephone Survey
Stakeholder Interviews

Recreation Demand and Needs Analysis

Service Area Analysis

Sports Facility Distribution Analysis

Acreage Analysis

Trends Analysis

3.1 COMMUNITY INPUT

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP #1

A community workshop was held on Wednesday, March 20, 2002. Approximately 40 residents attended the two and half-hour session from 6:30 pm to 9:00 pm. At the onset of the workshop, an overview and process was given regarding the planning efforts for the Costa Mesa Update of Open Space Master Plan of Parks and Recreation project. The Community Workshop process was then outlined. The purpose of the workshop was to determine the programs, services and facilities that will best support what is important to the community.

The participants were asked to break into groups. These groups worked collectively over the course of the evening with regard to three specific areas, which included:



The purpose of Workshop #1 was to determine the programs, services, and facilities that would best support what is important to the community.

Part I: Identification of the most important community characteristics of Costa Mesa

Part II: Identification of the issues that may have negative impacts upon those characteristics

Part III: Determination of programs, services and facilities that can support and enhance community characteristics as well as address the identified issues that may have negative impacts on those characteristics.



This was completed initially by individual rankings by each member of the focus group. This was followed by group discussion to form consensus on the three most important community characteristics. The same process was applied in the discussion and identification of the top three issues that may be threatening those community characteristics. Upon completion of this session, individuals and groups were then invited to identify programs, services and facilities that could strengthen the community characteristics as well as address the issues negatively impacting the community. This was accomplished utilizing the same process as had been done with the identification of community characteristics and issues.

PART I. MOST IMPORTANT COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS:

The community characteristics listed below were identified by the participants as being most important from a listing of several characteristics from which focus groups could select. The characteristics were selected based on the highest number of responses received by all participating groups.

1. Place to Raise Strong Families
2. Places and Programs for Children to Develop
3. Safe and Secure Community

PLEASE NOTE: Although not identified as one of the most important, other characteristics participants from the focus groups indicated important but not listed within the materials distributed included:

Community Tranquility
Respect of Others

PART II. ISSUES NEGATIVELY IMPACTING THE COMMUNITY:

Focus group participants were asked to identify issues that may have negative impacts upon the community characteristics important to Costa Mesa. Programs, services and facilities would best serve the community by focusing upon those issues when designing and delivering recreational opportunities to the Costa Mesa citizenry.



1. At Risk Youth
2. Reduced Resources (lack of revenue, staffing, facilities)
3. Lack of Opportunities for Youth to Develop



PLEASE NOTE: Although not identified as one of the most important, other Issues participants from the focus groups indicated important but not listed within the materials distributed included:

- Noise and Pollution
- Lack of Sports Facilities
- Lack of Community Involvement
- Quality of Schools

PART III. PROGRAMS, SERVICES AND FACILITIES:

The final session of the workshop involved participants identifying programs, services and facilities that might best enhance the community characteristics and address the issues negatively impacting the community. Sample lists of programs, services and facilities were provided from which participants could select. The group consensus is listed below.

Community Characteristic - Strong Families

Programs	Facilities
Day Care/After School Programs	Community Centers
Job Experience Training	School Sites as
Work Study programs	Community Centers
Homework Assistance – Tutoring	Parks
Mentoring Programs	Sports Complex w/lighted
Counseling	fields & bathrooms
Neighborhood/Family Events	Gyms
Physical Fitness Programs	

Community Characteristic – Safe & Secure Community

Programs	Facilities
Neighborhood/Family Events	Parks – Neighborhood
Mentoring Programs	Parks
Middle and High School Programs	Community Centers
Volunteer Programs	School sites
Homework Assistance	Libraries
Technology Centers/Labs	Sports Complex
Community Events	Drop in Teen Center
Parenting and Counseling Services	



Community Characteristic – Places & Programs for Youth to Develop

Programs

Community Events
Job Training - Mentoring
Computer/Technology Programs
Health & Wellness Programs
Evening Youth Programs
Out of School Care
Sports Leagues
Family oriented programs/events
Middle and High School Programs

Facilities

Open Spaces for Hobbies
Parks
Sports Complex
Community Center
Walking and Bike Trails
Libraries
Skate Park

SPORTS/USER GROUP / WORKSHOP#2

Representatives of sports user groups were invited to discuss park facility issues relating to sports and active use of park facilities.

On Wednesday, April 10, 2002 representatives of sports user groups in Costa Mesa were invited to discuss park facility issues relating to sports and active use of park facilities. This group was selected to participate because of their extensive familiarity with athletic facilities and with the groups that tend to use them. Approximately seventy (70) attendees participated in the evening's workshop discussions.

An overview of the Master Plan process and of existing Costa Mesa facilities was presented, followed by a brief outline of the workshop agenda. The point was made that results of the evening's questions and answers would be recorded and incorporated into the Master Plan process and final document.

Attendees were divided randomly into 7 groups of 10, and were presented with the first of five questions pertaining to athletic field use. Participants answered the questions individually then, as a group, discussed individual responses until a consensus group answer was reached and recorded on large format paper. Each group then presented the group's conclusions to all participants and posted the answers on the wall. With all groups' answers posted, trends and patterns become clear. The remaining four questions were each posed, answered, and presented the same way.

OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

Following are the five questions and associated consensus results.

1. What are the **top three sports facilities** in Costa Mesa? Why?

In the opinion of workshop participants, the top three sports facilities are the **Costa Mesa Farm Sports Complex, TeWinkle**

Park, and Fairview Park. Quality of facilities and the fact that the facilities were multi-use were positive aspects mentioned.

2. What are the **worst three sports facilities** in Costa Mesa? Why?

Participants indicated that **REA School** (poorly maintained, needs restrooms, no parking, overcrowded, not regulation sports fields), **Davis School** (needs restrooms, poor field conditions/maintenance), and **TeWinkle Park** (maintenance, parking problem, park layout) were the worst sports facilities.

3. List the **top three sports facility needs** in Costa Mesa

In general, participants believed that a **skate park/area, restroom facilities, lighting, soccer facilities, and improved maintenance** were significant needs in Costa Mesa. Many of the identified needs tend to be support elements (restrooms, lighting, etc) that would enhance use of existing fields.

4. List the **top three opportunities for meeting current and future sport facility needs**

Participants identified several opportunities to meet sports facility needs, the top three are: 1) **add skate park**, 2) **improve existing facilities**, 3) **purchase/acquire National Guard facility**, and 4) **soccer** (#3 & #4 tied). Existing facilities appeared to refer to both City facilities and school facilities.

5. List the **top three results you would like from the Update of Open Space Master Plan of Parks and Recreation**

The most often mentioned result of the Master Plan was to **take “action” to “implement” the Plan**, followed by the **development of a “skate park”**. **Having a “Plan for all” and additional sports fields** tied as one of the top results the community would like to see from the Costa Mesa Update of Open Space Master Plan of Parks and Recreation.

COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS / WORKSHOP #3

On Wednesday, May 1, 2002 members from Community Based Organizations were invited to attend an open forum workshop. Approximately twenty-nine (29) attendees participated in the evening’s workshop discussions.

Participants believed that a skate park/area, restroom facilities, lighting, soccer facilities, and improved maintenance were significant needs in Costa Mesa.



The process utilized for this workshop was chosen because of its tremendous support for equal and open communication. Those issues most important to the participants were raised and their thoughts and opinions were shared on the programs or facilities that the participants determined were of the highest priority.

An overview was given to the participants regarding the Master Plan Process which was followed by a brief outline of the evening's workshop and its purpose. The theme of the workshop was presented from which responses were requested. The theme was:

- **What are the most important recreation programs and facilities for Costa Mesa?**

Participants were invited to write on note cards their program and facilities ideas related to the theme. Various written responses regarding programs, services and facilities were then posted on a wall. These were then organized into like categories by participants through the facilitation of the consultants. Three main recreation program/facility topics emerged through the categorization process which became the agenda for the evening workshop discussion. The top three important recreation program/facility topics for Costa Mesa were:

- **Even and Equal Distribution of (Sports) Facilities**
- **Sports Complexes**
- **Arts, Child Care & Senior Center**

AGENDA ITEMS RECOMMENDATIONS:

After the agenda topics had been determined through categorization, participants were placed into three groups. The individual who had originally presented the topic was selected as the representative of the agenda topic. Their role was to convene each of the three groups in 20-minute sessions to discuss their respective agenda topic. The representative with assistance of a staff facilitator scribed the information derived from the discussions. At the conclusion of the three 20 minute discussion rounds, the representative summarized the information into final recommendations. These recommendations were presented at the conclusion of the workshop to the entire group. The following are the recommendations that came out of those discussions:



AGENDA TOPIC ~ EVEN & EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF (SPORTS) FACILITIES

- A. Identify what the site is capable of supporting.
- B. Use all (new & existing) school/City facilities.
- C. Improve Fields if they are unusable.
- D. New facilities, north Costa Mesa / West side.
- E. More lights distributed throughout the City.
- F. Segerstom Project, include multi-use field

AGENDA TOPIC ~ SPORTS COMPLEXES

- A. Lights / Multi-Use / Many Locations (field conditions)
- B. One big complex (sponsorships)
- C. Demand = Need, Assessment
- D. Skate Parks!

AGENDA TOPIC ~ ARTS, CHILD CARE & SENIOR CENTER

- A. Changes in Demographics – Drive Programs
- B. Transportation
- C. Partner with others to offer expanded programs.
- D. Loss of historical assets
- E. Need for Historical Society to coordinate/protect (assets)
- F. Partnerships / Bridge Generational Gaps
- G. Communication

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT **SUMMARY & PRIORITIZATION / WORKSHOP #4**

Over sixty (60) representatives of the community participated in workshop activities involving the relative prioritization of facility and program needs on May 15, 2002.

A PowerPoint presentation outlining the master planning process and results included inventory data, workshop data, census data, phone survey data, and initial needs analysis.

Participants were divided into random discussion groups. Individuals were given a list of programs and a list of facilities that have been identified through previous planning efforts including the phone survey, community workshops and needs analysis. They were asked to individually rank the



top 10 programs and facility needs and then vote as a group on the top program and facility needs.

Group responses were tabulated and the overall workshop results presented to the participants.

The top program needs in order were:

1. Youth Roller Hockey and Skateboard Programs
2. Child Care and Out of School Programs
3. Value Based Programming for Youth (i.e. manners, etiquette, etc.)
4. Organized Youth Sports
5. (4-way tie)
 - Community Concerts
 - Homework Assistance / Tutoring
 - Neighborhood / Family Events
 - Technology Centers / Labs
6. (4-way tie)
 - Aquatics Program and Classes
 - Cultural Arts Program and Classes
 - Middle and High School Programs
 - Organized Adult Sports

The top facility needs in order were:

1. Skateboard Park / Roller Hockey Area
2. Equal Distribution of Sports Facilities
3. Light Existing Fields
4. Maintenance Improvements
5. BMX Course
6. Parking at Sports Fields
7. (4-way tie)
 - Parks (additional)
 - Teen Center
 - Trails / Open Space
 - Upgrade Old Facilities
8. (4-way tie)
 - Restroom at Existing Facilities
 - Soccer Field
 - Sports Complex
 - Swimming Pool
 - Walk/Jog/Bike Trails



WORKSHOP PARTICIPANT QUESTIONNAIRE

One form of community input was obtained during all workshop processes, excluding workshop #4. Each person attending each workshop was asked to complete a Workshop Participant Questionnaire. Out of the 90 workshop participants that completed the questionnaire, 75 (83%) were residents of Costa Mesa. Out of the 75 Costa Mesa residents, 42 have lived in Costa Mesa for over fifteen years. Questions focused on park and recreation facility usage, and parks and recreation issues. Questionnaire results from all three (3) workshops were combined to develop a community consensus summary. The results are summarized below:

The questionnaire results indicate that TeWinkle Park (36%), Fairview Park (21%), and the Farm Sports Complex (11%) were the park or recreational facilities used most frequently. This can be attributed to the fact that TeWinkle Park, Fairview Park and the Farm Sports Complex accommodate a large variety of recreational programs and park activities. The lighted ball fields, and diversity of activities were reasons TeWinkle Park is favored, while the large, undeveloped, natural open space was the main reason Fairview Park is used most frequently. Participants liked the spacious multi-use facilities at the Costa Mesa Farm Sports Complex and thought the facilities were well maintained. Participants thought that TeWinkle Park could be improved by renovating the restrooms, lake improvements, soccer field improvements, and better overall maintenance. Participants thought the parking at Fairview Park was inadequate, and would like the park to be open longer hours and lighting added. Many participants felt that non-residents overuse the Farm Sports Complex, and that the facility is closed way too often.

When asked what are the most important issues facing parks and recreation in Costa Mesa, frequent responses included the need for a skate park, maintenance in existing facilities, enough facilities for the growing population, and after school programs.

Participants were asked what are the most important recreation and parks services provided to City residents. Participants of the community workshop thought after school care, soccer fields, and youth sports were the most important. Whereas participants of the Sports Users Workshop thought building a skate park and after school programs were the most important services provided. Sports are the most important service indicated by the participants of the Community Based Organizations workshop.

Participants thought that TeWinkle Park could be improved by renovating the restrooms, lake improvements, field improvements, and better overall maintenance.



The last question on the questionnaire asks what is the ONE park and recreational facility you would most like to see added in Costa Mesa. Workshop participants would like a skate park, and to improve and light existing fields.

RANDOM TELEPHONE SURVEY

A total of 300 interviews was conducted via telephone by professional interviewers during the March 2002 fielding of the survey using direct-entry computer technology. At the completion of the data collection, it was determined that four additional questions were to be added to the questionnaire. Thus, in June 2002, a second phase of fieldwork was launched to re-contact as many of the original 300 respondents as possible to solicit their answers to the four additional inquiries. Of the initial 300 respondents, 161 provided responses to the additional four inquiries and an additional 41 new respondents were added to provide a total sample of 202 for the four added questions.

Frequency of Facility Usage

Half (52%) of the sample of respondents described themselves as a "Frequent User" (patrons of facilities at least 3 times per month). An additional three of every ten residents polled (30%) were "Moderate Users" (patrons of facilities at least 2 to 24 times annually) of recreation facilities during the past year. The remainder (18%) was labeled "Light/Non Users" (patrons of facilities once per year and non-users). Six percent of households polled stated they did not use recreation facilities at all in the last year.

Why Use Parks So Seldom

For respondents to the prior question who reported having used parks or recreation facilities once in the past year or not at all, a probe was included to solicit their reasons for infrequent use. The answers receiving the greatest share of responses included "do not need to use parks/facilities not of interest" (25%), "facilities not conveniently located" (13%), or "not convenient timing" (12%).

Most Often Used Facility or Park

Parks most often cited by those polled included TeWinkle Park (11%), Canyon Park (9%), Balearic Center (9%), Bark Park (8%), Fairview Park (7%), Del Mesa Park (5%), Costa Mesa Golf & Country Club (4%), Newport/Corona Del Mar (4%), Lions Park (4%) and Brentwood Park (3%). The remaining parks mentioned each garnered less than 3% of the responses received.

Half (52%) of the sample of respondents described themselves as a "Frequent User" of recreation facilities during the past year.

The most often used park cited by those polled was TeWinkle Park.

Frequency of Recreation Program Usage

"Frequent Users" (patrons of programs at least 3 times per month) comprised 29% of the entire sample of households polled. "Moderate Users" (patrons of programs 2 to 24 times annually) constituted an additional 12% of the households interviewed and the remainder (58%) was labeled "Light/Non Users" (patrons of programs once per year and non-users). More than half of Costa Mesa residents polled (51%) reported not using the programs at all.

"Frequent Users" of recreation programs comprised 29% of the entire sample of households.

Why Use Parks and Recreation Programs So Seldom

Among those polled who used parks and recreation programs once or less last year, a probe was offered asking what some of the reasons are for such scant usage. The most common responses included "not convenient timing," "no time," "do not need to use programs/not of interest," or "programs not conveniently located."

Recreation Activities Participation

The Costa Mesa resident survey solicited household members' behavior in performing an array of fifteen recreation activities. The tested activities cited for being undertaken by the largest portion of Costa Mesa residents surveyed were Picnicking (47%), Walking/Jogging/Running for Recreation or Exercise (46%), Passive Use of Nature Trails or Open Space (44%), Bicycling (33%), and Use of Play Equipment / Tot Lots (23%). The remaining activities tested were reportedly conducted by less than one of every four residents.

Activities undertaken by the largest portion of Costa Mesa residents surveyed included Picnicking, Walking/Jogging/Running, Passive Use of Nature Trails or Open Space, Bicycling, and Use of Play Equipment / Tot Lots.

Recreation Benefits

More than half of residents polled (54%) stated that they seek physical fitness, health and well-being benefits from their recreation choices. An additional one in five respondents (19%) replied that opportunities to gather and socialize with others is the primary benefit they seek from recreation. Together, these two benefits were identified by 73% of those polled. The benefit of learning opportunities for hobby, self-improvement or career development was a priority for 17% of the City's responding residents while 10% cited benefiting from recreational opportunities to give back to the community through volunteer work.

One Facility Respondents Want

The answers garnering the largest number of responses from Costa Mesa residents included a desire for no new or improved facilities (20%) and a desire for new or improved bicycling or jogging paths. The third largest volume of responses was recreational swimming pool (9%) followed by Playgrounds/Tot Lots at 7%. The fifth largest volume of responses was for a Public Pool for Competition (5%) followed by a tie between stated

82% of the respondents would be very interested or somewhat interested in locating a new recreation facility next to their home.

desires for Outdoor Basketball Courts, Soccer Fields, and a Skate/Skateboard Park (each with 4% response). The generic comment, More Parks, was volunteered by 3% of those polled while 2% of the respondents identified Football Fields, Baseball, Community Center, Indoor Ice or Roller Skating, Dog Park and Indoor Basketball Courts. The remaining responses each garnered less than 2% of the responses.

Interest in Desired Facility Being Located Next to Home

More than half of the respondents (57%) stated they would be very interested in locating the new facility they desire adjacent their home. An additional one in four respondents (24%) said they would be somewhat interested. In aggregate, those positively disposed to locating a new recreation facility next to their home comprised 82% of the respondents. Approximately one in five respondents (19%) were negatively disposed to the proposal.

Reasons for Opinion RE: Facility Next to Home

Respondents to the prior question were asked to provide a reason they were either interested or not in having the new facility they identified located next to their home. Reasons for positive interest included Convenience/Can Walk to Park/Don't Need a Car (58%), Safety/Can Watch my Children Play There (7%), Like the View/Open Feel Next to my Home (4%), Better than Having More Houses There (4%), Love Kids/Good for Youth (3%), Opportunity to Socialize (1%), and Good for City/Community (1%). These positive reasons totaled 78% of the responses.

Reasons for a lack of interest in locating new facilities next to their home included Noise a Problem (7%), Safety/Concerned about Strangers Accessing my Home (5%), Too Many People a Problem (4%), Would Ruin my Neighborhood (3%), Too Much Traffic (1%), and Parking a Problem (1%). These negative reasons totaled 21% of the responses.

One Program, Class or Activity Wanted

Residents polled most often stated a desire for no new programs (27%). The next largest increment of respondents expressed a desire for Concerts (19%) and an additional 8% identified Performing Arts/Entertainment. The next largest response category was Summer Youth Camps (5%). Tied at 4% were Dance Classes for Adults and Swimming Lessons. Holiday/Seasonal Fairs or Celebrations was cited by 3% of respondents. Tied with a response rate of 2% were volunteered answers that included Arts/Craft Classes for Youth, Dance Classes for Youth, Arts/Craft Classes for Adults, and Computer Classes.

Willingness to Provide Financial Support for Recreation Improvements

Residents polled most often stated they would strongly or somewhat support the lowest annual figure (\$20) tested (58%). Conversely, 42% of those polled indicated they would probably not or definitely not support even the lowest tested amount. The next largest increment of respondents (more than half) expressed a willingness to support an annual contribution of \$35 (52%) and over one in five residents (29%) confirmed support for a \$50 yearly amount.

Preferred Type of Financial Support for Recreation Improvements

Residents polled most often stated they prefer that the City explore a pay as you use system to fund recreation improvements (41%). Another one third of those polled expressed a preference that the City explores a system of annual equal contribution that comes from every household in the City (33%). More than one in ten respondents volunteered the opinion that they dislike both funding options presented or they do not want to pay anything (13%). Further, 8% of the respondents stated the City should explore a combination of pay as you use and household assessment systems. Finally, 5% of those interviewed volunteered other individual responses.

STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS

Stakeholders from City Council, the Parks and Recreation Commission, members from the Newport Mesa Unified School District, and City Staff were interviewed as a part of the Recreation Master Planning process to gain an understanding of the various community priorities, issues and concerns regarding recreation, parks and community services. The objective was to understand the variety of community issues early in the planning process so they could be considered during the review and identification of opportunities for programs, services and facilities.

A total of thirteen individuals were interviewed during the summer of 2002. A set of eleven questions were asked. The first two questions dealt with describing the stakeholders involvement with the community and years of residency in Costa Mesa. Those questions were not summarized. All others are summarized below:

How would you describe Costa Mesa to someone who had never been here before?

- An eclectic community that is comprised of a diverse, hard working people. It is Orange County's best kept secret that is a great location in proximity to the beach, the arts, and freeways. It has a good school system, and provides affordable housing

as well as having something for everyone. A place for first time home buyers. It is segmented by four distinct areas, each with its own challenges and opportunities. Changing from a community of mom and pop stores to box stores.

What are your three most favorite things about living in Costa Mesa?

- Hometown feeling, diversity, its location, the arts, being near the beach, good education available, climate, a comfortable community, its not like Irvine.

What are the three least favorite things about living in Costa Mesa?

- Lack of land for recreational pursuits or facilities, traffic, noise levels from the airport, lack of community involvement, cultural/ethnic issues, needs to be more pride in the neighborhoods, schools are densely populated, diversity is impacting student test scores, decision makers need to be more representative of the community, community has a lack of visual appeal.

What do you feel are the most important issues facing Costa Mesa?

- Need for community to be more active, becoming a dumping ground of people who do not have the means to take care of themselves, need to be a community that embraces its diversity, limited resources.
- Not enough partnerships to solve community problems, poor planning and poor infrastructure, Westside needs repairs to its infrastructure, community is not integrated enough.

What do you feel is the role of parks, recreation and community services in addressing these important issues?

- The recreation department and its programs can help by reestablishing girls' softball, provide out of school activities, and grow drop in recreation programs at parks. Recreation programs can bring the community together with events and expand mobile recreation in order that neighborhoods with children are better served. Build more programs for teens and develop more and stronger partnerships to expand services. Recreation can bring children together from different ethnicities and through play enhance cultural harmony. Recreation can help to reorganize communities of Costa Mesa in order to engage them. Programs can create pride in the community. These programs can encourage people to come to public places

which create a greater sense of community and engages residents more with the elected officials and the public process.

What one community facility do you feel is important to consider in this process?

- The current facilities should be a priority by refurbishing them before new ones are built. A multi-service community center and skate park. Look at the fairgrounds for space. Sports facilities. To identify space for facilities is the highest priority which could include the armory, fairgrounds, and Fairview Park. A downtown community center. TeWinkle should be active as well as passive to accommodate picnickers, and sports programs. In the Westside area, a more passive area for trails. In the Eastside there should be more active parks with things not seen in other parks such as a model park, museum or historical area. The City should manage the Senior Center. Satellite community centers. Maximize use of all public facilities that currently exist. Every school building should be utilized as a community center with after school activities. Ensure the fiscal impact of facilities is clear and realistic, including building and long-term maintenance. Greater opportunities exist to implement programs rather than new facilities.

What one program and/or service do you feel is important to consider in this process?

- Summer out of school activities, girls' softball, aquatic programs, middle school youth activities, parent and teens, art programs, golf programs, intergenerational programming, youth programming, mobile recreation.

What did you like best about this process thus far?

- The opportunity for and involvement of the community. The community workshops. The graphics recorder. The passion and organization demonstrated by the kids wanting a skate park.

What did you like least about the process thus far?

- Lack of participation from the community. Wasn't able to get to all of the workshops.

What are your expectations of how the master plan, when completed and implemented, has supported the community? (This question was a bonus question only asked when time was available.)

- The community is diversified and happy. Just looking forward to the results. The master plan would have provided a way in which it could be implemented. The plan tells us how to get there. The plan would have created a strong buy in through its process.

3.2 RECREATION DEMAND AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

This section analyzes the demand for recreation and park facilities and programs by the residents of Costa Mesa. 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). Such standards are useful guides but the demand analysis guarantees that the needs assessment reflects the character of Costa Mesa.

The citywide telephone survey provides the basis for determining how the residents of Costa Mesa participate in recreation activities. The nature of growth and population change establishes trends in demand for recreation and leisure services. The survey, workshops and interviews provide the qualitative aspect of demand - the perceptions of the residents toward recreation and the prioritization of need for facilities and programs.

Questionnaire of Sports Organizations

To supplement the information regarding participation in organized sports which was obtained from the telephone survey, a questionnaire was designed and distributed to the organized sports organizations that use the City facilities. This questionnaire obtained information regarding the number of players and teams in the league or sports organization, age ranges of the players, what seasons they play, if they travel outside Costa Mesa to play, if they participate in tournaments, ratings of field/facility maintenance and scheduling, projections of growth and facilities they have the greatest need for both now and in the future. Detailed information was obtained for each division in the group regarding the number of players, the size of facility required and the time and place of all games and practices.

The questionnaire was distributed by the City staff to sports organizations in the City. Some of the more factual information is summarized in Exhibit 3.2-1. The information regarding the number of players, size of teams,

The demand analysis guarantees that the needs assessment reflects the character of Costa Mesa.

The telephone survey provides the basis for determining how the residents of Costa Mesa participate in recreation activities.

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

Additional, more qualitative information regarding respondents rating and comments on facility maintenance, assessment of usage fees and the perceived needs for additional facilities both currently and in the future as well as desired enhancements in future facilities are summarized in Exhibit 3.2-2. These responses will be used by City staff to better understand the usage patterns and needs of the active sports groups.

Exhibit 3.2-1

TABULATION OF INFORMATION FROM COSTA MESA SPORTS ORGANIZATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Sport/Team	# Players	Season	Ages	Game Fields Used	Practice Fields Used
Little League Baseball					
Costa Mesa American Little League					
Majors	254	March-June	5-12		
Minor A	36		10-12	Costa Mesa High School (4 fields)	Costa Mesa High School (4 fields)
Minor B	36		9-12	TeWinkle Middle School (back-up)	Sonora School
Farm	48		8-11		Davis Middle School
Coach Pitch	49		7-9		Paularino School
T-Ball	49		6-8		
			5-6		
Costa Mesa National Little League					
Majors	389	March-June	5-12		
Minor A	60		10-12	TeWinkle School (3 baseball fields)	TeWinkle School (3 baseball fields)
Minor B	60		9-11	TeWinkle School (3 softball fields)	TeWinkle School (3 softball fields)
Farm	60		8-10	California School T-Ball Field	California School T-Ball Field
T-Ball Major	120		7-9		Smallwood Park
T-Ball Minor	48		6-7		Other Facilities used by coaches.
	41		5-6		
Newport Harbor Baseball Association					
Shetland	666	March-June	5-14		
Pinto	64		13-14	Kaiser School (2 baseball fields)	Kaiser School (2 baseball fields)
Mustang	104		11-12	TeWinkle Park	TeWinkle Park
Bronco	121		9-10		
Pony	188		7-8		
	189		5-6		
Adult/Pony Baseball					
Pacific Baseball League					
Major	700	Year Round	15 and over	TeWinkle	N.A.
AA Division	15		15 and over	El Modena Park	
A Division	26		15 and over	Brookhurst Park	
	72		15 and over	Westminster Park & High School	
				Garden Grove Santiago High School	
				Other fields outside of Costa Mesa	
AABC South Coast Connie Mack League					
Connie Mack	240	June-July	16-18	TeWinkle	No Practices Held
	240		16-18	Windrow Park (2 fields)	
				Hart Park	
				Concordia University	
				Vanguard University	

Page 2
 Exhibit 3.2-1
 Tabulation of Information from Costa Mesa Sports Organization Questionnaire

Sport/Team	# Players	Season	Ages	Game Fields Used	Practice Fields Used
Adult Softball					
The Rec-ing Crew	15	Year Round	21-38		
D-4 (City Softball League)	15		21-38	T.W.P. Field #1 or #2	None Held
Youth/Adult Soccer					
AYSO Region 120	1400	Sept.-Dec. (Jan.)	4.5-18		Different Coaches use different locations.
Under 19	36		16-18	Farm Sports Complex	
Under 16	80		14-15	TeWinkle School (2 fields)	
Under 14	172		12-13	Balearic Park (2 fields)	
Under 12	252		10-11	California/TeWinkle School Complex (3)	
Under 10	330		8-9	Costa Mesa High School	
Under 8	320		6-7		
Under 6	210		4.5-5		
Costa Mesa Youth Soccer Association					
Adult	120	Year Round	All ages		N.A.
13-15 Youth	72		16-adult	CMHS (1 field)	
11-12 Youth	96		13-15	Rea School (2 fields)	Rea School (2 fields)
9-10 Youth	72		11-12		
U-8 Youth	72		9-10		
			Under 8		
Orange County Soccer League					
Super Majors	400	Year Round	6-adult	Mile Square Park	TeWinkle Park
Semi-pro	150		16 to open	Valerie Park	
Reserves #1	150		18 & over	Rec Center	
Reserves #2	50		14-16	TeWinkle Park	
	50		6-14	Santa Ana Stadium	
Newport Beach Women's Soccer					
Adult League	160	N.A.	Adults	Balearic Estancia	None Held
	160		Adults	Parsons	

Page 3
 Exhibit 3.2-1
 Tabulation of Information from Costa Mesa Sports Organization Questionnaire

Sport/Team	# Players	Season	Ages	Game Fields Used	Practice Fields Used
Adult Basketball					
Costa Mesa Adult Basketball					
Men's Basketball - Wildcats	9	All Year	18-43	CM Downtown Recreation Ctr.	None Held - would like one hour
Men's Basketball - Pickford	9	All Year	25-17	CM Downtown Recreation Ctr.	None Held
Other					
Calvary Chapel High School	Not Avail.	August- May	14-18	Farm Complex (soccer) TeWinkle (softball) Incomplete data	N.A.
School has no fields for sports - needs Baseball, Soccer, Softball, Football Swim Pool.					

N.A. = Information not Available

Source: Costa Mesa Sports Organization Questionnaire, Spring 2002.
 Compiled by Coman Consulting, Inc.

cm field survey - 5/27/02

Exhibit 3.2-2
Summary of Comments from Costa Mesa Sports Organization Questionnaire

Sport/Team	Rating/Comments re: Maintenance	Rating of Fees	Comments Concerning Field Usage	Greatest Current Need Amenities Needed	Type of Facility: Greatest Future Need
Youth/Adult Soccer (cont.)					
Costa Mesa Youth Soccer Association	Good	Somewhat High	It is difficult to schedule games due to uncertainty of facility availability - league continues to grow while facility usage remains same. Would like to schedule teams to play in schools where youth attend and/or in neighboring community to facilitate and encourage parent participation/involvement. Need more facilities/permits.	Soccer fields - all sizes to accommodate youth/teens/adults in parks and/or schools. Amenities Needed: Restrooms	Soccer fields - youth
Orange County Soccer League	Fair	Somewhat High	N.A.	N.A.	Lights.
Newport Beach Women's Soccer	Fair	Very High	Fields being used by groups who do not have valid permits.	More soccer fields. Amenities Needed: benches, restrooms.	Soccer Stadium
Adult Basketball					
Costa Mesa Adult Basketball Men's Basketball - Wildcats	Excellent. New gym is beautiful, but the length of floor is Really Long (smile).	About Right	Done well!! I'm glad we don't have to share with gymnastics.	Gym.	N.A.
Men's Basketball - Pickford	Excellent	About Right	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Other					
Calvary Chapel High School	Good	Somewhat High	Our school has no fields for any sport - we need baseball, soccer, softball, football, swim pool. The City personnel have been great to work with this year. My thanks to Andy Fox.	Baseball, Soccer, Softball, Football. Game sites need seating - practice fields no seating.	Same.

Source: Costa Mesa Sports Organization Questionnaire, Spring 2002.
Compiled by Coman Consulting, Inc.

Exhibit 3.2-2

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS FROM COSTA MESA SPORTS ORGANIZATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Sport/Team	Rating/Comments re: Maintenance	Rating of Fees	Comments Concerning Field Usage	Type of Facility:	
				Greatest Current Need Amenities Needed	Greatest Future Need
Little League Baseball					
Costa Mesa American Little League	Fair - Poor The two baseball fields "maintained" by the School district are always in poor shape. It takes League volunteers and League money to make them playable. The other two fields (behind the tennis courts) are not maintained at all.	No Change	The President and Player Agent supervise scheduling using priorities set by the Board of Directors.	Toilet facilities and snack bar. Two baseball fields need refurbished backstops and dugouts (the two on the main high school field). Amenities needed: seating/bleachers, team benches, concessions, restrooms, backstops, surface materials, fencing, parking, water and hoses (for the infields)	More fields for lower division teams (T-ball and Coach Pitch) and one more field with a regulation Little League pitching mound.
Costa Mesa National Little League	Poor. No parking; no bathrooms; hostile neighbors; conditions of fields at beginning of season are very poor; sprinklers are inadequate; watering cycles are not monitored by maintenance organizations.	Very Low	We apply for permits through both the City and individual schools. The league Director of Operations is responsible for obtaining permits from City. Individual coaches are responsible for obtaining permits from schools. The shared responsibility/authority over the Twinkle facility between the City and the School District makes it extremely difficult to operate and maintain safe baseball fields.	Parking - 30 cars Bathrooms: one male, one female to accommodate about 100 people for two hours. Snack bar with running water and hot water. Amenities needed: lights, seating/bleachers, team benches, storage, concessions, restrooms, fencing, parking, sprinklers, landscape tools/equipment, infield dirt, dump trucks, tractors.	Parking, restrooms and concession stand. We also have a need for more facilities maintenance support
Newport Harbor Baseball Association	Good.	About Right	Division Directors & 2nd Vice President are responsible for permits. Not enough access to fields for practice. We rely heavily on school fields through Newport Mesa School District	Fields for play and practice. Amenities needed: lights are a luxury item for us. Team benches. Storage is always provided by us in bins. Restroom access. Parking.	Fields.

Exhibit 3.2-2
 Summary of Comments from Costa Mesa Sports Organization Questionnaire

Sport/Team	Rating/Comments re: Maintenance	Rating of Fees	Comments Concerning Field Usage	Greatest Current Need Amenities Needed	Type of Facility: Greatest Future Need
<u>Adult/Pony Baseball</u>					
Pacific Baseball League	Excellent	About Right	I wish I could find another field in the City of Costa Mesa to fulfill our needs.	Amenities Needed: Team benches, restrooms, backstops, fencing, parking, lights, surface materials.	More baseball diamonds
AABC South Coast Connie Mack League	Poor. Field maintenance, fencing and restroom facilities are very poor.	About Right	Now in process of scheduling for summer 2002. Contact is Klint Williams. Procedures are satisfactory. The fields, fencing and restroom facilities are in need of renovation.	Baseball fields with 90 ft. baseline, restrooms, lights for night games, fencing and ample parking. Amenities needed: lights, seating/bleachers, team benches, storage, concessions, restrooms, backstops, surface materials, fencing, parking.	Baseball fields with 90 ft. baseline, restrooms, lights for night games, fencing and ample parking.
<u>Adult Softball</u>					
The Rec-ing Crew	Poor. Infields at softball sites need to be fixed. As does the outfield. Restrooms are in a poor state and that's an understatement. The ground in the infield is hard and holes in some parts of outfield	About Right (but for quality of fields, it's too high)	It's OK (scheduling/coordination) More and better maintained soccer and utility fields.	N.A.	Better softball fields and maybe a couple fields more to play on.
<u>Youth/Adult Soccer</u>					
AYSO - Region 120	Fair Farm - Good maintenance, Balearic - Pretty good, Most school sites in poor condition.	About Right	Lit fields are at a premium. Some conflicts with organizations not from Costa Mesa. Access to lit fields reduced at time of year we need it most (Dec.-Feb.).	Multifield, lighted facilities. Four field sites (or more). Offer greatest benefit to program & to Costa Mesa traffic (less movement from field to field). Amenities needed: Lights, restrooms (very important - especially with younger children), some storage (a spot for a league supplied container on occasion).	Lighted facilities with permanent restrooms. Many of our volunteers work during the day and cannot practice until the evening.

Demand Analysis

The participation rates in each of the active recreation activities analyzed (based on the telephone survey) provide a basis for calculating demand for active recreation facilities in relationship to the population served. These participation rates are shown in the first column of Exhibit 3.2-3 and are taken directly from the participation rates as reported in the survey.

In order to convert these demand estimates into facility requirements, it is necessary to make some assumptions regarding design standards for the peak level of demand. Calculation of peak day demand involves multiplying the population estimates (current population and population in 2025) by the participation rate in each activity. These estimates of gross demand are adjusted to allocate part of the demand to private recreation facilities and part to government or public facilities, 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 choose to engage in at locations outside of Costa Mesa.

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 3.2-3 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 is modified as shown in Exhibit 3.2-3 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 and other park studies in which the consultants have been involved. The calculations in Exhibit 3.2-3 are based on the current (2002) population level in the City of Costa Mesa of 110,720. Included in the Exhibit is an estimate of the number or size of facilities required to accommodate peak day demand in the context of peak day design standards discussed above. Similar calculations were carried out to determine the demand levels in 2025, when the City reaches the projected population of 122,200. These calculations are shown in Exhibit 3.2-4. The participation rates for the 2025 projection were adjusted according to the anticipated changes in the City's demographic profile as described previously and the survey tabulations of participation rates by various demographic groups within the City.

Exhibit 3.2-3

FACILITY DEMAND ANALYSIS BASED ON RESIDENTS' PARTICIPATION RATES
City of Costa Mesa - 2002 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 Costa Mesa
Softball: Organized Adult	3.3	304	2x	30 players/field	4.2 fields	1/26,200 pop.
Baseball: Organized Youth	4.9	1,153	3.5x	25 players/field	16.5 fields	1/6,700 pop.
Football Organized Youth	4.7	240	4x	70 players/field	1.1 fields	1/103,250 pop.
Soccer Organized Youth/Adult	8.5	2,950	6x	28 players/field	21.9 fields	1/5,050 pop.
Picnicking	7.0	1,193	1.5x	4 persons/table	199 tables	1/550 pop.
Tot Lots/Playgrounds	13.9	4,739	6x	20 persons/hour	39.5 areas	1/2,800 pop.
Swimming (Public Pool) Recreational	11.9	1,988	3x	25 sq ft/swimmer	5.0 pools	1/22,050 pop.
Indoor Basketball: Organized Adult/Youth	7.6	631	7x	20 players/court	4.5 courts	1/24,550 pop.
Tennis	2.6	451	6x	3 persons/court	25.1 courts	1/4,400 pop.
Walking/Jogging	39.9	2,580	1x	90 persons/mile	28.7 miles	1/3,850 pop.
Bicycling	23.2	6,797	5x	30 bicycles/mile	45.3 miles	1/2,450 pop.
Skatebrdng/Rollerbladng	11.1	768	8x	40 persons/facility	2.4 facilities	1/46,100 pop.
Roller Hockey	1.9	131	8x	20 persons/facility	0.8 facilities	1/134,750 pop.
Indoor Classes	10.3	2,851	4x	30 persons/class	23.8 classrms	1/4,650 pop.
Passive Use of Open Space/Trails	24.7	9,023	2x	50 persons/acre	90.2 acres	1/1,200 pop.

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

Source: Coman Consulting, Inc., based on data from California State Department of Parks and Recreation and the Costa Mesa Recreation Needs Assessment Survey, April 2002.

costa mesa/demand - 8/2/02

Exhibit 3.2-4

FACILITY DEMAND ANALYSIS BASED ON RESIDENTS' PARTICIPATION RATES
City of Costa Mesa - 2025 Projections

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 Costa Mesa
Softball: Organized Adult	3.3	336	2x	30 players/field	4.7 fields	1/26,200 pop.
Baseball: Organized Youth	5.1	1,324	3.5x	25 players/field	18.9 fields	1/6,700 pop.
Football Organized Youth	4.8	271	4x	70 players/field	1.2 fields	1/103,250 pop.
Soccer Organized Youth/Adult	8.8	3,371	6x	28 players/field	25.1 fields	1/5,050 pop.
Picnicking	7.2	1,355	1.5x	4 persons/table	226 tables	1/550 pop.
Tot Lots/Playgrounds	14.0	5,269	6x	20 persons/hour	43.9 areas	1/2,800 pop.
Swimming (Public Pool) Recreational	12.0	2,214	3x	25 sq ft/swimmer	5.6 pools	1/22,050 pop.
Indoor Basketball: Organized Adult/Youth	7.7	706	7x	20 players/court	5.0 courts	1/24,550 pop.
Tennis	2.6	498	6x	3 persons/court	27.7 courts	1/4,400 pop.
Walking/Jogging	39.9	2,848	1x	90 persons/mile	31.6 miles	1/3,850 pop.
Bicycling	23.2	7,503	5x	30 bicycles/mile	50.0 miles	1/2,450 pop.
Skatebrdng/Rollerbladng	11.1	848	8x	40 persons/facility	2.6 facilities	1/46,100 pop.
Roller Hockey	1.9	145	8x	20 persons/facility	0.9 facilities	1/134,750 pop.
Indoor Classes	10.5	3,208	4x	30 persons/class	26.7 classrms	1/4,650 pop.
Passive Use of Open Space/Trails	24.7	9,961	2x	50 persons/acre	99.6 acres	1/1,200 pop.

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

Source: Coman Consulting, Inc., based on data from California State Department of Parks and Recreation and the Costa Mesa Recreation Needs Assessment Survey, April 2002.

costa mesa/demand - 8/2/02

The relationship of the current need for facilities in Costa Mesa to the current population level is the basis for the “facility need ratio” or the measure of the level of population in Costa Mesa 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 3.2-3 and 3.2-4. This will be the basis for the needs analysis described in the following section.

Facility Needs Analysis

The level of population in Costa Mesa that creates the demand for facilities is derived from the survey data as described in the previous section. This “facility need ratio” is shown again in Exhibit 3.2-5. 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 is one court for every 4,400 residents. Based on the 2002 population of the City, the requirement for tennis courts is an estimated 25.1 courts. The existing inventory of tennis courts in both City parks and schools (assigning a 50 percent weight to school facilities as they are not available for unlimited public use) is 20 courts, leaving a deficit of 5.1 courts if the inventory in the City of Costa Mesa were to match the peak day requirement as defined.

Facility Requirements

The needs analysis presented in Exhibit 3.2-5 indicates existing deficits in most of the types of facilities that were analyzed. The facilities showing significant deficits, in addition to tennis courts, include youth baseball game fields, picnic tables, tot lots or playgrounds, a public swimming pool for recreational swimming, walking, jogging and bicycling paths, skateboard parks, a roller hockey facility and indoor classrooms.

The need for facilities was projected to 2025 using the demand figures presented in Exhibit 3.2-4. These projections are presented in Exhibit 3.2-6. The deficits in the facilities listed above increase proportionately as the population increases over time, with additional need indicated for an adult softball field and additional fields for youth and/or adult soccer.

Exhibit 3.2-7 summarizes the change in demand between 2002 and 2025 or the demand resulting from growth expected to occur during this period. This Exhibit describes the number or size of facilities by type that will be

The facilities showing significant deficits include Tennis Courts, Youth Baseball Game Fields, Picnic Tables, Tot Lots or Playgrounds, Public Swimming Pool, Walking/Jogging/ Bicycle Paths, Skateboard Parks, Roller Hockey Facility, and Indoor Classrooms.

required just to accommodate the future population growth in the City of Costa Mesa. The existing 2002 surplus or deficit in facilities is combined with the growth projections in Exhibit 3.2-8 to provide the cumulative estimate of the additional number or size of facilities by type that will be required in the City of Costa Mesa between 2002 and 2025.

Exhibit 3.2-5

CITY OF COSTA MESA RECREATION FACILITY NEEDS ANALYSIS - 2002 ESTIMATE

Facility	Facility Need Ratio - City of Costa Mesa	2002 Needs	Existing City Facilities	Surplus/ Deficit(-)	School Facilities Avail.	Total Facilities Avail.	Total Surplus/ Deficit(-)
Softball Fields:							
Organized Adult	1/26,200 pop.	4.2	4.0	-0.2	0.0	4.0	-0.2
Baseball Fields:							
Organized Youth	1/6,700 pop.	16.5	1.0 *	-15.5	11.0 **	12.0	-4.5
Football Fields							
Organized Youth	1/103,250 pop.	1.1	0.0	-1.1	1.0	1.0	-0.1
Soccer Fields							
Organized Youth/Adult	1/5,050 pop.	21.9	8.0	-13.9	14.0	22.0	0.1
Picnic Tables	1/550 pop.	199	130.0	-69	0.0	130.0	-69
Tot Lots/Playgrounds	1/2,800 pop.	39.5	31.0	-8.5	1.5	32.5	-7.0
Swimming Pools (Public)							
Recreational	1/22,050 pop.	5.0	1.0	-4.0	3.0	4.0	-1.0
Indoor Basketball Cts.:							
Organized Adult/Youth	1/24,550 pop.	4.5	1.0	-3.5	4.0	5.0	0.5
Tennis Courts	1/4,400 pop.	25.1	12.0	-13.1	8.0	20.0	-5.1
Walking/Jogging Paths (mi.)	1/3,850 pop.	28.7	13.0	-15.7	0.0	13.0	-15.7
Bicycling Paths (mi.)	1/2,450 pop.	45.3	22.0	-23.3	0.0	22.0	-23.3
Skateboard Park	1/46,100 pop.	2.4	0.0	-2.4	0.0	0.0	-2.4
Roller Hockey Facility	1/134,750 pop.	0.8	0.0	-0.8	0.0	0.0	-0.8
Indoor Classrooms	1/4,650 pop.	23.8	12.0	-11.8	0.0	12.0	-11.8
Open Grass Areas (acres)	1/1,200 pop.	90.2	313.3	223.1	0.0	313.3	223.1

* Some of these fields are not full size little league fields.

**Two of these fields have skinned infields and are not strictly little league fields, but are being used.

Source: Coman Consulting, Inc., based on data from California State Department of Parks and Recreation and the Costa Mesa Recreation Needs Assessment Survey, April 2002.

costa mesa/demand -8/2/02

Exhibit 3.2-6

CITY OF COSTA MESA RECREATION FACILITY NEEDS ANALYSIS - 2025 PROJECTIONS

Facility	Facility Need Ratio - City of Costa Mesa	2025 Needs	Existing City Facilities	Surplus/ Deficit(-)	School Facilities Avail.	Total Facilities Avail.	Total Surplus/ Deficit(-)
Softball Fields:							
Organized Adult	1/26,200 pop.	4.7	4.0	-0.7	0.0	4.0	-0.7
Baseball Fields:							
Organized Youth	1/6,700 pop.	18.9	1.0 *	-17.9	11.0 **	12.0	-6.9
Football Fields							
Organized Youth	1/103,250 pop.	1.2	0.0	-1.2	1.0	1.0	-0.2
Soccer Fields							
Organized Youth/Adult	1/5,050 pop.	25.1	8.0	-17.1	14.0	22.0	-3.1
Picnic Tables	1/550 pop.	226	130.0	-96	0.0	130.0	-96
Tot Lots/Playgrounds	1/2,800 pop.	43.9	31.0	-12.9	1.5	32.5	-11.4
Swimming Pools (Public)							
Recreational	1/22,050 pop.	5.6	1.0	-4.6	3.0	4.0	-1.6
Indoor Basketball Cts.:							
Organized Adult/Youth	1/24,550 pop.	5.0	1.0	-4.0	4.0	5.0	0.0
Tennis Courts	1/4,400 pop.	27.7	12.0	-15.7	8.0	20.0	-7.7
Walking/Jogging Paths (mi.)	1/3,850 pop.	31.6	13.0	-18.6	0.0	13.0	-18.6
Bicycling Paths (mi.)	1/2,450 pop.	50.0	22.0	-28.0	0.0	22.0	-28.0
Skateboard Park	1/46,100 pop.	2.6	0.0	-2.6	0.0	0.0	-2.6
Roller Hockey Facility	1/134,750 pop.	0.9	0.0	-0.9	0.0	0.0	-0.9
Indoor Classrooms	1/4,650 pop.	26.7	12.0	-14.7	0.0	12.0	-14.7
Open Grass Areas (acres)	1/1,200 pop.	99.6	313.3	213.7	0.0	313.3	213.7

* Some of these fields are not full size little league fields.

**Two of these fields have skinned infields and are not strictly little league fields, but are being used.

Source: Coman Consulting, Inc., based on data from California State Department of Parks and Recreation and the Costa Mesa Recreation Needs Assessment Survey, April 2002.

costa mesa/demand -8/2/02

Exhibit 3.2-7

CHANGE IN DEMAND FOR RECREATION FACILITIES BY TYPE, 2002 TO 2025
City of Costa Mesa

Facility	Number of Facilities Demanded*		Change in Surplus/Deficit (-) 2002-2025**
	2002	2025	
Softball Fields:			
Organized Adult	4.2 fields	4.7 fields	-0.4 fields
Baseball Fields:			
Organized Youth	16.5 fields	18.9 fields	-2.5 fields
Football Fields			
Organized Youth	1.1 fields	1.2 fields	-0.1 fields
Soccer Fields			
Organized Youth/Adult	21.9 fields	25.1 fields	-3.1 fields
Picnic Tables	198.9 tables	225.8 tables	-26.9 tables
Tot Lots/Playgrounds	39.5 areas	43.9 areas	-4.4 areas
Swimming Pools (Public) Recreational	5.0 pools	5.6 pools	-0.6 pools
Indoor Basketball Cts.:			
Organized Adult/Youth	4.5 courts	5.0 courts	-0.5 courts
Tennis Courts	25.1 courts	27.7 courts	-2.6 courts
Walking/Jogging Paths (mi.)	28.7 miles	31.6 miles	-3.0 miles
Bicycling Paths (mi.)	45.3 miles	50.0 miles	-4.7 miles
Skateboard Park	2.4 facilities	2.6 facilities	-0.2 facilities
Roller Hockey Facility	0.8 facilities	0.9 facilities	-0.1 facilities
Indoor Classrooms	23.8 classrms	26.7 classrms	-3.0 classrms
Open Grass Areas (acres)	90.2 acres	99.6 acres	-9.4 acres

* 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 2002.

Source: Coman Consulting, Inc., based on data from California State Department of Parks and Recreation and the Costa Mesa Recreation Needs Assessment Survey, April 2002.

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Exhibit 3.2-8

FACILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECREATION NEEDS IN COSTA MESA
2025 ESTIMATE (Total of 2002 Surplus/Deficit and 2002 to 2025 Change in Demand)

Facility	2002 Facility Surplus/ Deficit (-)	Change in Surplus/ Deficit (-) 2001-2025	Cumulative 2025 Facility Surplus/ Deficit (-)*
Softball Fields:			
Organized Adult	-0.2 fields	-0.4 fields	-0.7 fields
Baseball Fields:			
Organized Youth	-4.5 fields	-2.5 fields	-6.9 fields
Football Fields:			
Organized Youth	-0.1 fields	-0.1 fields	-0.2 fields
Soccer Fields:			
Organized Youth	0.1 fields	-3.1 fields	-3.1 fields
Picnic Tables	-69 tables	-26.9 tables	-96 tables
Tot Lots/Playgrounds	-7.0 areas	-4.4 areas	-11.4 areas
Swimming Pools (Public):			
Recreational	-1.0 pools	-0.6 pools	-1.6 pools
Indoor Basketball Courts:			
Organized Adult/Youth	0.5 courts	-0.5 courts	0.0 courts
Tennis Courts	-5.1 courts	-2.6 courts	-7.7 courts
Walking/Jogging Paths (mi.)	-15.7 miles	-3.0 miles	-18.6 miles
Bicycling Paths (mi.)	-23.3 miles	-4.7 miles	-28.0 miles
Skateboard Park	-2.4 facilities	-0.2 facilities	-2.6 facilities
Roller Hockey Facility	-0.8 facilities	-0.1 facilities	-0.9 facilities
Indoor Classrooms	-11.8 classrms	-3.0 classrms	-14.7 classrms
Open Grass Areas (acres)	223.1 acres	-9.4 acres	213.7 acres

*Figures may not total due to rounding.

Source: Coman Consulting, Inc., based on data from California State Department of Parks and Recreation and the Costa Mesa Recreation Needs Assessment Survey, April 2002.

costa mesa/demand - 8/2/02

3.3 SERVICE AREA ANALYSIS

In addition to providing appropriate quantities and types of recreation facilities, the City strives to provide them in useful and appropriate locations. Policy OSR-1A.14 of the City's General Plan suggests that the City pursue acquisition and development of neighborhood parks in "park deficient areas." The General Plan further establishes service area radii of .5 miles for neighborhood parks. Generally, this is taken to mean that most residences should be within .5 mile (a walkable distance) of a neighborhood park or other park that may satisfy common recreation needs.

To analyze the extent to which the distribution of existing facilities is consistent with this policy, a service area radius map is provided (see Exhibit 3.3-1, Neighborhood Parks Service Area Analysis). Using appropriate radii determined by facility type, theoretical circular service areas 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.

Although the majority of Costa Mesa is served by existing recreation facilities, service area analysis demonstrates that there are several significant residential areas not within .5 miles of a developed recreation facility. These gaps are shown graphically in Exhibit 3.3-1 and include portions of residential areas south of the Fairview State Hospital on either side of Placentia Boulevard and portions of residential areas east of the 55 Freeway. Gaps in service can be addressed by adding a new facility or by making available an existing facility, such as a school, not previously available for recreation. Service area analysis is a significant needs analysis tool used in this report, and recommendations pertaining to addressing gaps in service are provided in section Four.

A related analysis effort is based on the community driven concept of even distribution of specific recreation elements, such as ball fields or soccer fields.

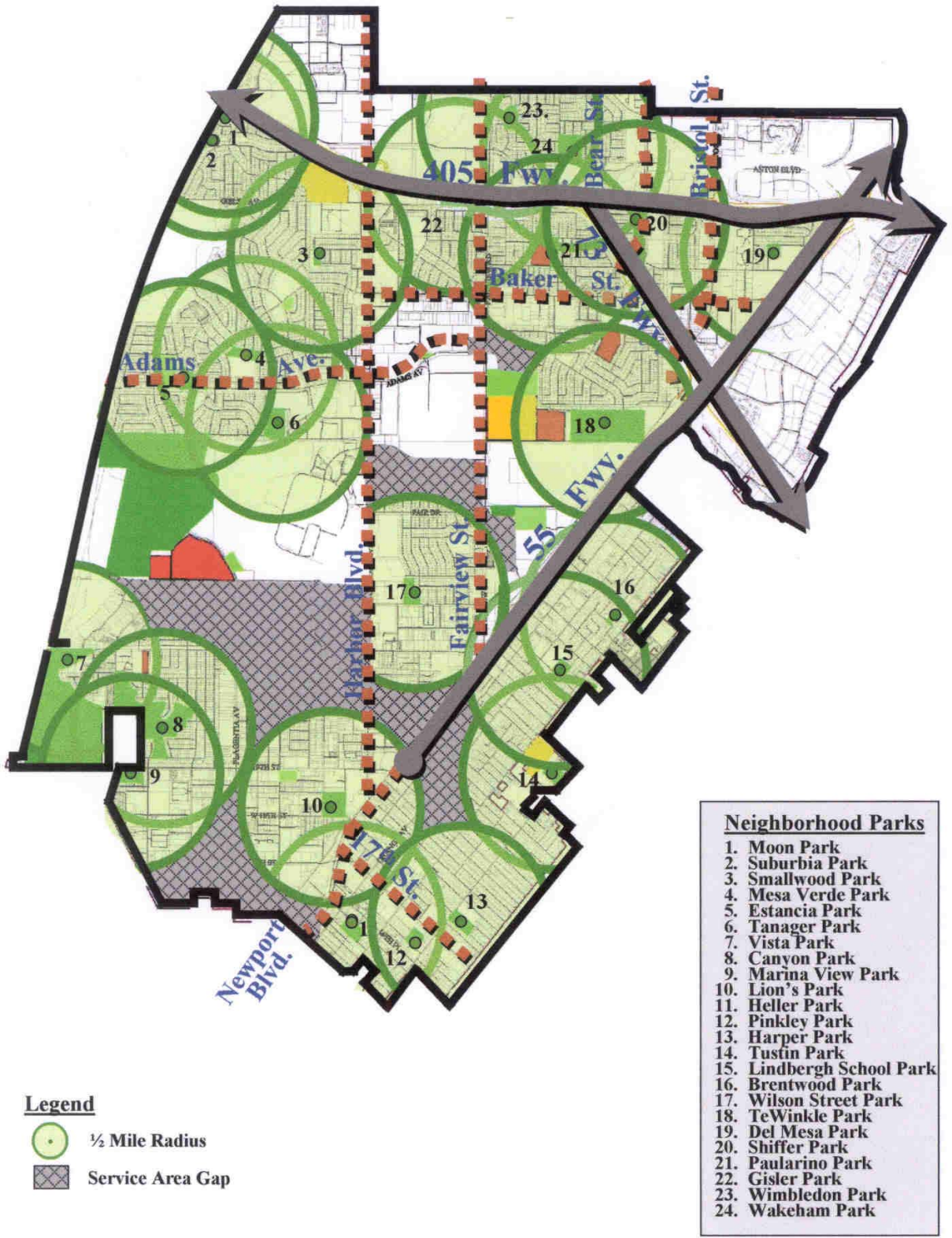


Exhibit 3.3-1 *Neighborhood Parks – Service Area Analysis*

3.4 SPORTS FACILITY DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS

The service area analysis effort described above pertains to distribution of parks and recreation facilities. A similar method of evaluation can be applied to specific recreation elements such as ball fields or tennis courts. This analysis reflects not just a desire to conveniently locate elements throughout the community, but to also reasonably distribute associated impacts of active facilities throughout the City. For instance, community input has revealed that residents near California and TeWinkle Schools believe that a concentration of fields and recreation elements at those sites has led to undesirable impacts on the surrounding neighborhoods. Understanding distribution of sports fields and courts can lead to more even distribution of facilities over time, and to more even convenience, and more even distribution of impacts.

Graphics which show existing distribution of selected elements and which show proposed recommendations can be found in Section Four.

3.5 ACREAGE ANALYSIS

The General Plan establishes a goal of providing 4.26 acres of local parkland per 1,000 residents. The following table summarizes how parkland quantities relate to this goal currently and at anticipated build out.

Table 3.5-1 Acreage Analysis Summary (no joint use school credit)

	Acreage Goal (AC @ 4.26/1000)	Existing Acreage (AC)	Difference (AC)
Current (pop 110,720)	471.58	420.35	-51.23
Build out (pop 122,200)	520.57	420.35	-100.22
<i>All 211 acres of Fairview Park are included (consistent with General Plan Golf Courses are not included (consistent with General Plan) No credit for school facilities is given (consistent with General Plan) Talbert Nature Preserve (County facility) is not included</i>			

This analysis shows that, currently, the City may be considered short 51 acres of public parkland based on the goal of 4.26 acres per 1,000 residents. If no new recreation facility acreage is added, the City will be short of the target more than 100 acres at build out. The previous Master Plan and the City's General Plan further refined this analysis (using population figures now deemed outdated) by considering the acreage goal

within each of six (6) defined planning areas. In general the area south and east of the 55 Freeway were considered most deficient in acreage compared to the other planning areas.

The argument could be made that current joint-use school facilities should be counted in the analysis, as the City has entered agreements and invested funds with respect to satisfying recreational needs in the community. In this case, acreage analysis may be more accurately represented in Table 3.5-2 below.

Table 3.5-2 Acreage Analysis Summary (Joint use school credit)

	Acreage Goal (AC @ 4.26/1000)	Existing Acreage (AC)	Difference (AC)
Current (pop 110,720)	471.58	462.55	-9.03
Buildout (pop 122,200)	520.57	462.55	-58.02
<i>All 211 acres of Fairview Park are included (consistent with General Plan Golf Courses are not included (consistent with General Plan) Credit for school facilities is given based on estimated acreage of just joint use sports field elements Talbert Nature Preserve (County facility) is not included</i>			

Acreage analysis shows that acquisition of more local parkland is needed to reach the City’s acreage goal, especially in the southern part of Costa Mesa. The following are possible parkland addition strategies that could be considered as part of the City’s efforts to meet recreation needs, a specific strategy for which is described in the recommendations section.

- Require dedication of community facility as part of the Segerstrom Home Ranch development (already planned, 1.5 acres)
- Expand the number of joint use school facilities
- Acquire private property for use as recreation facility
- Acquire surplus school district property for use as recreation facility
- Develop City-owned property as recreation facility

3.6 FACILITY NEEDS SUMMARY AND PRIORITIZATION

Exhibit 3.6-1, Facility Needs Summary, combines results from the needs assessment tools described above. Facility needs are shown in alphabetical order.

Far and away, the recreational element determined as a need by the highest number of need identification tools is a skateboard park. Needs associated with sports facilities (soccer and baseball) and with walking/jogging trails followed behind, but were more often identified as needs than most others.

Since all of the needs assessment 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. Even so, it is generally helpful to attempt to determine which needs have the highest priority as perceived by the largest numbers of residents. Exhibit 3.6-1 allows an approximation of priorities in that it is clear which need items are indicated consistently by the various need identification tools. Other factors affecting prioritization of needs may include the number of people affected, severity of current deficit, and how directly the need relates to important programming needs identified during the Master Plan process. Based on the above and for the purposes of this summary, facility needs which are suggested as “high priority” are shown in bold type in the table below.

EXHIBIT 3.6-1 FACILITY NEEDS SUMMARY MATRIX

Identified General Need	Need Quantity		Need Identification Tool					Number of tools indicated
	2002	2025	Telephone Survey (One facility needed most)	Workshop Questionnaire	Community Workshops	Sports Group Questionnaires	Stakeholder Interviews	
Baseball Field (Youth)	-4.5	-6.9						3
Basketball (Outdoor)								1
Basketball (Indoor)								1
Bicycling Paths	-23.3 mi.	-28 mi.						3
Children's Play Area / Tot Lot / Playground	-7	-11.4						2
Classrooms / Rec Rooms / Community Center	-11.8	-14.7						4
Dog Park								1
Equal Distribution of Sport Facilities								1
Football Field	-0.1	-0.2						2
Gymnasium								1
Ice / Roller Skate								1
Light Existing Fields								2
Maintenance Improvements								2
Multi-Use Fields								1
Parking at Sports Fields								1
Parks (Additional)								3
Picnic Tables	-69	-96						1
Restrooms at Existing Facilities								2
Roller Hockey Area	-0.8	-0.9						5
School Joint Use Increases								2
Skateboard Park	-2.4	-2.6						5
Snack Bars at Sports Fields								1
Soccer Field		-3.1						5
Softball Field (Adult)	-0.2	-0.7						1
Softball Field (Youth)								1
Sports Complex								3
Sports Field Renovation								2
Swimming Pool (Competition/Recreation)	-1	-1.6						2
Teen Center								2
Tennis Courts	-5.1	-7.7						1
Upgrading Old Facilities								1
Walking / Jogging Paths	-15.7 mi.	-18.6 mi.						3

Description of Tools Used:

1. Facility Needs Analysis – Exhibit 3.2-5 and 3.2-6
2. Telephone Survey/One Facility Needed Most, Question #13
3. Workshop Participant Surveys, Question #8 – surveys from (3) workshops, a total of 90 surveys. Top three (3) responses.
4. Community Workshop #1 – March 20, 2002
5. Sports Group Workshop #2 – April 10, 2002
6. Community Based Organizations Workshop #3 – May 1, 2002
7. Needs Analysis Workshop #4 – May 15, 2002
8. Sports Group Questionnaire Summary – Exhibit 4 “Greatest Current Need”
9. Stakeholder Interviews, Question #6

3.7 TRENDS ANALYSIS

Review and analysis of trends are a very important component of this process. With the rapid changes experienced throughout California communities, review of the trends and analysis of the influences they will have on people and their use of time is a critical consideration when determining recreation programming and facilities for the future. Information from the Trends Report has been summarized and highlights of the most relative information are presented.

Costa Mesa is a community that is growing younger and older. It is a community that is more diverse than it was 10 years ago. It is a young, diverse and older, white community. Costa Mesa reflects demographically what is happening throughout California. There are as many families with children under the age of 18 (29.2) as there are one-person households (28.1). Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage increase in children rose 31.2% for 5 to 9 year olds; 91.8% for children 10 to 14 years of age; and 38.5% for youth ages 15 to 19. These rates of growth are substantially higher than for the rest of Orange County. It is important to note, however, almost one-third of people living in Costa Mesa live alone.

Costa Mesa also reflects a community with a presence of the “haves and have-nots”. With almost 51% of residents having incomes from \$50 thousand and over and approximately 49% with incomes \$50 thousand or under. This two-tier population is reflected in educational levels as well as 35% of the adult population over 25 with a high school degree or less while 28% of the population has a bachelor’s or graduate degree and the remaining 38% have some college.

What people are doing with their time is another important consideration, given that many of the respondents indicated there was no time to

participate in programs and services. When reviewing the trends, there is no better, more important time for people of all ages to engage in more healthy leisure time pursuits. This is largely due to the fact that obesity has doubled in the United States in the last 20 years. This has resulted in Type 2 diabetes increasing by 33% creating a new lifestyle category termed by exercise physiologists as SeDS (Sedentary Death Syndrome). Children are the most obese in the history of mankind, caused in part by reductions in school physical education programs, increased sedentary behavior such as watching screens and unavailable or unsafe community recreational facilities. The long-term effects of this issue include cardiovascular disease, diabetes, orthopedic problems, hypertension, asthma, and poor self-esteem. Adults are also the most obese as ever known and have far reaching implications for communities and the health costs they will bear.

Organized sports have been challenged with the onset of extreme sports such as skateboarding and in-line/rollerblading. More Americans rode skateboards in 2000 than played baseball. The 29-million in-line skaters have almost doubled the number of soccer players from 1998-2000.

Studies are proving consistently that the provision of quality out of school and sports activities positively impact children, families, neighborhoods and communities in a variety of ways, which include but are not limited to the reduction of crime, improved school scores, decreased school absenteeism for not only students but for parents as well, and decreased pregnancy. Overall, studies consistently and continuously prove the cost of providing quality out of school activities reduce costs to the taxpayer, businesses, and the community.

PROGRAM CHALLENGES

How this translates to programming for the future means the agency will be challenged to program for a community that is rapidly growing younger while a significant number of residents are older. They will have to balance the preferences and patterns of families with children and those without children. Determining services for a young, single career oriented population as well as involving affluent adults without children at home will continue to be a balancing act with ongoing issues of reduced resources. The need for collaborative programming and increased partnerships will be the answer in many cases to expand the department's capacity to deliver services to address these needs. Continuing to look at the best use of the department's resources to have a more far reaching impact on the community will be an important consideration. Programs and services currently being provided that may be duplicating what others may be offering or better positioned to offer will afford this department the

opportunity to expand their role as a facilitator ensuring a comprehensive recreation and community services delivery system rather than a provider.

The ability to align existing services and design, develop and deliver new services that demonstrate their effectiveness in supporting the community characteristics and mitigating the negative issues that may be impacting them, is also a program challenge. When programs and services are able to demonstrate their effectiveness in measurable ways combined with increased collaboration with the community to do so, this will then strengthen the Department and its services to be more far reaching into the community, serving the greater good and not just the participants being served.

Another program challenge is the designing and marketing of programs with the intent of enticing those individuals citing no time or interest to attend. Studies indicate Americans are working longer and experiencing more stress than any generations before this. Families are reporting less time to enjoy with their families and having to spend more time in managing their home and/or families. Generations before us defined themselves not by their work but more by their families or community. Today many workers define themselves by their work. All of these trends and their impacts on health and social capacity are opportunities for recreation programs and services to improve the quality of life for their citizenry. The challenge again will be to get them to take time to become involved with their programs and how that will benefit them, their families, neighborhoods and community.

3.8 RECREATION PROGRAM NEEDS ANALYSIS

The demand for programs and services is derived from the number of tools in which the program or service was referenced. This is reviewed and weighted with the criteria identified earlier in the report as well as analysis of the market opportunities outlined in the comprehensive trends analysis. This information is then compared to the existing City recreation programs and services to determine whether the existing inventory is adequate in terms of the demand conditions. See Exhibit 3.8-1, Program Needs Matrix.

EXHIBIT 3.8-1 - COSTA MESA PROGRAM NEEDS SUMMARY

Activity/Program Service	Phone Survey	Facility Demand Analysis	Workshop #2	Workshop #4	Trends Analysis	Stakeholder Interviews	Godbey Research	# of tools indicating
After school activities								4
Aquatics								4
Computer Center/Classes								4
Cultural art programs, activities, events, concerts								4
Family programming								3
Family services such as counseling and parenting workshops								1
Girls Sports								3
Golf								
Health and wellness events and educational activities								2
High School Programs								3
Homework assistance and tutoring programs								2
Intergenerational Programs								2
Job Training, College Prep., & Work Study								1
Middle school youth development programs								3
Neighborhood activities and mobile recreation								4
Organized Adult Sports								3
Skateboarding/Rollerblading								5
Sports for Mature Adults								2
Organized Youth Sports								4
Youth development-asset building								3

Section Four FACILITY and PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

This Section summarizes recommendations with respect to existing parks, unimproved parkland, and joint use opportunities. Recommendations are intended to address the recreation needs identified in previous sections and are the result of analysis of existing inventory, analysis of demand, community input, and consideration of established goals and policies.

Recommendations of the Master Plan are planning proposals only. Feasibility and specific design of new improvements will be determined as a result of the capital improvement project budget process conducted by the City each year.

4.1 RECREATION FACILITY COMMUNITY CONCEPT

What is the overall vision for Costa Mesa in terms of the relationship between recreation facilities and the community? How significant will the role of recreation facilities and services be in addressing community issues and in enhancing the lives of Costa Mesa residents? These are difficult questions to ask in a community that is nearly fully developed, since land use patterns have long ago been established and realized. However the questions are worthwhile in that the answers may provide a vision toward which the community can move over time.

The City's General Plan offers a vision in the form of the many policies and goals established.

Exhibit 4.1-1 illustrates an idealized recreation facility system that includes existing and hypothetical facilities for the purposes of community concept discussion. In combination, a concept integrating neighborhoods, recreation facilities, and key city facilities takes shape.



Exhibit 4.1-1 Existing and Proposed Recreation Facilities

The overall concept approach that guides development of facility recommendations which follow is based on the Needs Assessment and could be summarized as follows:

- Provide **four major community center facilities** that provide a diverse range of indoor and outdoor recreation opportunities.
- **More evenly distribute neighborhood recreation facilities and sports facilities** throughout Costa Mesa for convenient use and more equal distribution of impacts
- Provide recreational elements (sports fields, children’s play areas, etc) within the City in **quantities to meet anticipated build-out needs.**
- Acquire or otherwise make available recreation facility areas in sufficient quantity to meet the General Plan suggestion of **4.26 acres of local parkland per thousand residents.**
- Pursue, as a community-organizing element, the concept of a **Costa Mesa River-Bay Trail and Greenbelt** linking east Costa Mesa with west Costa Mesa through a series of open space, recreation, and institutional uses.

More evenly distribute neighborhood recreation facilities and sports facilities throughout Costa Mesa.

The recommendations below are intended to address these issues as well as meet identified, specific needs generated empirically by quantitative and qualitative need identification tools.

4.2 STRATEGY DISCUSSION

Taken together, recommendations in this report represent an effort to provide a balanced, diverse set of recreation opportunities for citizens of Costa Mesa. Passive recreation, active recreation, recreation programming, and distribution issues have been addressed, based on specific needs identified during the process.

Key strategies proposed include 1) renovation of existing facilities for greater efficiency and usability, 2) continued efforts to collaborate and partner to create a comprehensive community delivery system of recreation and community service programs and 3) coordination with school districts to address service radius issues and facility deficit issues.

Recommendations in this report represent an effort to provide a balanced, diverse set of recreation opportunities for citizens of Costa Mesa.

A brief discussion of selected issues follows. Section Five describes recommendations pertaining to each site.

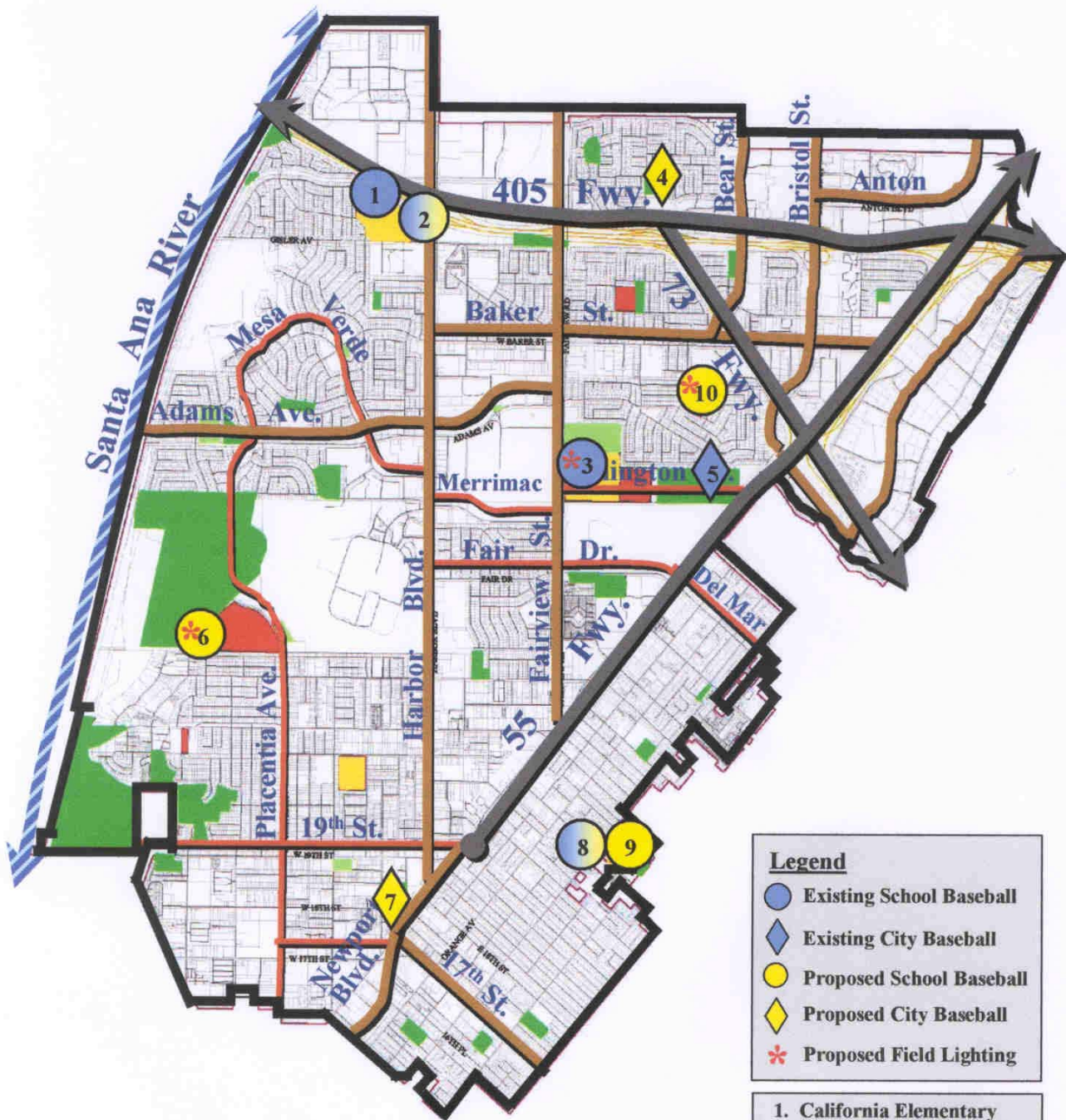
Youth Baseball

Identified Needs: 4.5 more fields needed currently, 6.9 at build out
Support facilities (concessions, parking, restrooms, lighting)

Strategies: Add 1 field at Wakeham Park
Add 1 field at Kaiser Elementary (to make 3-field complex)
Convert 1 softball field at TeWinkle School to baseball (1/2 added)
Add 2 fields at Parsons School (possible use of EHS JV field as well?)
Add 2 fields at Sonora School
Consider lighting Parsons School, Sonora School, and Costa Mesa High School (varsity) fields
Add parking at TeWinkle School, Kaiser School
Add concessions and restrooms at TeWinkle School, Kaiser School, and CMHS
Consider City maintenance of all joint use outfields (infield maintenance is by leagues) to improve play
Renovate Davis Field in Lions Park and convert to baseball to become flagship large baseball field (delete baseball at TeWinkle Park)

Discussion: If recommendations are implemented, each of the three main leagues would then have a multi-field complex with concessions and restrooms

Graphic: Exhibit 4.2-1



Legend	
●	Existing School Baseball
◆	Existing City Baseball
●	Proposed School Baseball
◆	Proposed City Baseball
*	Proposed Field Lighting

1. California Elementary
2. TeWinkle Intermediate
3. Costa Mesa High School
4. Wakeham Park
5. TeWinkle Park
6. Parsons School
7. Davis Field
8. Kaiser Elementary School
9. Will T. Jordan Park
10. Sonora Elementary

Exhibit 4.2-1 Existing & Proposed Baseball Facilities

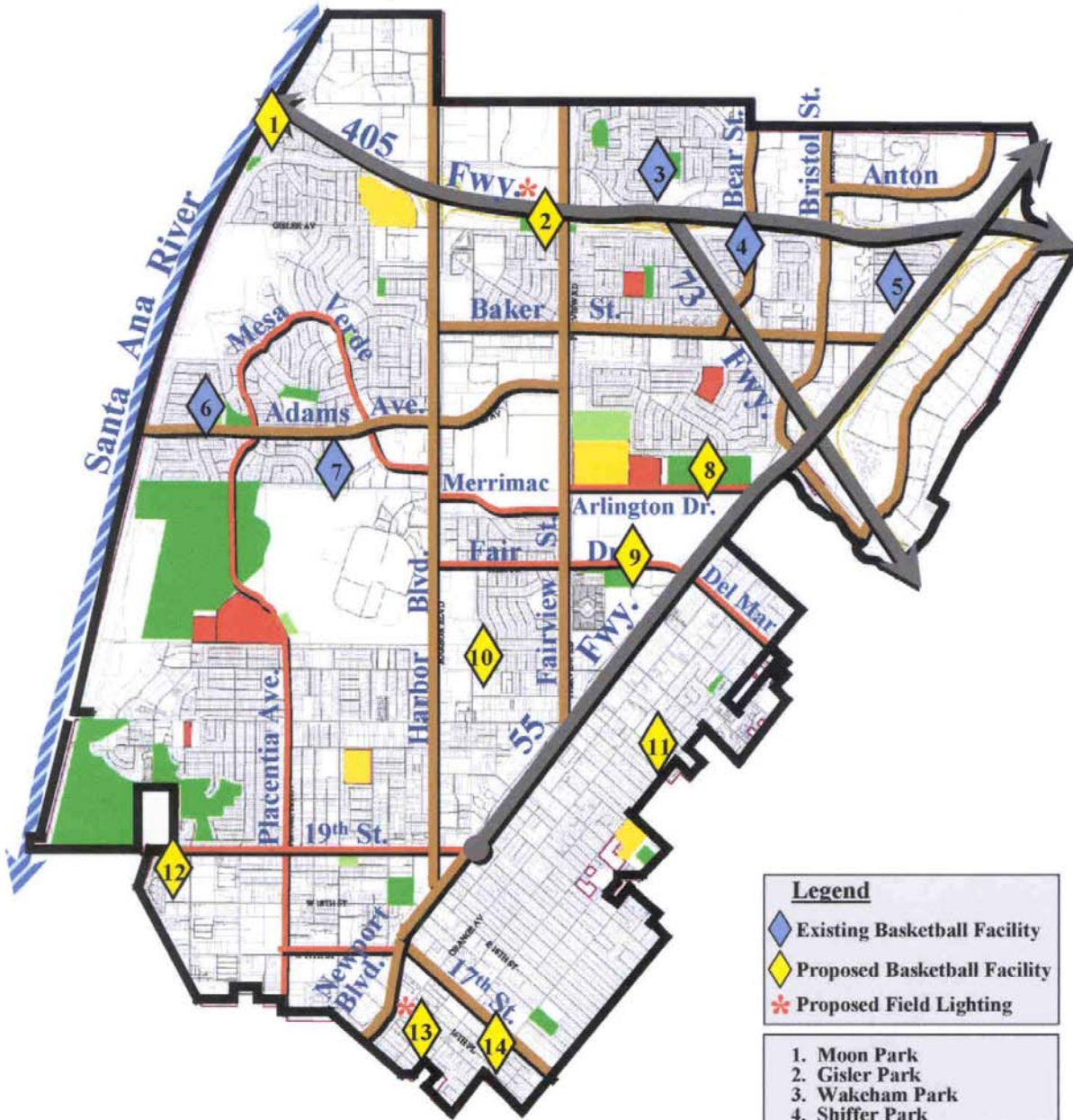
Basketball (Outdoor)

Identified Needs: Few exist in south and east Costa Mesa
There are no lighted courts in City facilities

Strategies: Add half court basketball in Moon Park, Civic Center Park, Wilson Park, Marina View Park, Lindbergh Park, and TeWinkle Park
Add full court basketball in Gisler (lighted), Pinkley Park, Heller Park (2, lighted)

Discussion: If recommendations are implemented, both northern and southern Costa Mesa would have lighted outdoor basketball and the addition of half court basketball in several neighborhood parks would enhance use.

Graphic: Exhibit 4.2-2



Legend

- ◆ Existing Basketball Facility
- ◆ Proposed Basketball Facility
- * Proposed Field Lighting

1. Moon Park
2. Gisler Park
3. Wakeham Park
4. Shiffer Park
5. Del Mesa Park
6. Balearic Park
7. Tanager Park
8. TeWinkle Park
9. Civic Center
10. Wilson Park
11. Lindbergh Park
12. Marina View Park
13. Heller Park
14. Pinkley Park

Exhibit 4.2-2 Existing & Proposed Basketball (Outdoor)

Children's Play Areas

Identified Needs: 7 more needed currently, 11 at build out
Several residential areas are not within walking distance of a children's play area (service area analysis)

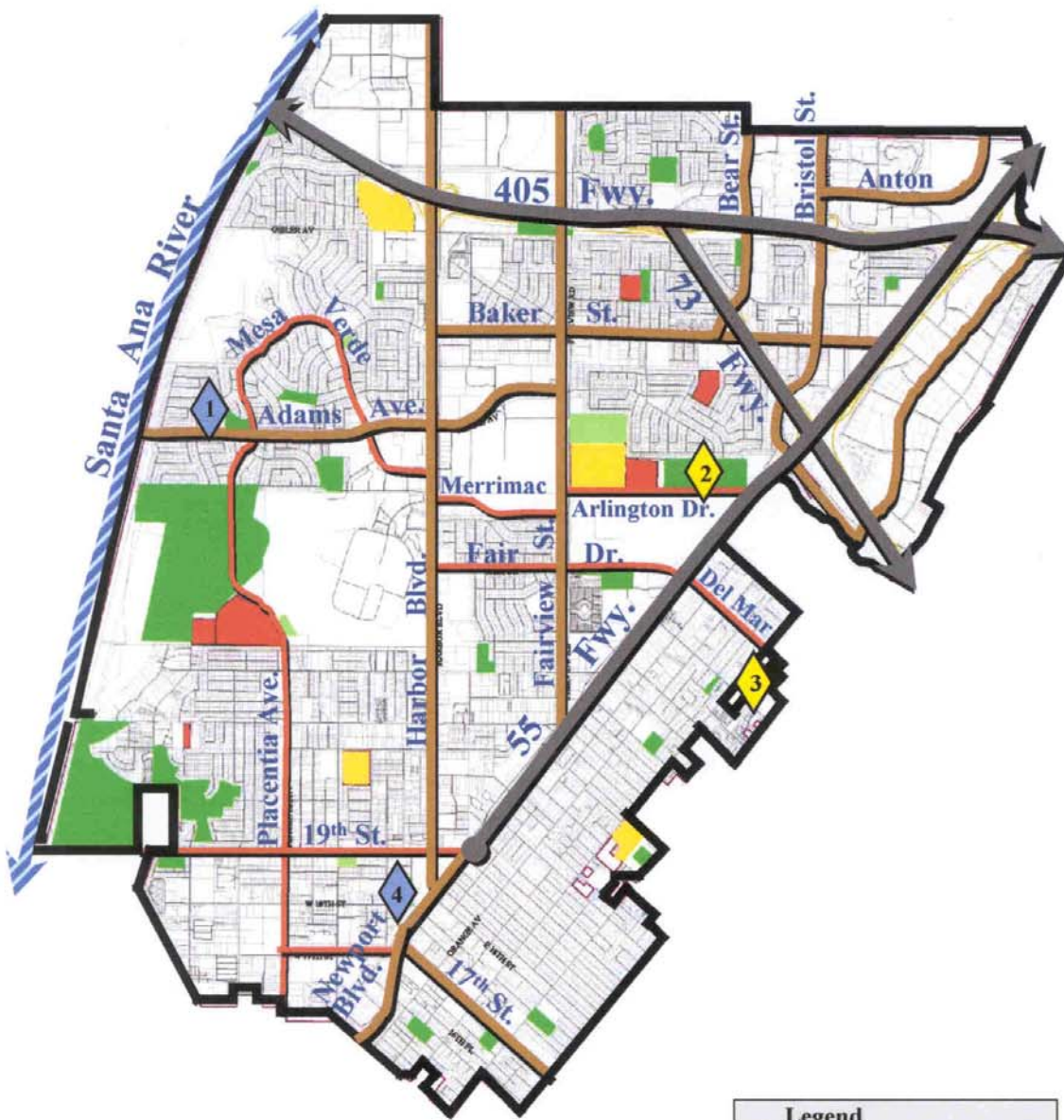
Strategies: Add 1 at Fairview Park
Add 1 at the future Ketchum-Libolt Park (construction 2003)
Coordinate with school district to make available school grounds at Wilson, Pomona, and Whittier schools during after school hours.

Community Centers

Identified Needs: Facilities lacking in north and east Costa Mesa

Strategies: Add 1 community center at TeWinkle Park / Davis School
Consider surplus school sites at Monte Vista / Back Bay School, Harper Administrative Services Center, or Lindbergh School for community center rooms on the east side

Graphic: Exhibit 4.2-3



Legend	
	Existing Community Center
	Proposed Community Center

- | | |
|----|---------------------------|
| 1. | Balearic Center |
| 2. | TeWinkle Park |
| 3. | Monte Vista Back Bay H.S. |
| 4. | Neighborhood Center |

Exhibit 4.2-3 Existing & Proposed Community Centers

Skateboard Area

Identified Needs: 2 needed currently and at build out
Community participation in design

Strategies: 1 in TeWinkle Park / Davis School (see TeWinkle
Park Master Plan)
1 in or near Estancia High School

Discussion: One in the north and one in the south, near schools,
would meet quantity needs and would provide
reasonable distribution.

Soccer (Youth and Adult)

<i>Identified Needs:</i>	1 needed to replace substandard soccer field at TeWinkle Park No current need for new fields, 3 more needed at build out Support facilities (concessions, parking, lighting)
<i>Strategies:</i>	Light field at Parsons School Light field(s) at Balearic Center Light fields at CMHS Develop joint use agreement with Orange Coast College to share partially completed larger soccer field Add parking at TeWinkle School, Kaiser School Add concessions and restrooms at TeWinkle School, Kaiser School, and CMHS Consider City maintenance of all joint use fields to improve play and durability The possibility exists that a large, lighted soccer field could be built at Davis School at the current track location. Feasibility depends in part on the alternative chosen for the skate facility location per the TeWinkle Park Master Plan.
<i>Discussion:</i>	Lighting fields and adding parking, concessions, and restrooms would satisfy current needs The benefits of most concessions, lighting, restroom, and parking projects would be shared by both soccer and baseball uses. Maintenance of school fields is a significant issue
<i>Graphic:</i>	Exhibit 4.2-4



Exhibit 4.2-4 Existing & Proposed Soccer Facilities

Swimming Pool

Identified Needs: 1 more needed currently, 1.6 at build out
Workshops and telephone survey indicated need

Strategies: The school district is planning construction of a new 50M pool at Costa Mesa High School. The City should discuss joint use opportunities

Tennis Courts

Identified Needs: 5.1 more courts needed currently, 7.7 at build out
Support facilities (concessions, parking, lighting)

Strategies: Satisfying quantity deficits for tennis is feasible by adding courts in many neighborhood parks. However, the availability of private courts and courts at schools may decrease the need to satisfy the deficit at the expense of neighborhood park open areas. Rather, having fewer public tennis courts well distributed throughout the City would increase convenience.

Add 1 court each in Wakeham Park, Tanager Park, TeWinkle Park, Gisler Park, and Heller Park

Graphic: Exhibit 4.2-5



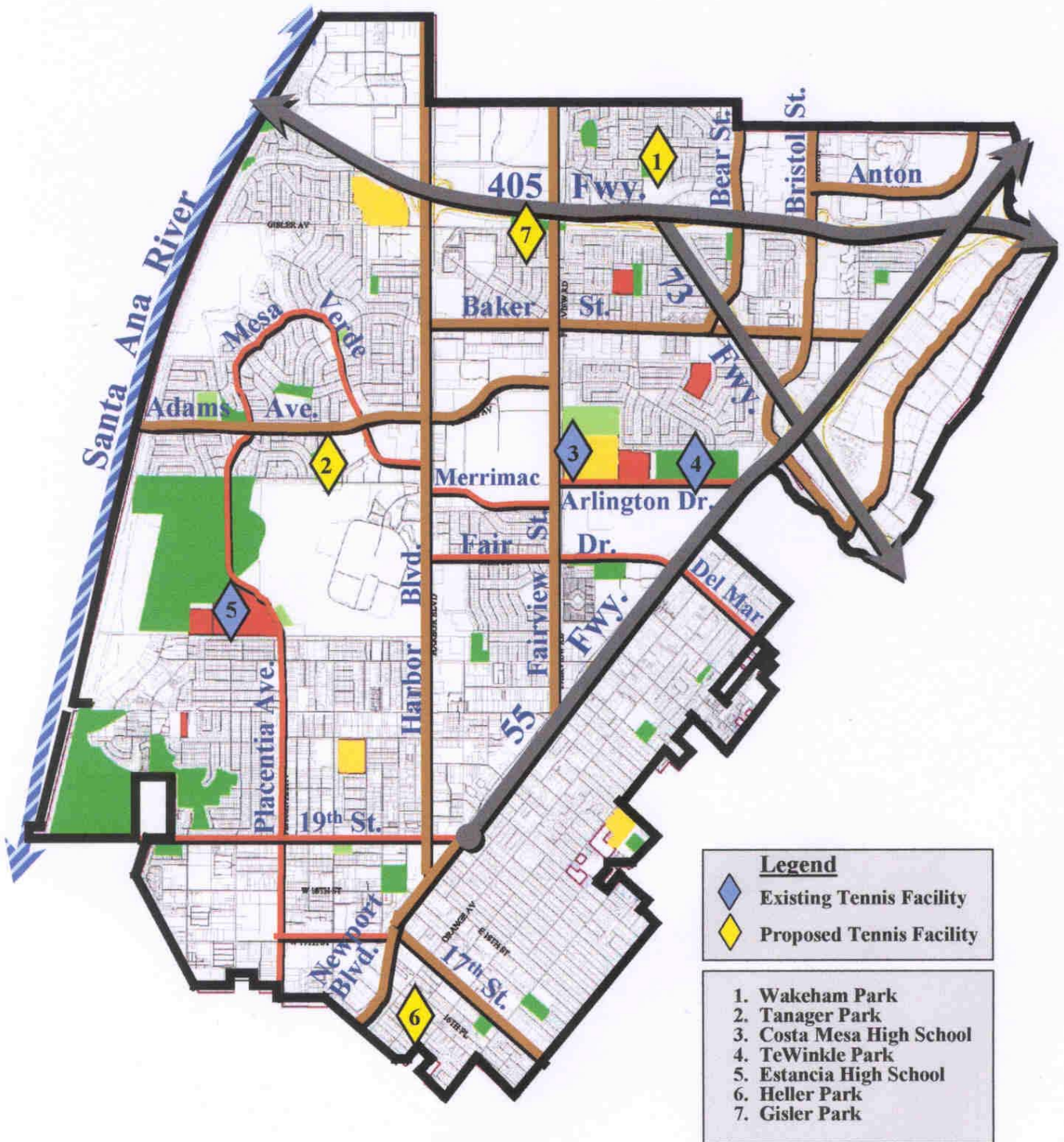


Exhibit 4.2-5 Existing & Proposed Tennis Facilities

Walking and Jogging Trails

Identified Needs: Demand analysis indicates that more trails are needed
Telephone survey indicates more trails are desired

Strategies: Implement Fairview Park Master Plan (additional trails planned)
Pursue Costa Mesa River-Bay Trail

Sports Facility Impacts at California / TeWinkle Schools

Identified Needs: Community input indicates that event impacts are undesirable

Strategies: Lighting to be controlled by City (done)
Fields need to be lighted no later than 9:00 p.m. (done)
Provide landscape screening and buffering to provide visual screen, improve aesthetics, and control light spillage
Increase trash receptacle quantities on field and on streets
Include streets in post-game cleanup
Provide off-street parking (currently planned by NMUSD)
Add fields in other locations throughout City (per this Master Plan)
No additional lighting is proposed at this site

Distribution of Neighborhood Parks

Identified Needs: According to service area analysis, additional neighborhood park facilities are needed in residential areas south of the State hospital along Placentia Blvd., and in southern Costa Mesa east of the 55

Strategies: Consider joint use agreements with the NMUSD to allow Wilson, Pomona, and Whittier Schools to function as neighborhood parks during non-school hours
Through purchase or joint use agreements, expand Harper and Lindbergh Parks (adjacent surplus school sites) to increase usability
Consider joint use agreement or purchase that would allow Monte Vista / Back Bay School (surplus property) to become a neighborhood park and community center
Construct the planned Ketchum-Libolt neighborhood park (.5 AC, planned for construction in early 2003)

Local Parkland Acreage Goals

Identified Needs: 9 more acres currently, 58 at build out (see Table 3.5-2)

Strategies: Local parkland acreage credit in the City will increase with the implementation of several projects, including:

- Construction of Charle / Hamilton community gardens
- Dedication of Home Ranch historic facility
- Increases in the number of joint use facilities

4.3 SUMMARY OF PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN EXISTING CITY FACILITIES

Following identification of recreation needs, recreation need issues were analyzed individually and opportunities were identified in existing facilities to meet those needs. Since opportunities for acquisition of new City parkland to meet identified needs are limited in Costa Mesa, renovation and improvement of existing facilities for greater usability will be a key strategy.

Renovation and improvement of existing facilities for greater usability will be a key strategy.

Many recommendations for existing facilities are carried over from the 1996 Master Plan. A brief description of recommended capital improvements at existing park sites can be found in Section Five of this report. Recommendations for existing City facilities are highlighted by the following:

- Extensive renovation of TeWinkle Park (see part 4.4 below) to include a renovated softball complex, additional children's play areas, lake renovation, skate park, community center, a portion of the Costa Mesa River-Bay Trail, and increased landscape buffering.
- Renovation of Davis Field in Lions Park and conversion to a baseball facility to replace large baseball field at TeWinkle Park (converted to adult softball field).
- Lighting of existing soccer fields at Balearic Center.
- Construction of basketball courts in 8 different parks, distributed throughout Costa Mesa. Two will be lighted.
- Completion of Fairview Park improvements, including trails and picnic elements.
- Picnic elements at, Gisler Park, Marina View Park, Vista Park, TeWinkle Park, and Fairview Park.
- Tennis courts at Pinkley Park, Wakeham Park, and Tanager Park more increased distribution of courts throughout Costa Mesa.
- Construction of a baseball field at Wakeham Park to meet identified needs and reduce impacts at California / TeWinkle Schools.

4.4 TEWINKLE PARK CONSENSUS PLAN

As a separate project, a special workshop was directed at the evaluation, programming, and design of TeWinkle Park. Twenty-five (25) community representatives participated in a site tour, individual and small group

activities and a design charette. Several diagrammatic design concepts for TeWinkle Park were prepared and presented by the participants.

TeWinkle Park Workshop

Following the initial data collection, review and site analysis, a site awareness tour/workshop was conducted on June 29, 2002. The objective of this Workshop was to meet with members of the Community and City Staff to discuss the Master Plan process, site analysis, and to solicit input. The workshop participants were divided into several small groups to develop a list of elements that could be considered for inclusion in the park, as well as a list of concerns that might influence its renovation and re-development.



The following is a brief summary of the workshop exercises:

S1 Workshop participants were asked what they liked about TeWinkle Park:

- Size
- Lakes
- Variety of Uses
- Trees

S1 Participants were also asked what they disliked about TeWinkle Park:

- Maintenance / Condition of Park
- Parking
- Lack of Signage

S2 Participants identified the following most important issues related to the renovation of TeWinkle Park.

- Community Consensus
- Cost

S3 Participants were asked what new or renovated facilities they would like to see at TeWinkle Park.

- Lakes
- Community Center
- Restrooms
- Skate Park



Each group was asked to take the consensus ideas and issues and utilize their creative energy, to develop a plan for the park. Based upon community input three (3) alternatives were prepared by the participants of the workshop.

Plan alternatives were drawn based upon the design concepts developed by each group participating at the workshop indicating proposed facilities to include: community center, basketball courts, tennis courts, picnic and open play areas, restrooms, parking, tot lots, skate park, and renovated lake and ball fields.

The design consensus plan was presented to and reviewed by City Staff. The Master Plan concepts were refined with continual evaluation of what uses are best suited for the TeWinkle Park Site and what uses could be accommodated at the park site. A preliminary Master Plan was prepared and submitted for staff review and comment.

The design concepts developed and included in this report are based on the principles and recommendations identified during the workshop. They incorporate the community center, skate park, tennis courts, tot lots, renovated lake and ball fields, trails, parking, and picnic/open play areas.

Program Design Requirements

Open Space

- Save Existing Trees
- More perennial color emphasized
- Balance between natural and developed uses

Community Center / Library (a 40,000 sq. ft. facility was identified for the Armory site*)

- Meeting Rooms
- Multi-Purpose Classrooms
- Educational Programs and Offices
- Large Community or Multi-Purpose Area
- Computer Center



*It has been subsequently learned that the armory site may not become available for an indeterminate period of time. In which case the City may want to consider a smaller ±10,000 sq. ft. community center elsewhere in TeWinkle Park. Two alternate site locations have been suggested for consideration.

Basketball/Volleyball

- (4) Basketball Courts at Armory Site*
- (2) Half Basketball Courts
- (1) Sand Volleyball Court

Tot Lots

- Children's play areas, located adjacent to picnic areas to provide for adult supervision. The play areas will be ADA compliant and contain play equipment to encourage independent and interactive play and be physically challenging.

Sports Fields

- Renovated (4) Field Complex
- New Restroom / Concession

Trails

- A pedestrian trail will loop around the park to provide access to all activity areas.
- A portion of the trail is suggested to be part of the proposed River-Bay Trail network.

Picnic Area

- Individual and Group picnic areas with a tree canopy or new shelters to provide shade with picnic tables.
- Picnic tables shall be wheel chair accessible at one end.

Architectural

- A unifying architectural character is suggested to integrate the variety of building elements with the natural character and topography of the site may utilize:

As part of the Master Plan process, opportunities for new recreational elements were evaluated in the context of identified needs for the whole community.

A focused community driven planning effort was conducted for TeWinkle Park concurrently with the update effort for the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan. Community input for the planning effort is described in Section Three 'Needs Analysis.' The following is a brief discussion of individual elements of the TeWinkle Park facility for use in further design development. Elements are listed alphabetically; no prioritization is implied.

Exhibit 4.4-1 Proposed Elements in TeWinkle Park

Element	Quantity
Amphitheater/bowl, informal	1
Ball fields	4
Basketball (full court)	4
Basketball (half court)	2
Children's play area	5
Community Center	1
Dog Park (existing)	1
Walking Trails	--
Open Turf Play Areas	--
Parking	--
Picnic shelters	9
Restrooms	
Skate Park	1
Tennis courts	2 (new)
Volleyball (sand)	2

4.5 SUMMARY OF PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN NEW / PROPOSED FACILITIES

Several new facilities are already planned in Costa Mesa, but are not yet built. Other than the sites listed below and school sites, this Master Plan does not suggest acquisition of new property for park development due to the high cost of property. As suggested during community workshops, renovation and improvement of existing facilities should have priority over new acquisitions.

Hamilton Street/Charle Drive site. This City-owned site had previously been considered as a skate park site. The City currently is planning to provide new, rentable community gardens there. Construction completion is anticipated in early 2003.

Seegerstrom Home Ranch. As part of conditions of approval for the Seegerstrom Home Ranch project, the Seegerstrom ranch house and barn will become part of an historic interpretive complex or museum. Acreage is anticipated to be 1.5 acres. Additionally, funds will be provided that are earmarked for recreation and/or youth services, including \$2,000,000 for an educational foundation, \$250,000 for a preservation endowment for the historic buildings, and more than \$700,000 related to park in-lieu fees.

Sakioka Farms. No public recreation facilities are planned at this time.

Ketchum-Libolt Park (formerly Maple Street Park). Plans for this small neighborhood facility are currently in development and construction start is anticipated in early 2003. Included are picnic elements, a games court, and a children's play area.

Costa Mesa River-Bay Trail. The 1996 Master Plan and the current General Plan both include the suggestion that a significant trail linkage across the City be pursued, linking the Santa Ana River Trail with Upper Newport Bay. The trail would also link significant community recreation, institutional, and cultural facilities such as Fairview Park, Talbert Park, Estancia High School, Orange Coast College, the Fairgrounds, Costa Mesa High School, Davis School, TeWinkle Park, and others. This highly worthy element should be the subject of a separate feasibility and design effort, studying opportunities for continuous pedestrian and bicycling facilities that may include benches and specific trail graphics and trees.

4.6 PROPOSED RECREATION ELEMENTS AT SCHOOL SITES

In almost every Costa Mesa neighborhood, school facilities play an important role in terms of children's education and daily family routine. The relatively even, frequent distribution of school facilities throughout Costa Mesa suggests that these facilities could play an important role in neighborhood recreation and programming as well, especially in areas not currently served conveniently by City facilities. Since opportunities are limited for acquisition of new City parkland to meet identified needs in Costa Mesa, joint use, renovation and improvement of existing school facilities for greater usability could continue to be a key strategy.

The City currently has joint use agreements with the Newport Mesa School District pertaining to ten (10) campuses within the City. The City has invested capital improvement and/or maintenance funds in exchange for programming opportunities. Several sports groups obtain permits through the City to utilize joint use fields. It is these models, extended to other campuses, that could address not only needs for sports fields but for neighborhood recreation facilities as well. In fact, under current consideration is an expanded joint use agreement which could include most school campuses in Costa Mesa. A benefit of these collaborative efforts will position the City and the School District for funding opportunities that currently exist. Additionally, there are emerging programs being positioned for future funding where school facilities are being utilized as community centers.

A significant factor in considering joint use planning is the anticipated impacts of Measure M projects, which may alter campuses throughout the City. The school district is currently developing plans for how each campus may be refurbished. Joint use improvement of facilities, going forward, will have to consider these refurbishment efforts. The suggestions below are starting points only that may have to be flexible.

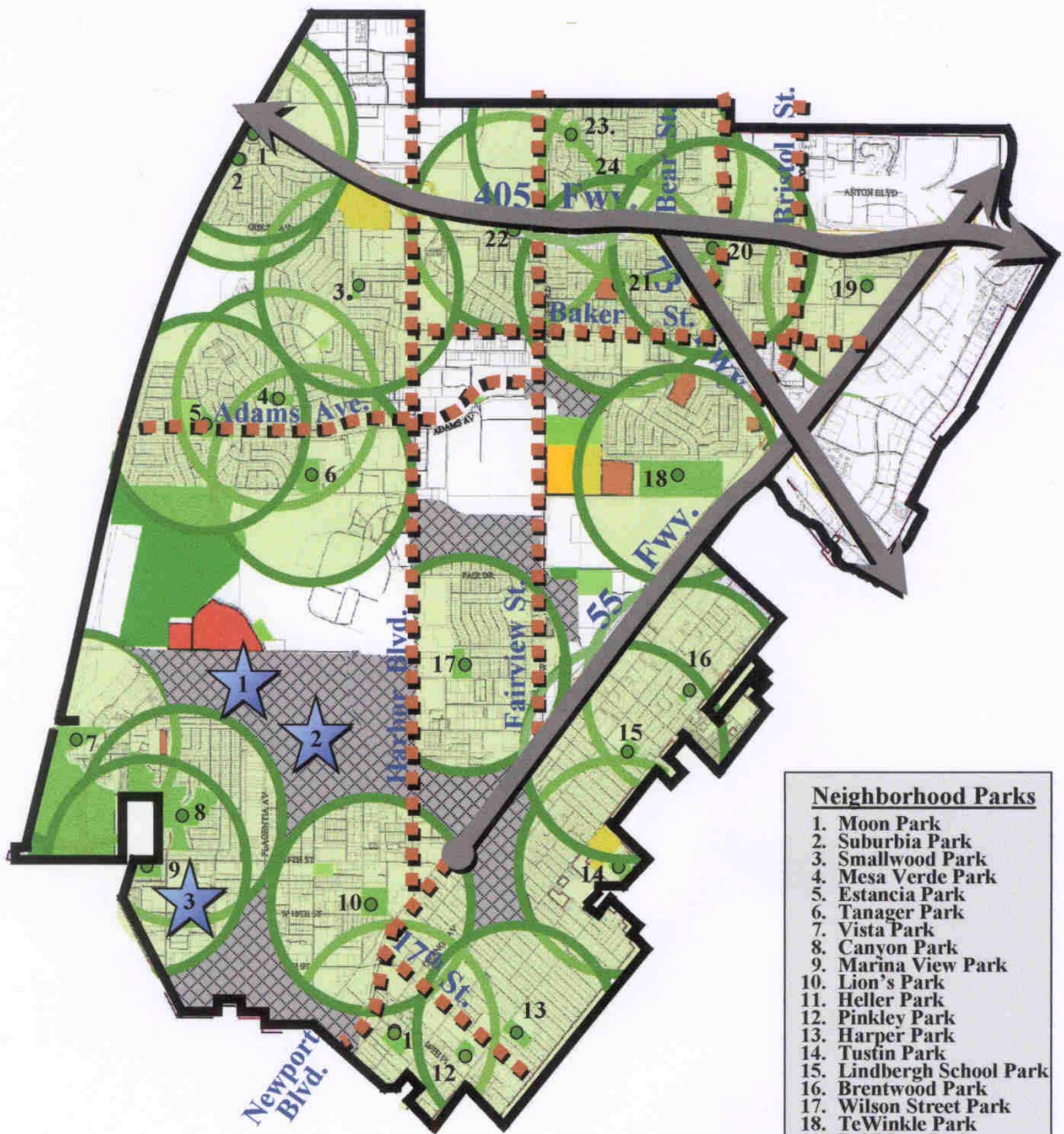
Increases in joint use of school facilities also increases the acreage credited toward the City's acreage goal of 4.26 acres per thousand residents.

Joint use, renovation and improvement of existing school facilities for greater usability could continue to be a key strategy.




Neighborhood Park Service Area Gaps

With respect to provision of neighborhood recreation and programming, the Service Area Radius Map, Exhibit 4.6-1, suggest that there are portions of some neighborhoods that are not close enough to City recreation facilities to be considered served by them. Currently, school facilities are not generally open after school hours for informal, family recreation. It is suggested that the City coordinate with school districts to determine feasibility of a joint effort to open some of these campuses for recreation and recreation programming outside school hours. The neighborhood schools could become the neighborhood school and park. School campuses which appear to be in service area gaps and which could be helpful in providing this neighborhood recreation presence include:

- Wilson Elementary
- Pomona Elementary
- Whittier Elementary



Legend

-  ½ Mile Radius
-  Service Area Gap
-  School Site in Service Area Gap

Neighborhood Parks

1. Moon Park
2. Suburbia Park
3. Smallwood Park
4. Mesa Verde Park
5. Estancia Park
6. Tanager Park
7. Vista Park
8. Canyon Park
9. Marina View Park
10. Lion's Park
11. Heller Park
12. Pinkley Park
13. Harper Park
14. Tustin Park
15. Lindbergh School Park
16. Brentwood Park
17. Wilson Street Park
18. TeWinkle Park
19. Del Mesa Park
20. Shiffer Park
21. Paularino Park
22. Gisler Park
23. Wimbledon Park
24. Wakeham Park

School In Service Gap

1. Wilson Elementary
2. Pomona Elementary
3. Whittier Elementary

Exhibit 4.6-1 *School Sites in Service Area Gaps*

Fields and amenities can be built without expensive land acquisition costs.

Joint Use of Sports Fields

With respect to provision of sports fields, many cities are looking more toward cooperative joint use of school campuses. Cities often help with implementation of field improvement projects and with maintenance in exchange for field use. The result is that facilities (both school and City facilities) are better able to meet the needs of City residents in an efficient way. Fields and amenities can be built without expensive land acquisition costs. Recommendations pertaining to school joint use facilities are highlighted below; a more detailed discussion is provided in the Section Five of this report.

- At California and TeWinkle Schools, it is recommended that the City pursue projects to minimize sports event impacts on surrounding residential neighborhoods, including off-street parking additions, planting for increased buffering and screening, earlier field lighting shut-off, addition of restrooms.
- At Kaiser School, provide off-street parking that will enhance facility use and reduce parking impacts on surrounding neighborhoods, provide restrooms and concessions (possibly in adjacent William T. Jordan Park) that will benefit both soccer, baseball, and casual users, and add one baseball field.
- Develop lighted baseball and soccer facilities at fields in Parsons School.
- Develop baseball facility on underused field at Sonora School.
- Develop joint use agreement to participate in construction of large, lighted soccer field at Orange Coast College.
- Develop joint use agreement to use existing softball field at Vanguard University.
- Develop recreational facilities, such as a skate park, at Davis School to support and enhance improvements in TeWinkle Park (per TeWinkle Park Master Plan).
- Light soccer fields at Costa Mesa High School.

4.7 FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY AND PRIORITIZATION

Recreation Facility Recommendations Summary

Table 4.7-1 illustrates how Master Plan recommendations address needs identified in the facility demand and needs analysis effort (Section Three). This table does not address the entire list of needs generated by the several other needs analysis tools (see Exhibit 3.6-1), but rather lists needs for which quantifiable deficit figures are available.

Table 4.7-1 – Recommendations Summary

	Build Out Demand (Exhibit 3.2-5)	Existing (City)	Existing (School)	Proposed (City)	Proposed (School)	Total Potential	Demand/Potential Difference*
Softball (Adult)	4.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.0	+0.3
Baseball (games)	18.9	1.0	11.0	1.0	5.5	18.5	-.4
Football	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	-.2
Soccer (games)	25.1	8.0	14.0	.5	2.5	25.0	-.1
Children's' Play Area	43.9	31.0	1.5	2.0	3.0	37.5	-6
Swimming Pool	5.6	1.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	5.0	-1
Indoor Basketball	5.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	5.0	0.0
Tennis Courts	27.2	12.0	8.0	4.0	0.0	24.0	-3
Indoor Classrooms	26.7	12.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	20.0	-7
Skateboard Park	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	-1
* Assumes implementation of Master Plan recommendations for additional facilities							
<i>Lighting an unlit field is presumed to add approximately .5 field credit to inventory quantities</i>							

Assuming implementation of recommendations by build out, the table indicates needs for the elements listed above will be largely satisfied. For those elements shown to have a deficit even after implementation (children's play area, tennis courts, and indoor classrooms), it can be said that the size of the deficit will be less than the deficit identified for today's population and there has not been a significant call for these facilities in public workshops. Therefore, satisfaction of needs for these three elements can be considered lower in priority. Even distribution of these facilities for convenience has been addressed in the recommendations.

Recreation Facility Prioritization

Based on the needs summary of the previous section, it is fair to say that recommendations which address the higher priority needs should in turn have the higher priority. Based on this premise, the following might be considered the top twelve (12) projects to be considered highest priority. The first two listed might be considered top priority, with the remainder listed in no particular order.

- Develop skatepark in TeWinkle Park / Davis School.
- Implement projects in California / TeWinkle Schools to minimize event impacts.
- Pursue sports field lighting projects at existing fields.
- Renovate TeWinkle Park per TeWinkle Park Master Plan.
- Improve maintenance of fields at joint use facilities.
- Pursue joint use of large soccer field at Orange Coast College.
- Pursue construction of new baseball fields at Wakeham Park, Parson's School (with soccer), and Sonora Elementary.
- Pursue parking, baseball field addition, landscape buffering, concessions, and restroom at Kaiser Elementary to increase usability and reduce neighborhood impacts.
- Renovate Davis Field and convert to baseball.
- Pursue efforts to convert Monte Vista / Back Bay School to community center and neighborhood park.
- Pursue studies for implementation of the Costa Mesa River-Bay Trail.

The many additional projects that would implement other recommendations described in this report are also important; the above are suggested as starting points with higher priority.

Implementation of Ketchum-Libolt Park is already in process and will probably precede the above.

4.8 PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY AND PRIORITIZATION

Based on the needs summary in Section Three, it is fair to say that recommendations that address the high priority facility needs should in turn have the higher priority. Based on this premise, the following lists the top programs to be considered.

1. Design, develop, and deliver all programs, services and activities in order that they can demonstrate how they support the greater

community with respect to the community characteristics and issues.

2. Emphasize asset building for the purpose of promoting youth development through the delivery of recreation services.
3. Provide organized girls softball for girls aged 6 – 18 years.
4. Increase opportunities for out of school activities.
5. Increase community outreach programs for neighborhoods, family and youth.
6. Work with the educational community to expand homework/tutoring assistance programs through out of school activities on school sites when possible.
7. Work with educational community to expand job training and career bound programs and services on school sites when possible.
8. Increase cultural arts programs through community and neighborhood events as well as through special interest classes and/or workshops.
9. Increase programs, services, workshops and events that educate and encourage physical fitness for all age groups.
10. Continue to build volunteer programs for all age groups with an emphasis on service learning for youth and families.
11. Increase recreation swim and lessons for all age groups.
12. Increase family and intergenerational programming.
13. Develop a family and youth services program component that would include family counseling and/or parenting workshops as well as resource and referral services.
14. Establish computer classes and workshops for all age groups and when possible house these activities in environments that are similar to community technology centers.

15. Explore and determine opportunities to provide a family or community bike trail event(s) where the system can be promoted as well as encouraging healthy lifestyle and connecting to people.

Section Five **INDIVIDUAL FACILITY CONCEPTS**

All costs are in present day dollars (2002), no escalation.

5.1 DESCRIPTION OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXISTING CITY FACILITIES

Facilities for which no recommendations are suggested are not listed.

Balearic Community Center

Recommendation: Light two utility fields using cutoff fixtures to
minimize light spillage in neighborhood
Consider purchase of surplus school property

Costs: \$200,000.00 (lighting only)

Brentwood Park

Recommendation: Paved walkway (1996 Master Plan)

Costs: \$30,000.00

Canyon Park

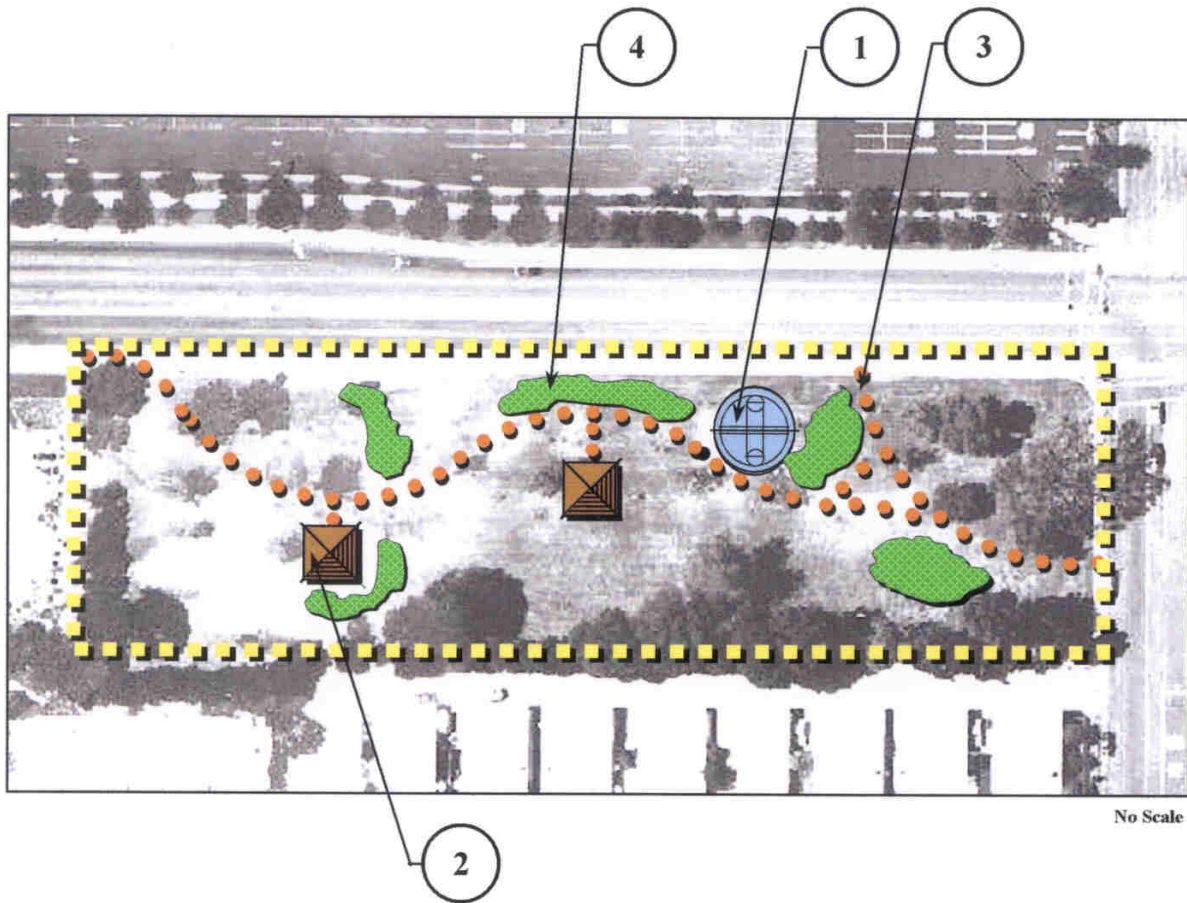
Recommendation: Bridge and fence (1996 Master Plan)
Restroom

Costs: \$300,000.00

Civic Center Park (Exhibit 5.1-1)

Recommendation: Improve as lunchtime park for nearby offices and
businesses
1/2 court basketball
Picnic Shelter
Pathways

Costs: \$100,000.00



- 1. Add Half Court Basketball
- 2. Picnic Shelter
- 3. Pathways
- 4. Additional Landscape

Exhibit 5.1-1 *Proposed Improvements – Civic Center Park*

Fairview Park

Recommendation: That a children's play area be added to the Fairview Park Master Plan based on a natural theme.

Current Fairview Park Master Plan calls for passive uses such as trails, picnic, and group picnic, which would address identified needs

Costs: \$150,000.00

Gisler Park (Exhibit 5.1-2)

Recommendation: Add one (1) lighted tennis court
Add group picnic and shelter

Costs: \$125,000.00



No Scale

1. Add One (1) Lighted Tennis Court
2. Add Group Picnic and Shelter

Exhibit 5.1-2 *Proposed Improvements – Gisler Park*

Harper Park

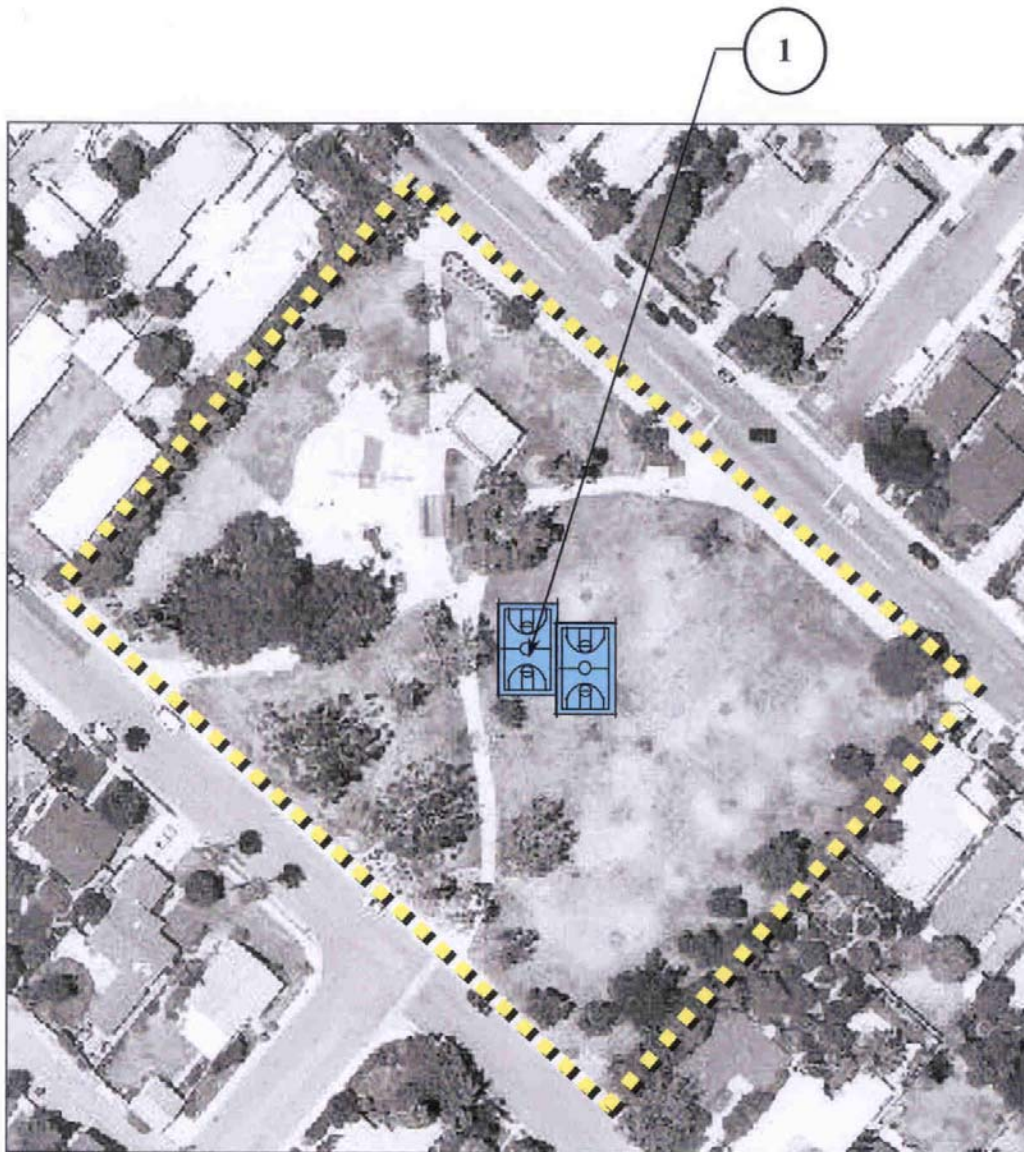
Recommendation: Expand size of existing park (1996 Master Plan)
Consider purchase of surplus school property

Costs: T.B.D.

Heller Park (Exhibit 5.1-3)

Recommendation: Add lighted basketball (2)

Costs: \$100,000.00



No Scale

1. Add Two (2) Lighted Basketball Courts

Exhibit 5.1-3 *Proposed Improvements – Heller Park*

Lindbergh Park

Recommendation: Expand size of existing park (1996 Master Plan)
(in progress)
Consider purchase of surplus school property
Add 1/2 court basketball

Costs: T.B.D.

Lions Park

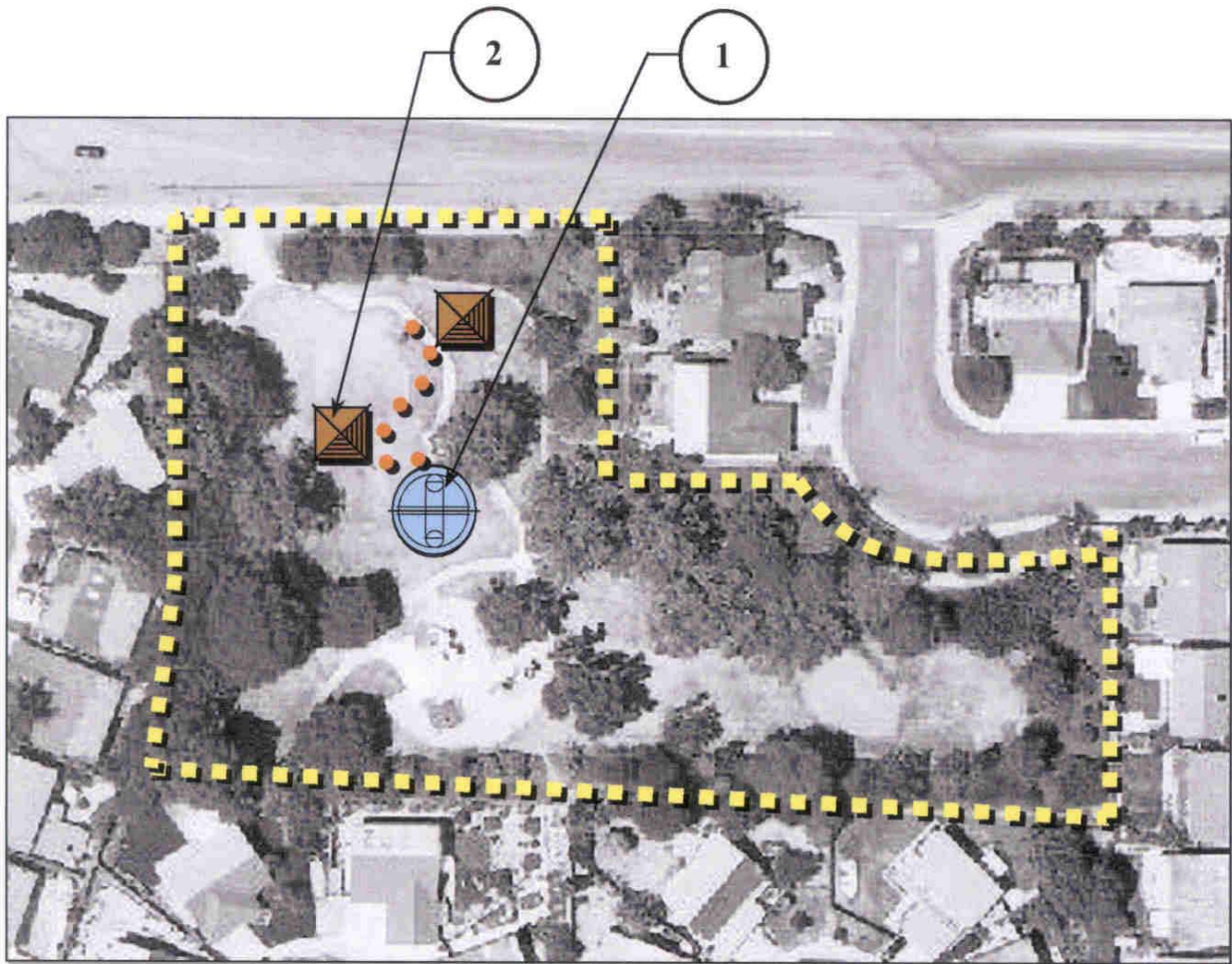
Recommendation: Renovate Davis Field and convert to baseball

Costs: T.B.D.

Marina View Park (Exhibit 5.1-4)

Recommendation: Add 1/2 court basketball (1996 Master Plan)
Add picnic facilities (1996 Master Plan)

Costs: \$75,000.00



No Scale

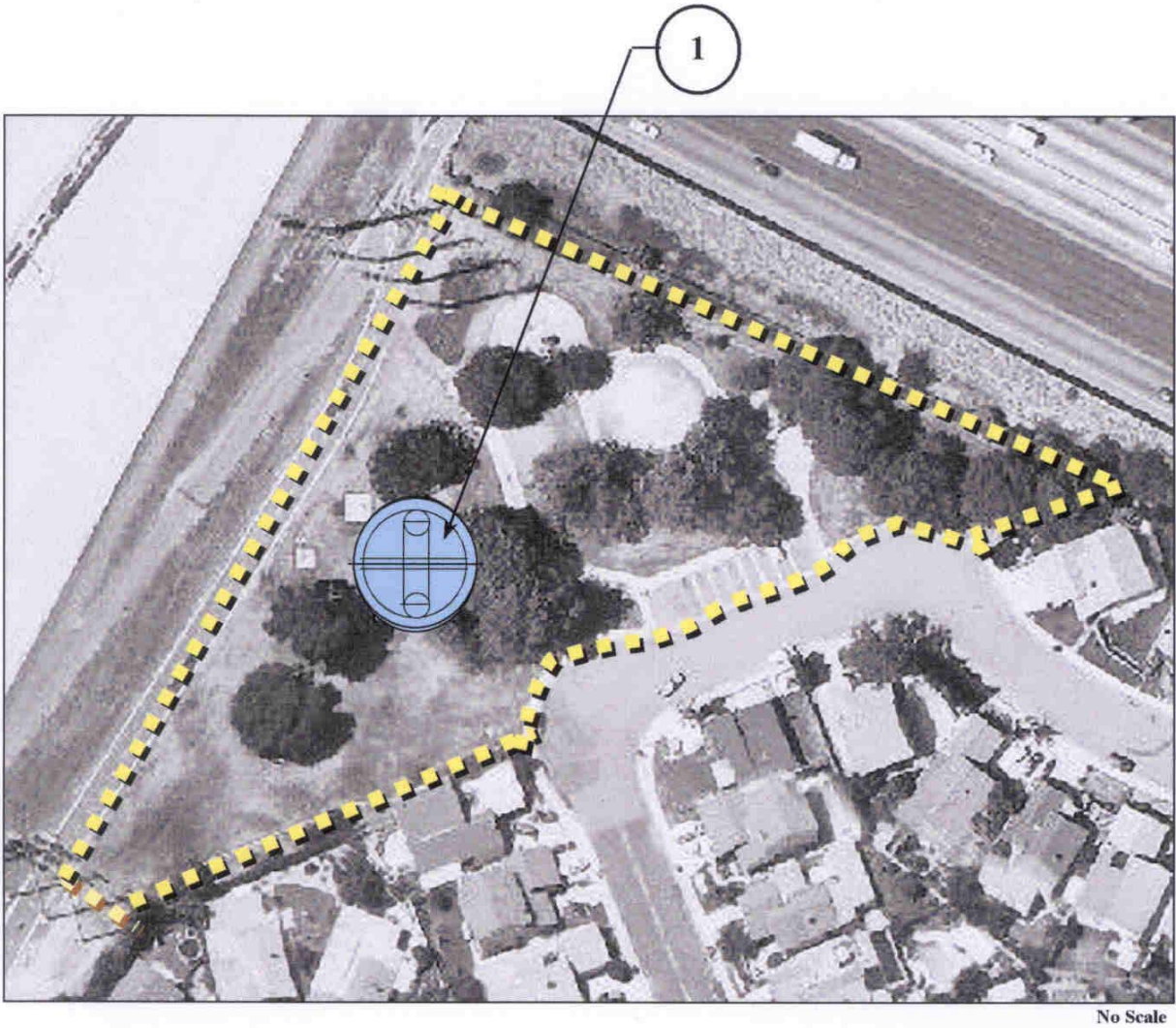
- 1. Add Half Court Basketball (1996 Master Plan)
- 2. Add Picnic Facilities (1996 Master Plan)

Exhibit 5.1-4 *Proposed Improvements – Marina View Park*

Moon Park (Exhibit 5.1-5)

Recommendation: 1/2 court basketball (1996 Master Plan)

Costs: \$35,000.00



No Scale

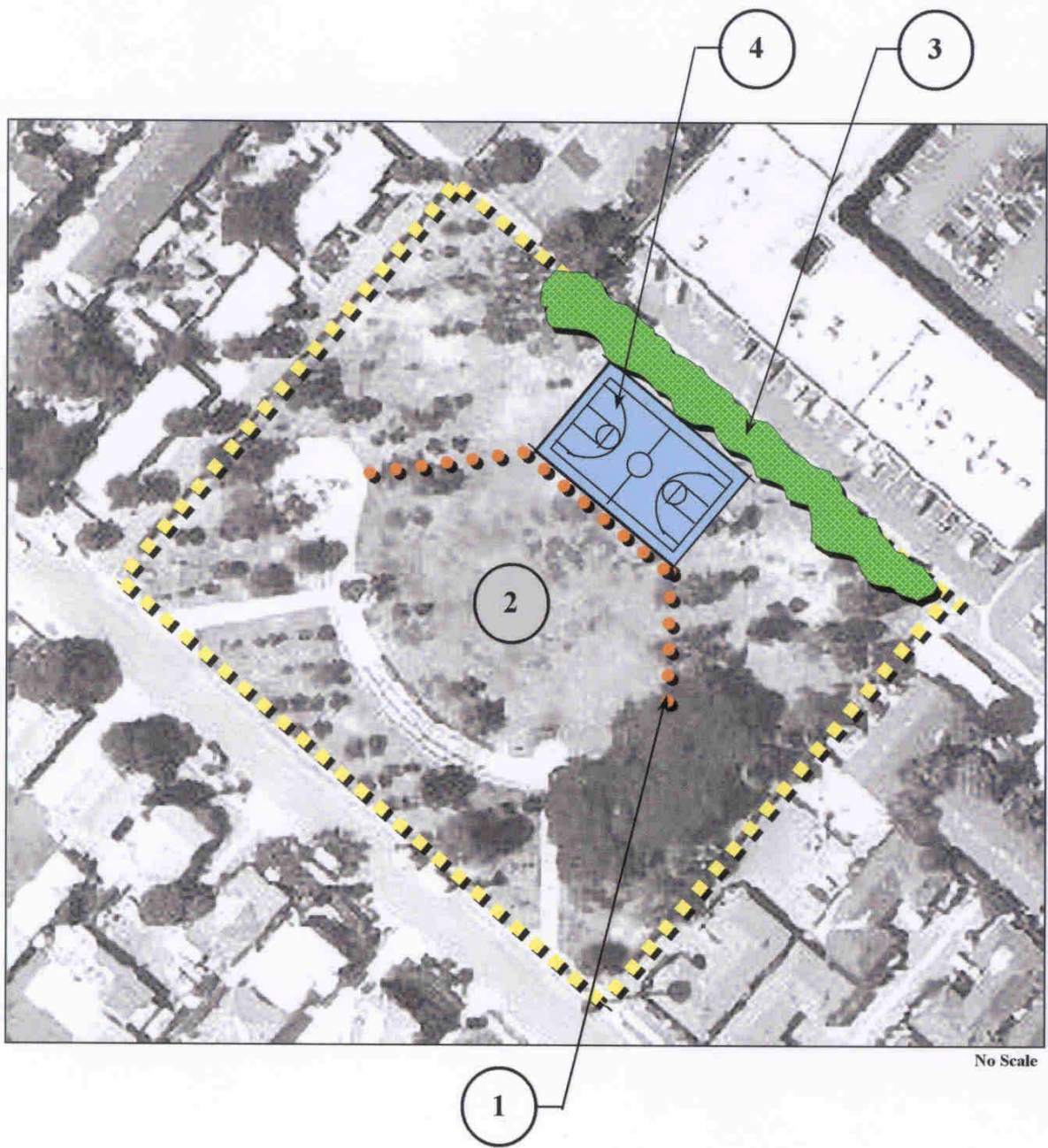
**1. Add Half Court Basketball
(1996 Master Plan)**

Exhibit 5.1-5 *Proposed Improvements – Moon Park*

Pinkley Park (Exhibit 5.1-6)

Recommendation: Add paved walkways
Add paved flat area for mobile recreation
Provide tree buffer at commercial edge
Add lighted basketball court

Costs: \$150,000.00



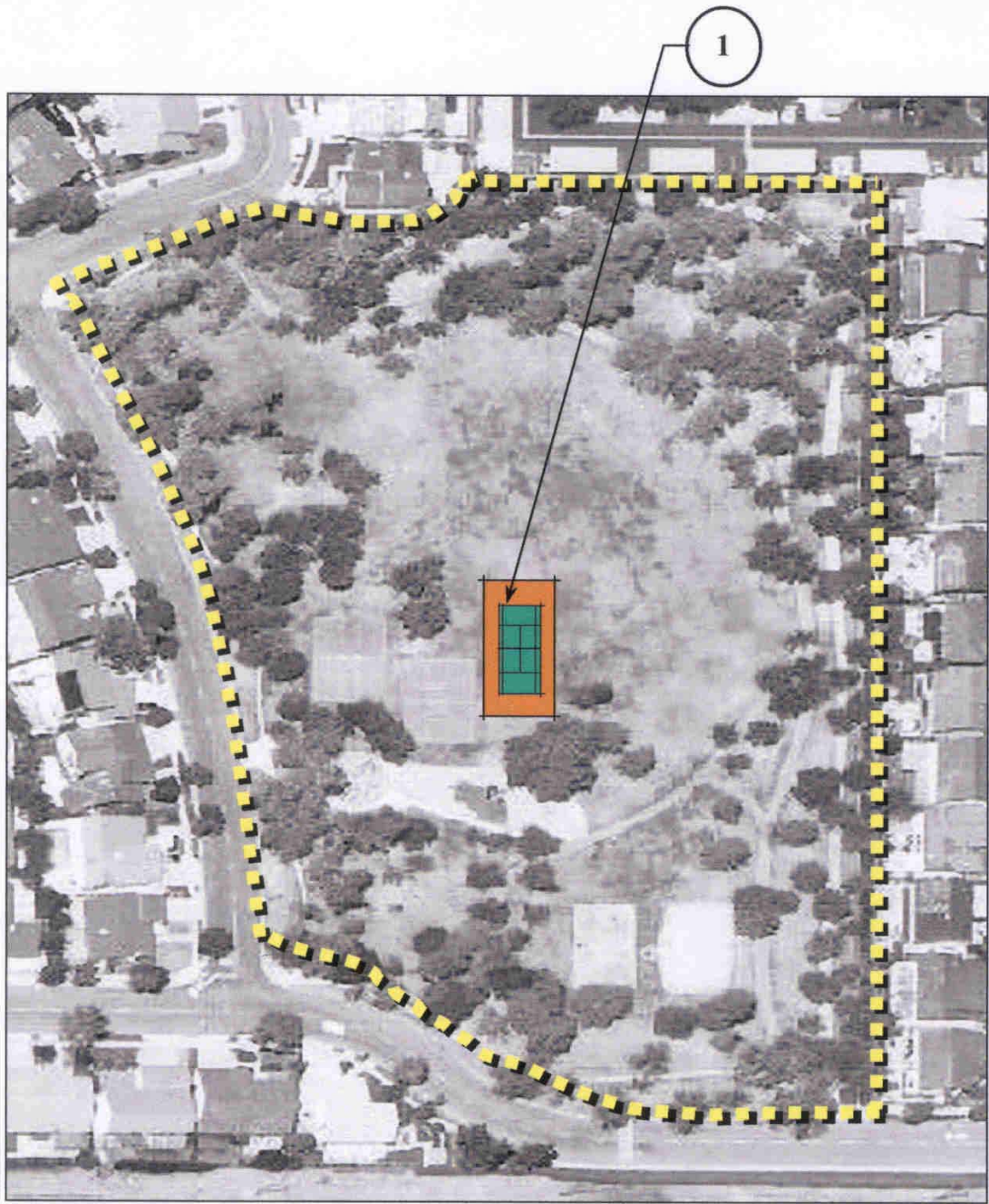
- 1. Add Paved Walkways
- 2. Add Paved Flat Area for Mobile Recreation
- 3. Provide Tree Buffer at Commercial Edge
- 4. Add Basketball Court

Exhibit 5.1-6 *Proposed Improvements – Pinkley Park*

Tanager Park (Exhibit 5.1-7)

Recommendation: Add tennis court

Costs: \$80,000.00



No Scale

1. Add Tennis Court

Exhibit 5.1-7 *Proposed Improvements – Tanager Park*

TeWinkle Park (Exhibit 5.1-8)

Recommendation: Expand size of existing park through joint use with school district and acquisition of Armory at such time as it becomes available

Renovate lake

Renovate ball fields

Add community center

Add skate park

Additional restrooms

Additional tot lots

Additional picnic shelters

Additional parking

Costs: T.B.D.

Vista Park

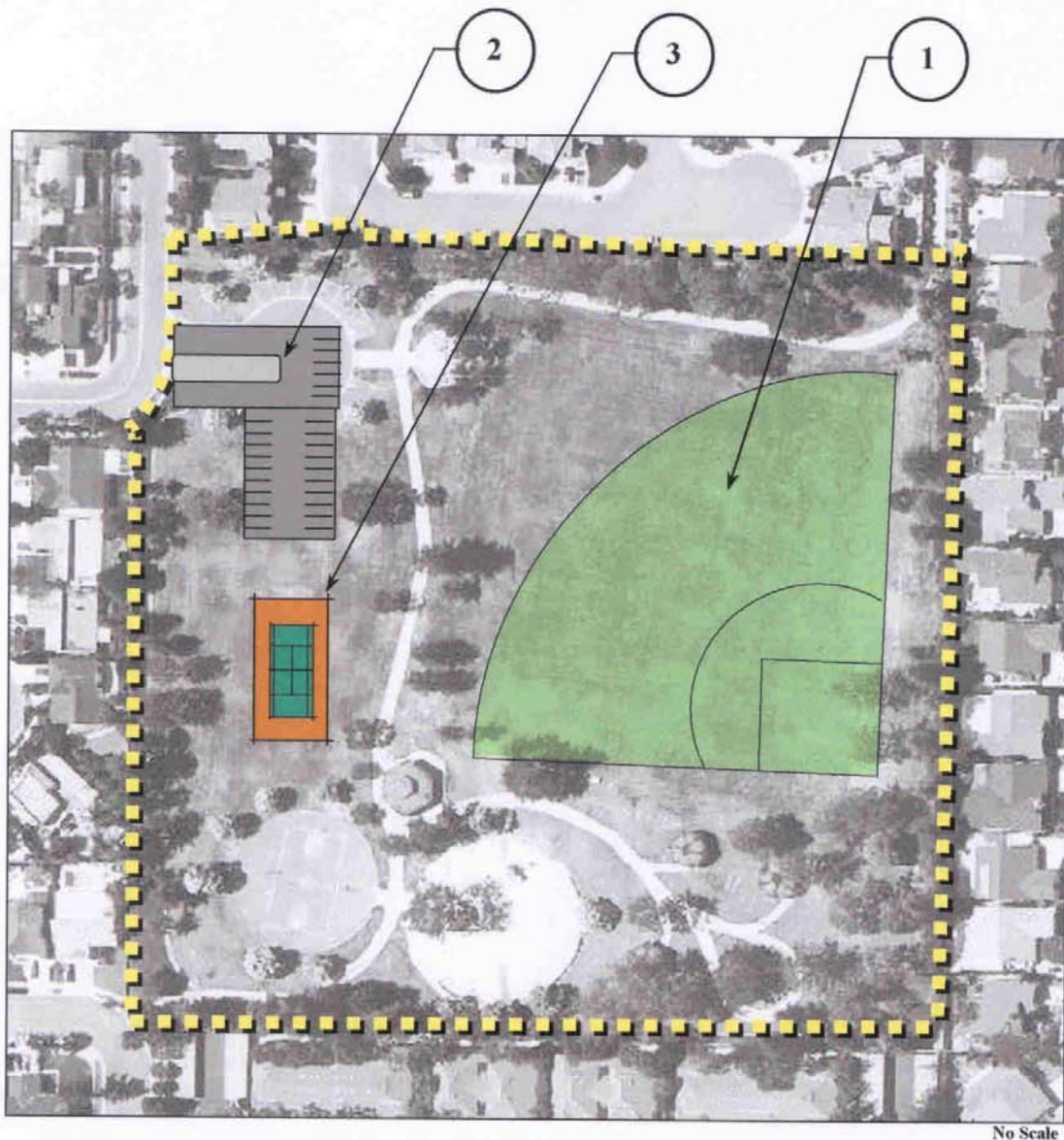
Recommendation: Add picnic shelter and tables (1996 Master Plan)

Costs: \$25,000.00

Wakeham Park (Exhibit 5.1-9)

Recommendation: Develop baseball field
Increase capacity of off-street parking area
Add tennis court

Costs: \$250,000.00



No Scale

- 1. Develop Baseball Field
- 2. Increase Capacity of Off-Street Parking Area
- 3. Add Tennis Court

Exhibit 5.1-9 *Proposed Improvements – Wakeham Park*

Wilson Park

Recommendation: Add 1/2 court basketball

Costs: \$30,000.00

5.2 DESCRIPTION OF RECOMMENDATIONS AT SCHOOL SITES

A significant factor in considering joint use planning is the anticipated impacts of Measure M projects, which may alter campuses throughout the City. The school district is currently developing plans for how each campus may be refurbished. Joint use improvement of facilities, going forward, will have to consider these refurbishment efforts. The suggestions below are starting points only that may have to be flexible.

Facilities for which no recommendations are suggested are not listed.

California School / TeWinkle School

Recommendation: Lighting to be controlled by City (done)
Lighting to be on no later than 9:00 (done)
*Provide landscape screening and buffering to provide visual screen, improve aesthetics, and control light spillage
*Increase trash receptacle quantities on field and on streets
Include streets in post-game cleanup
Provide off-street parking (currently planned by NMUSD) (N.A.P.)
Add fields in other locations in the City (per this Master Plan)
*Convert one (1) skinned field to baseball only

Costs: \$50,000.00*

Costa Mesa High School

Recommendation: Add field lights
Add concession / restroom building

Costs: \$300,000.00

Davis School

Concept plan developed as part of TeWinkle Master Plan process.

Recommendation: Add community center
Add skatepark
Add tot lot
Additional parking

Costs: T.B.D.

Kaiser School (Exhibit 5.2-1)

Recommendation: Add off-street parking to reduce neighborhood impacts

Add baseball field overlay
Add landscape buffering at residential interface
At Jordan Park, add concession / restroom building
At Jordan Park, expand existing off-street parking

Discussion: AYSO 97 and Newport Harbor Baseball Association have approached City staff with suggestions to achieve the above

Costs: \$500,000.00



No Scale

- 1. Add Off-Street Parking to Reduce Neighborhood Impacts
- 2. Add Baseball Field Overlay
- 3. Add Landscape Buffering at Residential Interface
- 4. Add Concession/ Restroom Building
- 5. At Jordan Park, Expand Existing Off-Street Parking
- 6. Renovate Existing Fields

Exhibit 5.2-1 Proposed Improvements – Kaiser Elementary

Harper Administrative Services Center

Recommendation: Consider purchase or lease as a community center (1996 Master Plan)

Expand size of Harper Park

Discussion: Site is surplus school property.

Costs: T.B.D.

Orange Coast College

Recommendation: Develop joint use agreement to participate in lighting existing large soccer field in exchange for programming opportunities

Discussion: Construction of new soccer field on campus has begun, but is halted temporarily due to lack of funds. No lighting is planned due to lack of funds.

Costs: \$100,000.00

Lindbergh Elementary

Recommendation: Consider purchase or lease as a community center (1996 Master Plan)

Expand size of Lindbergh Park

Discussion: Site is surplus school property.

Costs: T.B.D.

Monte Vista / Back Bay School

Recommendation: Consider purchase or lease as a community center (1996 Master Plan)

Discussion: Site is surplus school property.

Costs: T.B.D.

Parson's School (Exhibit 5.2-2)

Recommendation: Develop existing field as a two-ball field, one soccer multipurpose facility

Discussion: Adding two ball fields could conceivably offer a three-field complex if the JV field at Estancia High School could also be used by baseball league.

Costs: \$250,000.00



1. Develop Existing Field as a Two-Ball Field, One Soccer Multi-Purpose Facility

Exhibit 5.2-2 Proposed Improvements – Parsons School

Sonora Elementary (Exhibit 5.2-3)

Recommendation: Develop 2 baseball fields on existing underused utility fields

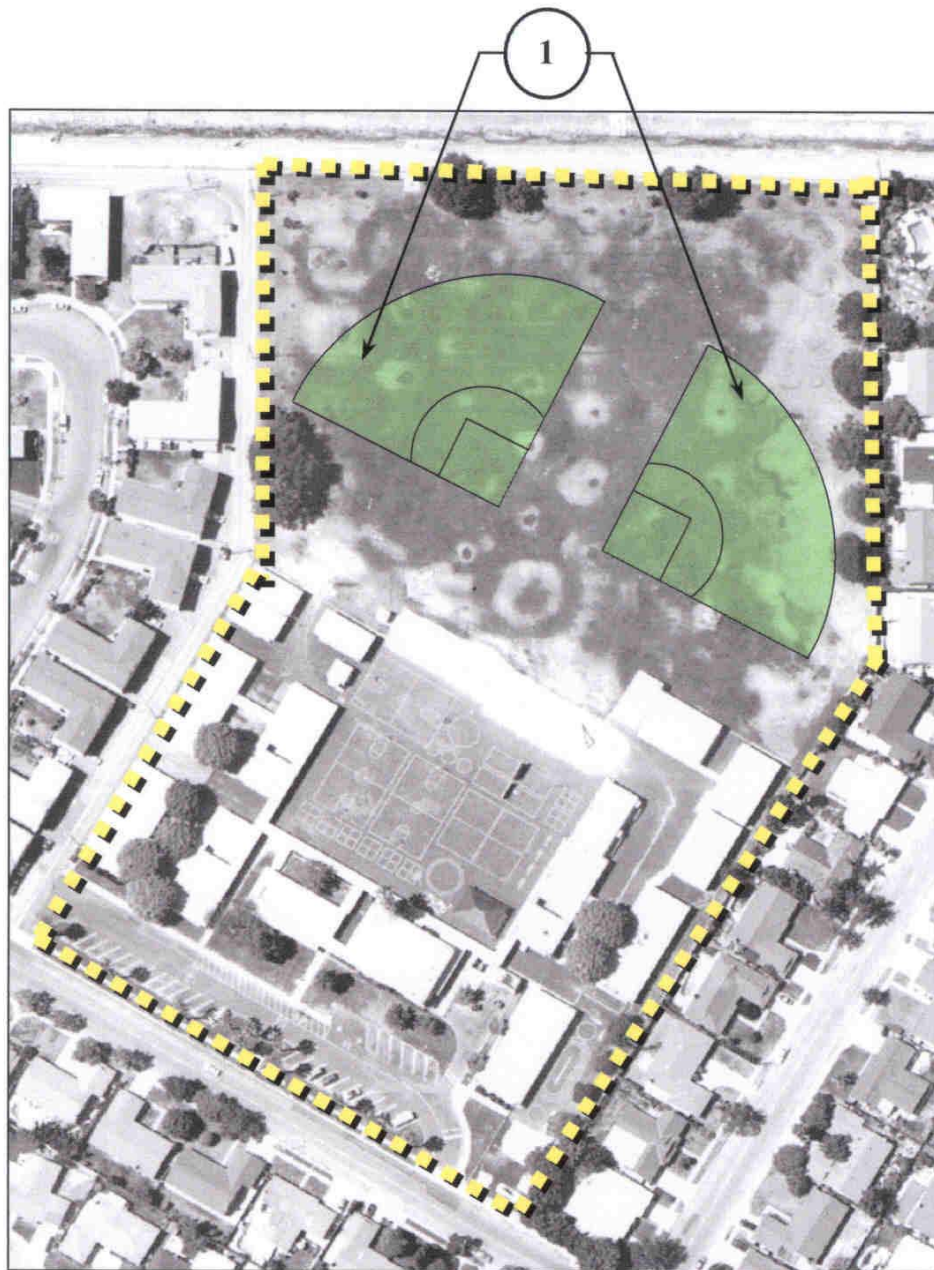
Costs: \$250,000.00

Whittier, Pomona, and Wilson Schools

Recommendation: Facilitate improvements that would allow these school sites to function as neighborhood park facilities

Discussion: These schools lie within neighborhood park service area gaps

Costs: T.B.D.



No Scale

1. Develop Two (2) Baseball Fields on Existing Underused Utility Fields

Exhibit 5.2-3 *Proposed Improvements – Sonora Elementary*

Vanguard University

Recommendation: Consider joint use of existing lighted softball field for adult use

Discussion: City staff indicates that existing field might be available for use during the time that TeWinkle Park is undergoing renovation. A longer term joint use agreement would allow for greater scheduling flexibility and would make more time available for girls softball on the smaller softball fields at TeWinkle Park

Costs: T.B.D

Section Six APPENDIX

- Recreation Needs Assessment Survey – July 2002
- Programs and Services Matrix
- Trends Analysis
- Chart by Characteristics and Issues
- Joint Use Agreement

**RECREATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY
COSTA MESA, CALIFORNIA**

JULY 2002

Prepared for:

The City of Costa Mesa

Prepared by:

Research Network Ltd.

30211 Avenida de las Banderas, Suite 110

Rancho Santa Margarita, California 92688

Telephone: (949) 888-3770

FAX: (949) 888-3771

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION/SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. RECREATION FACILITIES OR PROGRAM USAGE	3
Frequency of Facility Usage	3
Most Often Used Facility or Park	6
Frequency of Program Usage	7
Percent of Population Participating	10
Per Capita Participation	14
III. RECREATION BENEFITS AND NEEDS	16
Recreation Benefits	16
One Facility Respondents Want	17
Interest in Desired Facility Being Located Next to Home.....	18
Reasons for Opinion Regarding Facility Next to Home.....	19
One Program, Class or Activity Wanted	20
Potential Recreation Improvements.....	22
IV. RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHY	23
Household Description	23
Age Distribution of Population.....	24
Presence of Disabled Population	25
Tenure in Costa Mesa	25

I. INTRODUCTION

Research Network Ltd. was retained to design and implement a resident survey among current households of the City of Costa Mesa and its environs to assess their recreational needs and current recreation use patterns. Among the subject areas of interest were the park locations they regularly use, their specific participation rates for a variety of recreational activities, and their collective priorities for designing and developing new recreation programs or facilities.

A total of 300 interviews were conducted via telephone by professional interviewers during the March 2002 fielding of the survey using direct-entry computer technology. At the completion of the data collection, it was determined that four additional questions were to be added to the questionnaire. Thus, in June 2002, a second phase of fieldwork was launched to recontact as many of the original 300 respondents as possible to solicit their answers to the four additional inquiries. Of the initial 300 respondents, 161 provided responses to the additional four inquiries and an additional 41 new respondents were added to provide a total sample of 202 for the four added questions.

Telephone numbers were randomly selected from telephone prefixes known to penetrate residential locations in the City of Costa Mesa, a methodology which compensates for the incidence of unlisted telephone numbers. Such a methodology, however, may introduce telephone numbers to the sample of non-residential locations as well as residential locations not in Costa Mesa, since telephone prefixes do not respect jurisdictional boundaries. Therefore, within the design of the survey instrument, a series of screening questions was implemented to eliminate those contacts which did not constitute residents of the City of Costa Mesa and environs.

When contact was made with a respondent, the interviewer confirmed eligibility for participation in the survey based on two primary conditions: 1) was the home located within the City of Costa Mesa and, 2) was the respondent an adult residing in the home.

The sampling error for a sample size of 300 is $\pm 5.8\%$ at the 95% confidence level assuming a 50/50 answer distribution for a dual response question. This means that if we were to survey every household in Costa Mesa, we are confident that, 95% of the time, the results for a question (with two potential responses) would differ by less than ± 5.8 percentage points from the results derived from the sample.

The sampling error for a sample size of 200 is $\pm 7.1\%$ at the 95% confidence level assuming a 50/50 answer distribution for a dual response question. This means that if we were to survey every household in Costa Mesa, we are confident that, 95% of the time, the results for a question (with two potential responses) would differ by less than ± 7.1 percentage points from the results derived from the sample for the four additional questions.

It should be kept in mind that the margin of error may increase when subgroups of the full sample are being considered. This becomes important when comparing data for population subgroups based on categories such as age, presence of children, or income. For example, the 95% confidence interval for a subgroup of 100 respondents yields an error range of $\pm 10\%$. Results for subgroups are only highlighted when we have a high degree of confidence that the differences that distinguish a subgroup from the overall community are statistically reliable.

All interviews were edited by skilled supervisors of the field organization and 10% were validated for accuracy. The interviews were then computer-processed and tabulations between question answers and selected subgroup targets were made. All of the computer tabulations are found in the Appendix to this report.

This analysis is presented in five sections. Following this Introduction, Sections II through IV present a detailed analysis of the findings of each of the research subject areas. Section V, the Appendix, includes a map identifying the two zip code areas of Costa Mesa, a copy of the questionnaire utilized in the research, as well as a full set of the data cross tabulations.

II. RECREATION FACILITIES OR PROGRAMS USAGE

FREQUENCY OF RECREATION FACILITY OR PROGRAM USAGE

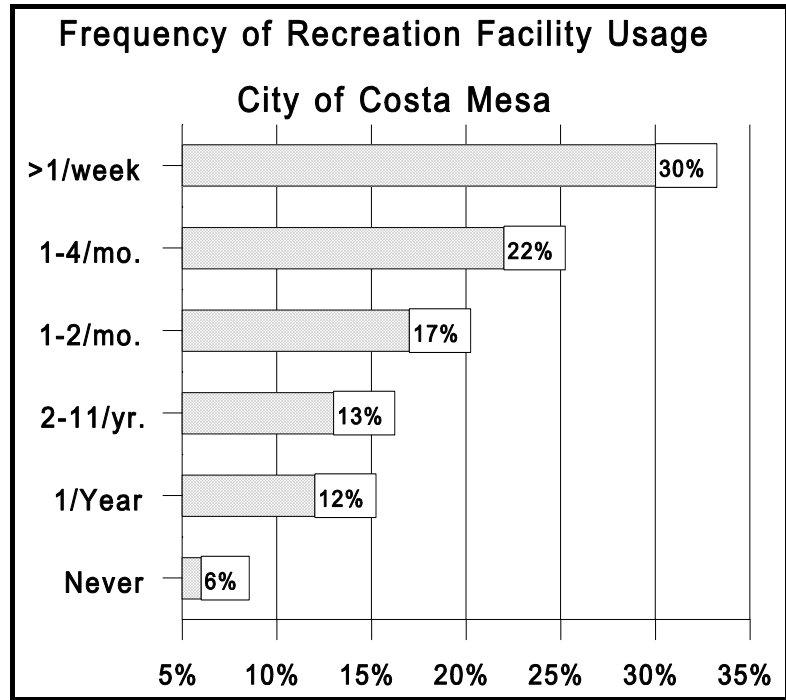
Frequency of Facility Usage (Appendix Table 10)

Parks and recreation facility usage characteristics were explored in a general framework based upon a question probing overall facility usage in or outside of Costa Mesa. The usage frequency of the total sample of respondents as well as those who reside in zip code 92626 (North) or zip code 92627 (South) is presented in the following text table. This table as well as Figure 1 on the following page illustrates that half (52%) of the sample of respondents described themselves as a "Frequent User" (patrons of facilities at least 3 times per month).

Frequency of Recreation Facility Usage in Past Year City of Costa Mesa			
	Total	92626 (N)	92627 (S)
More than once a week	30%	31%	30%
Once per week or 3 to 4 times per month	22%	22%	22%
"Frequent Users"	52%	53%	52%
Once or twice a month	17%	12%	20%
Several times per year	13%	14%	12%
"Moderate Users"	30%	26%	32%
Once a year	12%	14%	11%
No Use	6%	8%	5%
"Light/Non-Users"	18%	21%	16%
Note: May not sum due to rounding.			

An additional three of every ten residents polled (30%) were "Moderate Users" (patrons of facilities at least 2 to 24 times annually) of recreation facilities during the past year. The remainder (18%) was labeled "Light/Non Users" (patrons of facilities once per year and non-users).

The following text table compares these recreational facility usage responses from Costa Mesa residents to statistics derived from fifteen other California municipalities where similar work has been conducted by Research Network Ltd.



Frequency of Recreation Facility Usage Costa Mesa vs. Fifteen Selected California Municipalities				
	Costa Mesa	Fifteen Selected California Municipalities		
		Lowest Response	Highest Response	Median
Frequent Users	52%	26%	56%	37%
Never Use Parks	6%	7%	40%	14%

As the table illustrates, the residents polled in Costa Mesa identified themselves to more often be frequent users of parks (52% frequent users vs. 37% on average among other cities surveyed), having reported nearly the highest share of frequent users.

An examination of reported recreation use revealed the following statistically significant differences in the share of frequent users among examined subgroups of the total sample:

- < Households with children less than 18 years (66% frequent users vs. 47% among households without children).
- < Respondents reporting a head of household less than 46 years (59% frequent users among those less than 46 years vs. 40% frequent users among those 46+).

Six percent of households polled stated they did not use recreation facilities at all in the last year. Such non-users of parks were more likely to be found among:

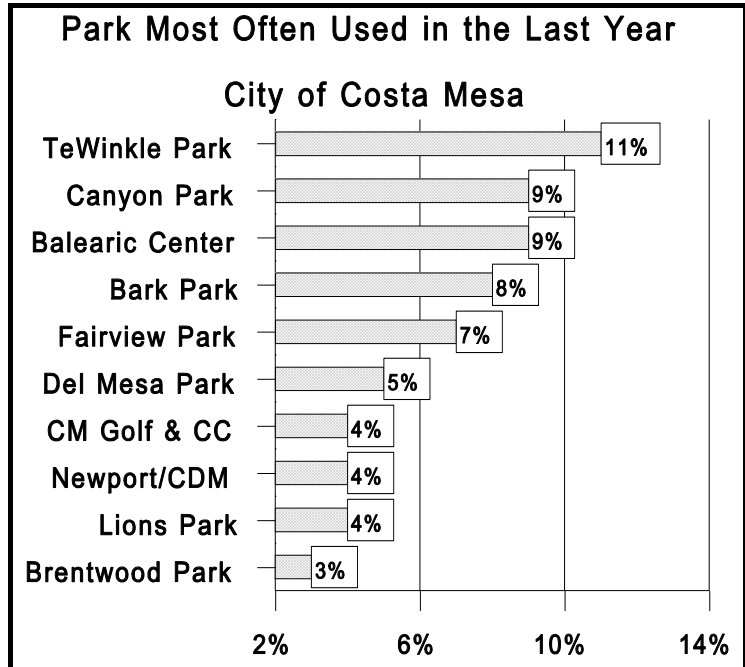
- < Households without children (8% non-users vs. 1% among those with children).
- < Respondents reporting a household head 46 years or older (16% non-users vs. 4% among those less than 46 years).

Why Use Parks So Seldom

For respondents to the prior question who reported having used parks or recreation facilities once in the past year or not at all, a probe was included to solicit their reasons for infrequent use. The answers receiving the greatest share of responses included *Do not need to use parks/facilities not of interest* (25%), *Facilities not conveniently located* (13%), or *Not convenient timing* (12%).

MOST OFTEN USED FACILITY OR PARK (*Appendix Table 12*)

Respondents were queried about the park or recreation facility that their household members most often used during the past year. As Figure 2 illustrates, parks most often cited by those polled included TeWinkle Park (11%), Canyon Park (9%), Balearic Center (9%), Bark Park (8%), Fairview Park (7%), Del Mesa Park (5%), Costa Mesa Golf & Country Club (4%), Newport/Corona del Mar (4%), Lions Park (4%) and Brentwood Park (3%). The remaining parks mentioned each garnered less than 3% of the responses received¹.



¹ Additional response categories garnering at least two mentions included, in order of greatest number of mentions, Mile Square Park, Marina View Park, Huntington Beach, Harper Park, Costa Mesa Jobs Center, Smallwood Park, OC Fair Grounds, Gisler Park, Wakeham Park, Civic Center, Downtown Center, Shiffer Park, Lindbergh Park, Pinkley Park, Paularino Park, Costa Mesa Tennis Club, Back Bay, Wimbledon Park, Heller Park, Estancia Park, Vista Park, Estancia High School, Mesa Verde Park, Tanager Park, Irvine, and Corporation Yard.

Because park use can be related to location, we further examined the survey responses for the two zip codes of the City (92626 or North Costa Mesa and 92627 or South Costa Mesa). It was noted that respondents living in the North subarea cited parks located within the same subarea 81% of the time and parks in the South subarea 12.6% of the time (the remainder, 6.3%, were parks outside Costa Mesa). Residents polled who live in South Costa Mesa identified most often using parks located in the South subarea less than half of the time (39.2%) and parks in the North subarea 44.4% of the time. Thus, the South subarea respondents were more likely (16.4%) to most often use a park outside the City. Examining parks usage by subgroups of respondents, the following distinctions were noted:

- < TeWinkle Park was more often cited by respondents reporting having children under 18 years (20% vs. 7% of those without children).

Frequency of Recreation Program Usage

Respondents were also queried regarding how often members of their household usually participate in organized recreation programs offered in or outside the City of Costa Mesa. Such programs were defined to include classes, organized sports, dance or other types of instruction. The distribution of recreation program usage frequency in the respondent households is presented in Figure 3 and in the text table and on the following page.

As Figure 3 and the text table reveal, "Frequent Users" (patrons of programs at least 3 times per month) comprised 29% of the entire sample of households polled. Frequent users were most often found among:

T respondents who reported having children under the age of 18 years (47% frequent users vs. 22% among households without children).

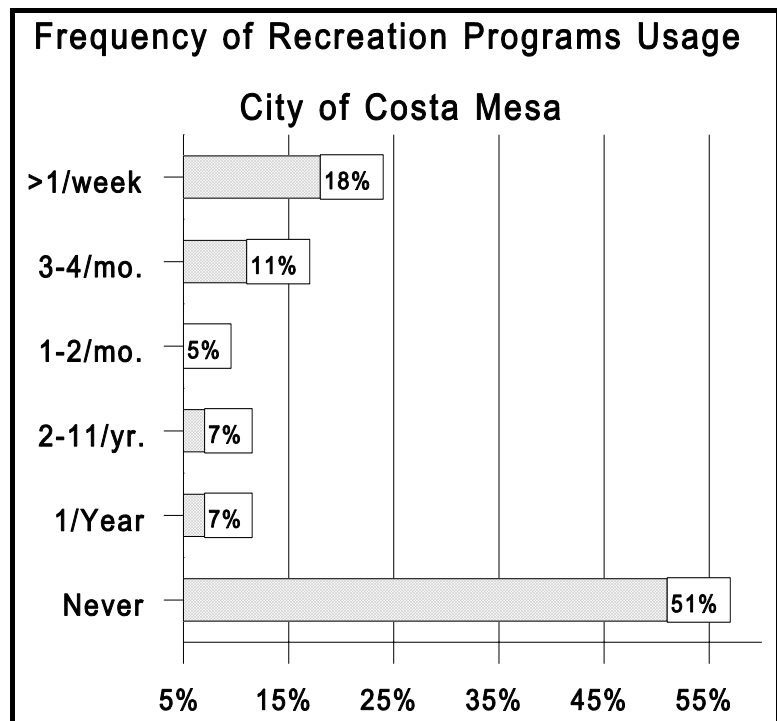
T those polled who identified a household head under 46 years (34% vs. 20% among households with a head over 45 years).

"Moderate Users" (patrons of programs 2 to 24 times annually) constituted an additional 12% of the households interviewed and the remainder (58%) was labeled "Light/Non Users" (patrons of programs once per year and non-users).

More than half of Costa Mesa residents polled (51%) reported not using the programs at all. Such non-users were more often found:

T in households without children less than 18 years (57% ANon Users@ vs. 35% among households with children).

T among respondents reporting the head of household aged 56 years or older (70% non-users vs. 47% among households with a head less than 56 years).



The following text table compares these recreational program usage responses from Costa Mesa residents to statistics derived from thirteen other California municipalities where similar work has been conducted by Research Network Ltd.

Frequency of Recreation Program Usage Costa Mesa vs. Thirteen Selected California Municipalities				
	Costa Mesa	Thirteen Selected California Municipalities		
		Lowest Response	Highest Response	Median
Frequent Users	29%	13%	26%	21%
Never Use Programs	51%	36%	82%	51%

As the table illustrates, the residents polled in Costa Mesa identified themselves to more often be frequent users of programs (29% frequent users vs. 21% on average among other cities surveyed), having reported the highest share of frequent users.

Why Use Parks and Recreation Programs So Seldom

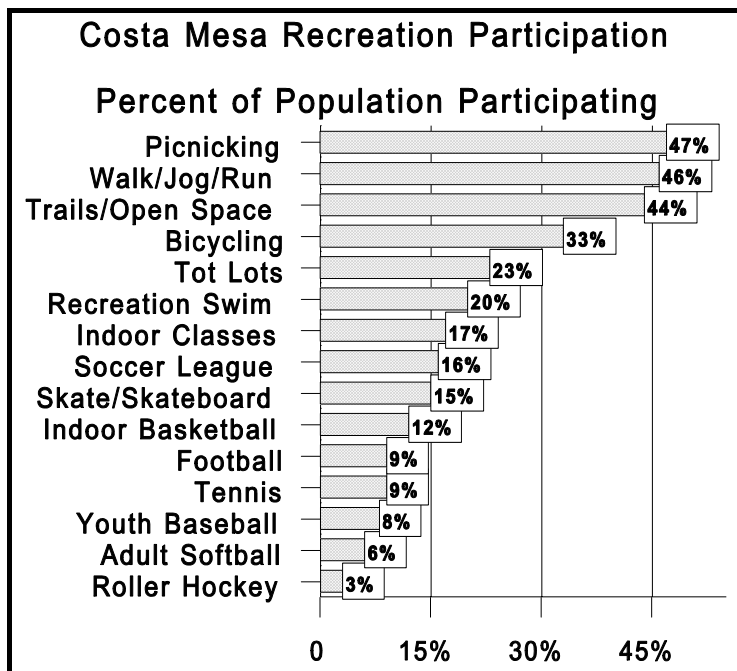
Among those polled who used parks and recreation programs once or less last year, a probe was offered asking what some of the reasons are for such scant usage. The most common responses included Anot convenient timing,@ Ano time,@ Ado not need to use programs/not of interest,@ or Aprograms not conveniently located.@

ACTIVITIES PARTICIPATION

The Costa Mesa resident survey solicited household members= behavior in performing an array of fifteen recreation activities. Each respondent was queried regarding whether any of the members of their household had conducted each activity during the past year. Further, they were asked to estimate how often in the past year each member engaged in the activity.

Percent of Population Participating

The activities in Figure 4 on the following page are ranked by the share of the population surveyed who reported participation in each activity. As Figure 4 reveals, the tested activities cited for being undertaken by the largest portion of Costa Mesa residents surveyed were Picnicking (47%), Walking-/Jogging/Running for Recreation or Exercise (46%), Passive Use of Nature Trails or Open Space (44%), Bicycling (33%), and Use of Play Equipment, Tot Lots (23%).



The remaining activities outlined in Figure 4 were reportedly conducted by less than one of every four residents. These activities included Swimming in Public Pools for Recreation, Exercise, or Lessons (20%), Indoor Lessons or Classes for Adults or Youth (17%), Organized Youth and Adult Soccer League Games (16%), Skateboarding and Rollerblading (15%), Organized Indoor Adult or Youth Basketball League Games (12%), Football (9%), Tennis (9%), Organized Youth Baseball League Games (8%), Organized Adult Softball League Games (6%), and Roller Hockey (3%).

It is relevant to note that the activity participation outlined in Figure 4 can be generally compared to similar data collected every five years by California State Parks. The most recent State Parks survey,

conducted in 1997, revealed the following participation rates among respondents to questions similar to those included in the Costa Mesa research:

Percent of Population Participating in Selected Recreation Activities California State Parks Survey, 1997 and City of Costa Mesa Resident Survey, 2002		
Recreation Activity	California State Parks, 1997	City of Costa Mesa, 2002
Walking (Recreational)*	85%	46%
Picnicking in Developed Sites	65%	47%
Swimming in Outdoor Pools*	48%	20%
Bicycling (on Paved Surface)*	43%	33%
Use of Play Equipment/Tot Lots	40%	23%
Softball and Baseball*	26%	14%
Basketball	18%	12%
Soccer	14%	16%

Source: *Public Opinions and Attitudes on Outdoor Recreation in California*, 1997, Research Network Ltd.
 * Costa Mesa Survey combined Walking/Jogging/Running; Softball and Baseball were two questions; Swimming was in Public Pools for Recreation.

The above table reveals the similarities and differences of the responses to the two surveys as well as some differences in survey approach and question design. Although not identical, the California State Parks survey, anticipated being conducted again this year, will provide ongoing guidance regarding recreation trends that can be valuable in understanding Costa Mesa resident recreating patterns.

Examining the activities tested with the greatest participation in Figure 4 by subgroups of respondents, it was noted that:

- T Picnicking was most often reported among respondents who identified a household head less than 56 years (40% vs. 19% among those more than 55 years).
- T Walking/Jogging/Running for Recreation or Fitness response rates were comparable among all subgroups of the sample surveyed.

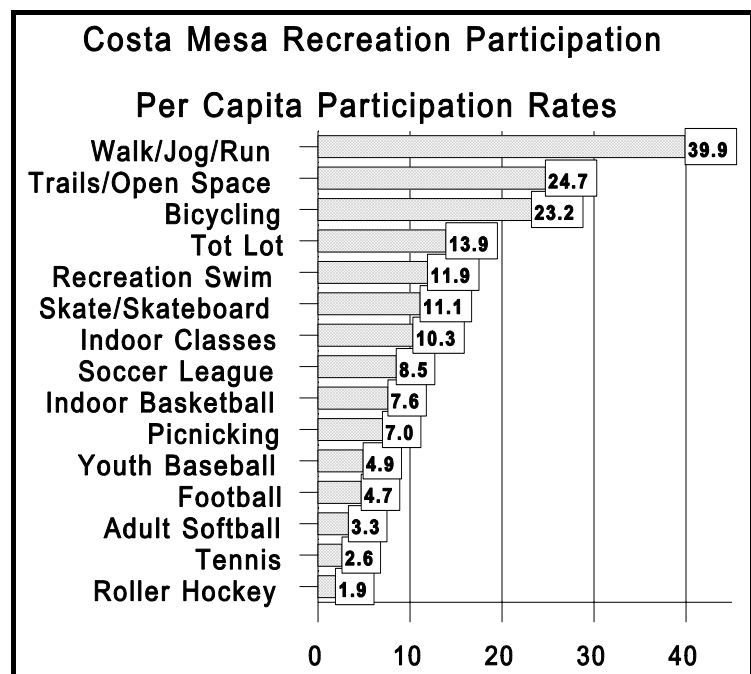
- T Passive Use of Trails or Open Space was more often reported among residents of zip code 92627 (48% vs. 38% among residents of zip code 92626), among those polled who reported a household head less than 36 years (54% vs. 38% among those with a head more than 35 years), and among residents reporting a household income of \$40,000 or more (50% vs. 34% among those polled with income less than \$40,000).
- T Bicycling was most often reported among respondents with a household head less than 46 years (40% vs. 24% of those with a head more than 45 years), those polled who cited fitness and health benefits to be most important in their recreation choices (40% biked vs. 27% of remaining respondents) and residents reporting a household income of \$40,000 or more (41% vs. 24% among those earning less than \$40,000).
- T Use of Play Equipment or Tot Lots was more often reported among those respondents who reported the household head's age to be less than 56 (20% vs. 9% of households with a head more than 55 years).
- T Swimming in public pools for recreation, exercise or lessons was most often cited among respondents reporting a household head less than 56 years (23% vs. 9% for those headed by a member more than 55 years).
- T Participation in Indoor Lessons or Classes for Adults or Youth response rates was comparable among all subgroups of the sample surveyed.

Per Capita Participation

In addition to the portion of the surveyed population participating in each activity, the survey compiled the frequency of usage for each activity **as well as** the number of members in each household who participated. Using these factors, a calculation was completed that yielded an average annual per capita participation rate for each activity. This calculation began with an assessment of the number of times an activity was conducted in a year (based on the frequency reported by each household member). This total participation amount was then divided by the total population resident in the households surveyed (including those members who did not participate in the activity). This calculation yields a per capita rate for the year that can then be applied to the total population to estimate the participation that occurs from the entire City population base today or in the future.

Figure 5 reports the per capita participation rate per year for the fifteen recreation activities tested in Costa Mesa. For example, each of the members of the respondent households represented in the Costa Mesa sample picnicked, on average, 7.0 times during the past year.

As Figure 5 depicts, the activities rising to the top of the list of per capita participation rates differ somewhat from the order described in Figure 4. For instance, while Picnicking was an activity conducted by the largest share of the surveyed population (47%), the rate of picnicking participation per capita (7.0) ranks tenth among the tested activities. These differences are explained by the fact that the per capita



rates accommodate frequency of participation, which is not measured in the household member activity percentages.

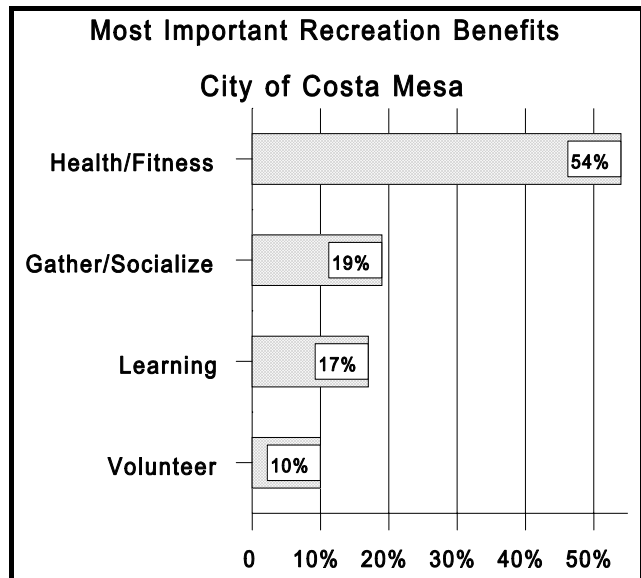
The purpose of these per capita participation rates is to provide a foundation for the assessment of demand for specific types of recreational facilities. As such, the ranking of these rates is not necessarily representative of the particular facility needs priority list that will evolve throughout the planning process since they do not accommodate supply and other aspects of ensuing analyses. Thus, the fact that a particular recreation activity may not rank highly on Figure 5 should not be construed to imply that such an activity has little importance in the community. Rather, the data collected from this survey must be viewed in the context of other valuable inputs to the process which include, but are not limited to, public workshops and questionnaires completed by community organizations.

III. RECREATION BENEFITS AND NEEDS

RECREATION BENEFITS

Residents surveyed were asked to identify which of the four pre-listed benefits they felt is most important when they or their household members seek recreation or leisure opportunities. The four benefit categories and the share of responses each received is presented in Figure 6.

As Figure 6 illustrates, more than half of residents polled (54%) stated that they seek physical fitness, health and well-being benefits from their recreation choices. An additional one in five respondents (19%) replied that opportunities to gather and socialize with others is the primary benefit they seek from recreation. Together, these two benefits were identified by 73% of



those polled. The benefit of learning opportunities for hobby, self-improvement or career development was a priority for 17% of the City=s responding residents while 10% cited benefiting from recreational opportunities to give back to the community through volunteer work.

Motivation to derive health and fitness benefits from recreating activities was most often reported by respondents with a household head 46 to 55 years (63% vs. 49% among those polled with a head more than 55 years and 51% among those with a head less than 46 years.) Households with a head more than 55 were also more likely to identify recreation as an opportunity to give back to the community through volunteer work (19% vs. 8% among remaining residents).

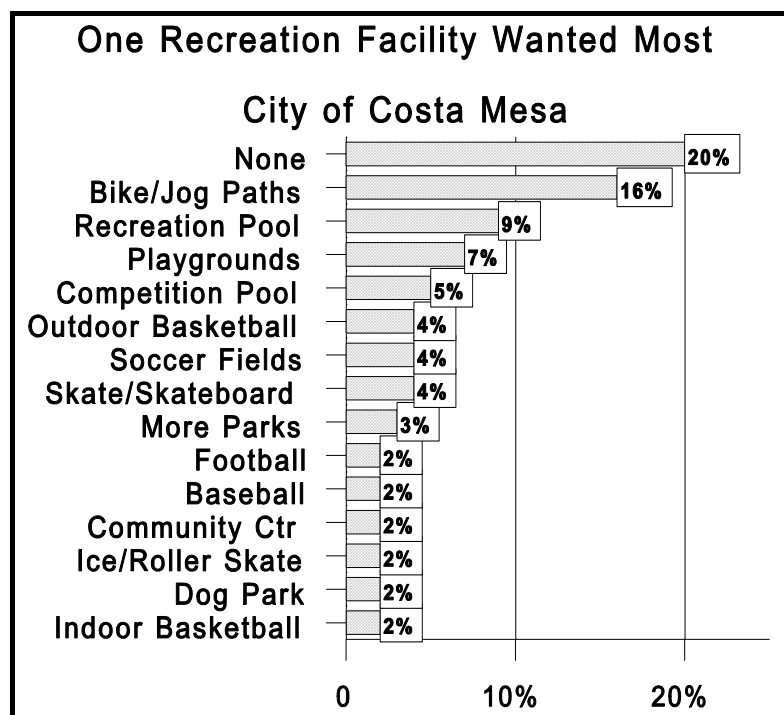
RECREATION FACILITY NEEDS

One Facility Respondents Want

Respondents were asked to volunteer *one* facility their household would MOST like to see added in the City. The top response results of this area of inquiry are presented in Figure 7.

The answers garnering the largest number of responses from Costa Mesa residents included a desire for no new or improved facilities (20%) and a desire for new or improved bicycling or jogging paths. The third largest volume of responses was recreational swimming pool (9%) followed by Playgrounds/Tot Lots at 7%. The fifth largest volume of responses was for a Public Pool for Competition (5%) followed by a tie between stated desires for -

Outdoor Basketball Courts, Soccer Fields, and a Skate/Skateboard Park (each with 4% response). The generic comment, More Parks, was volunteered by 3% of those polled while 2% of the respondents identified Football Fields, Baseball, Community Center, Indoor Ice or Roller Skating, Dog Park and Indoor Basketball Courts. The remaining responses each garnered less than 2% of the responses.²



² Responses receiving less than 2% and greater than one response included Gymnasium, Teen and Youth Club Facilities and Programs, Senior Facilities and Programs, Tennis Courts, Golf Course/Driving Range, Walking Trails, Nature Parks/Trails, Fitness Center, and More/Improved Sidewalks.

Interest in Desired Facility Being Located Next to Home (Appendix Table 34)

Respondents who identified a desired facility in the prior question were asked what their level of interest would be in having their desired facility located next to their home. Figure 8 illustrates the four possible answers and the share of responses for each.

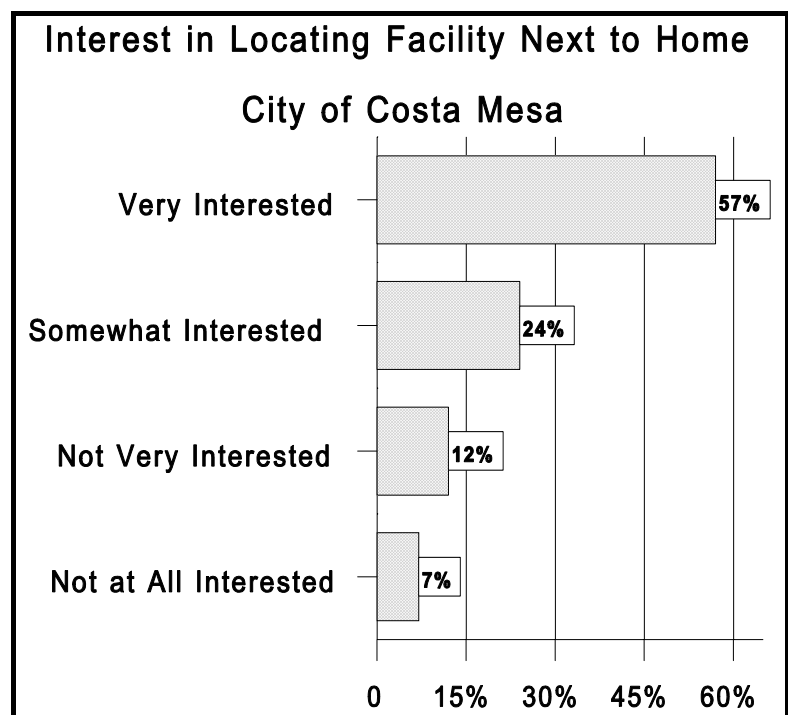
As Figure 8 reveals, more than half of the respondents (57%) stated they would be very interested in locating the new facility they desire adjacent their home. An additional one in four respondents (24%) said they would be somewhat interested. In aggregate, those positively disposed to locating a new recreation facility next to their home comprised 82% of the respondents. Approximately one in five respondents (19%) were negatively disposed to the proposal.

Subgroups of respondents who were more likely to be positively disposed to the proposal included:

T residents of zip code 92627 (61% very interested vs. 49% of those living in zip code 92626).

T households polled who reported having children under the age of 18 years (66% very interested vs. 53% among those without).

T respondents reporting a household head under 56 years (62% vs. 36% among households with a head over 55 years).



Reasons for Opinion RE: Facility Next to Home (Appendix Table 33)

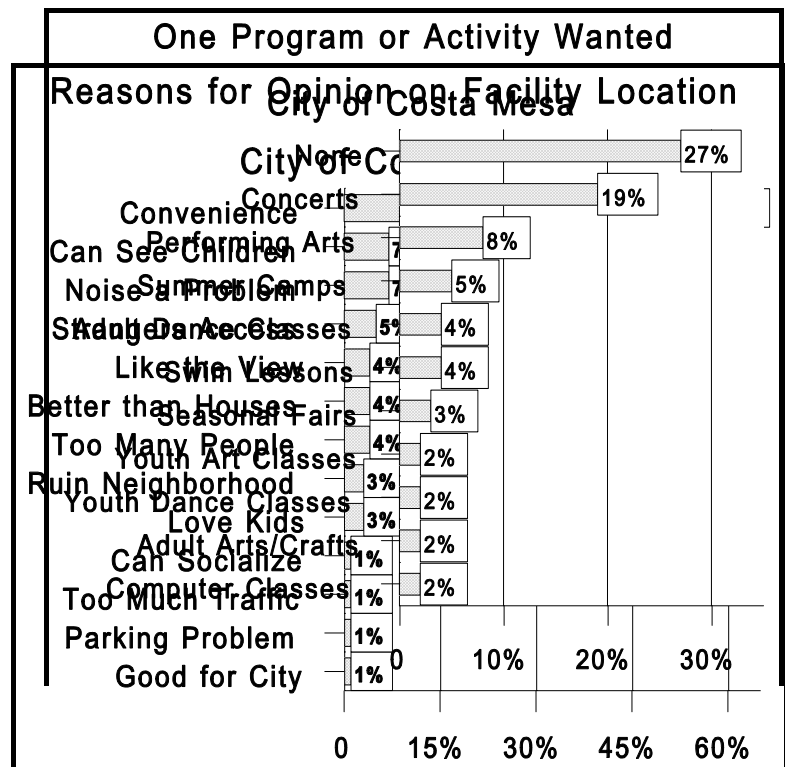
Respondents to the prior question were asked to provide a reason they were either interested or not in having the new facility they identified located next to their home. Responses received could be easily segregated into positive or negative reasons as indicated in Figure 9. Reasons for positive interest included Convenience/Can Walk to Park/Don't Need a Car (58%), Safety/Can Watch my Children Play There (7%), Like the View/Open Feel Next to my Home (4%), Better than Having More Houses There (4%), Love Kids/Good for Youth (3%), Opportunity to Socialize (1%), and Good for City/Community (1%). These positive reasons totaled 78% of the responses.

Reasons for a lack of interest in locating new facilities next to their home included Noise a Problem (7%), Safety/Concerned about Strangers Accessing my Home (5%), Too Many People a Problem (4%), Would Ruin my Neighborhood (3%), Too Much Traffic (1%), and Parking a Problem (1%). These negative reasons totaled 21% of the responses.

One Program, Class or Activity Wanted (Appendix Table 35)

Those polled were queried regarding what one program, class or activity their household would most like to see added in Costa Mesa. The answers garnering the largest volumes of responses are presented in Figure 10.

As Figure 10 illustrates, residents polled most often stated a desire for



no new programs (27%). The next largest increment of respondents expressed a desire for Concerts (19%) and an additional 8% identified Performing Arts/Entertainment. The next largest response category was Summer Youth Camps (5%). Tied at 4% were Dance Classes for Adults and Swimming Lessons. Holiday/Seasonal Fairs or Celebrations was cited by 3% of respondents. Tied with a response rate of 2% were volunteered answers that included Arts/Craft Classes for Youth, Dance Classes for Youth, Arts/Craft Classes for Adults, and Computer Classes.

All other response categories garnered less than 2% of the responses (but greater than one response) and included Yoga, Soccer, Exercise Classes for Youth, Racquetball, English Class, Skating, Day Care/After School Care, Golf, and Exercise Classes for Adults.

Examining the preferred new programs cited by those polled, we noted the following differences among subgroups of respondents:

Respondents Who Desire No New Programs

- T Residents describing themselves as White were more likely to have stated that they desire no new programs (31% vs. 13% among Hispanic respondents).
- T Those polled who reported a reported household income of \$75,000 or more (34% desired no new programs vs. 15% among those earning less than \$40,000).

Respondents Who Desire Concerts

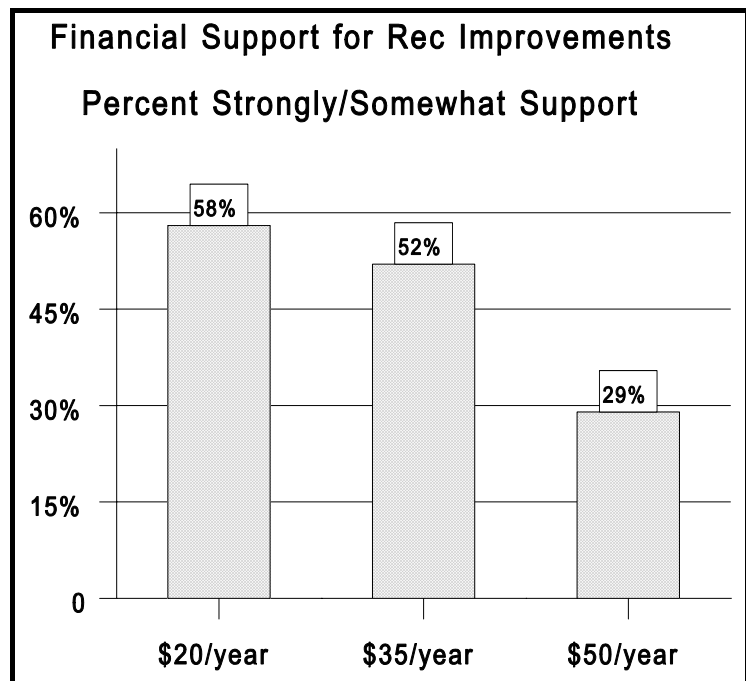
- T Respondents without children less than 18 years were most likely to volunteer Concerts as the one program their household would like to see added (22% vs. 11% among households with children).
- T Those polled with a household head in the 36 to 45 year age group were also most likely to seek Concerts (30% vs. 15% among heads over 45 and 17% among heads under 36).

Willingness to Provide Financial Support for Recreation Improvements

Those polled were queried regarding their willingness to support an annual financial contribution to provide funds for City recreation system improvements. All respondents were asked if they would support a contribution of \$35 per year. A second question was also posed to identify the flexibility of the contribution amount. Among those who stated they would *strongly* or *somewhat support* the \$35 amount, the second question asked for their willingness to support a \$50 amount. Similarly, among those who stated they would *probably not* or *definitely not support* a \$35 amount, the second question asked for their willingness to support a \$20 annual contribution. The levels of support for each of the three tested annual contributions are presented in Figure 11.

As Figure 11 illustrates, residents polled most often stated they would strongly or somewhat support the lowest annual figure (\$20) tested (58%). Conversely, 42% of those polled indicated they would probably not or definitely not support even the lowest tested amount. The next largest increment of respondents (more than half) expressed a willingness to support an annual contribution of \$35 (52%) and over one in five residents (29%) confirmed support for a \$50 yearly amount.

Examining those polled who were more likely to support an annual contribution for recreation improvements, we noted



the following differences among subgroups of respondents:

- T Support for an \$50 annual contribution was greatest among households polled with a head of household 36 to 45 years of age (40% support vs. 29% norm).
- T Support for an annual contribution was consistently lowest among households polled with a head of household 56 years or older. The share of these households willing to support the minimum \$20 annual contribution was 38% compared with a 63% support incidence among those polled with a household head 55 years or younger.
- T Support for an annual contribution was consistently lowest among households polled who also reported not using parks in the past year. The share of these households willing to support a \$20 annual contribution was 37% compared with a 68% support incidence among those polled who reported use of parks more than once a week on average during the past year.
- T Support for an annual contribution of \$35 or more was consistently highest among households polled with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more. The share of these households willing to support a \$35 annual contribution was 62% compared with a 49% support incidence among those polled earning less than \$75,000. The share of upper-income households willing to support a \$50 annual contribution was 41% compared with a 25% support level among those polled earning less than \$75,000.
- T No statistically significant differences were noted when examining respondents by zip code of residence, ethnicity, or presence of children under 18 years in the household.

Preferred Type of Financial Support for Recreation Improvements (*Appendix Table 43*)

Those polled were asked whether they preferred that the City explore a pay as you use system or a system of annual equal contribution that comes from every household in the City to provide funds for City recreation system improvements. The response categories (including volunteered responses) and response volumes for each are presented in Figure 12.

As Figure 12 illustrates, residents polled most often stated they prefer that the City explore a pay as you use system to fund recreation improvements (41%). Another one third of those polled expressed a preference that the City explore a system of annual equal contribution that comes from every household in the City (33%).

More than one in ten respondents volunteered the opinion that they dislike both funding options presented or they do not want to pay anything (13%). Further, 8% of the respondents stated the City should explore a combination of pay as you use and household assessment systems. Finally, 5% of those interviewed volunteered other individual responses.

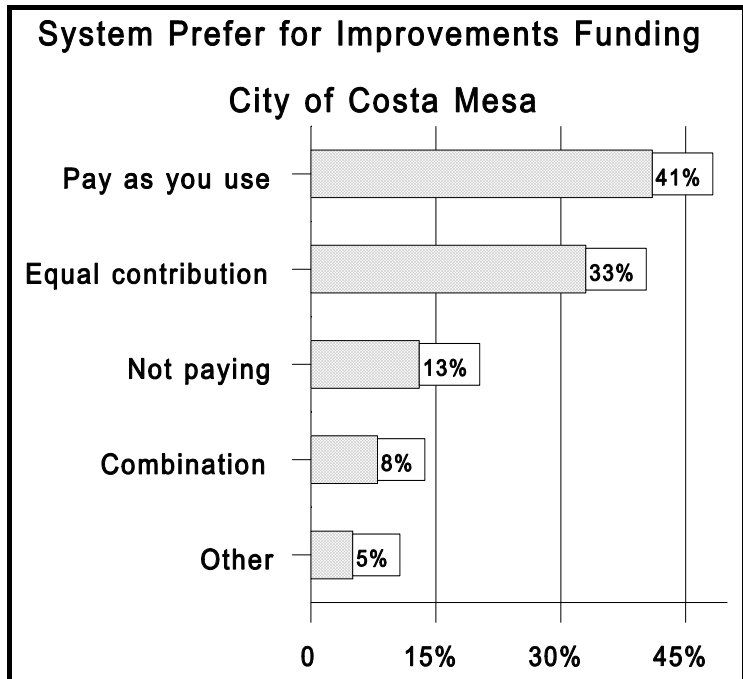
Examining the responses further, we noted the following differences among subgroups of respondents.

Respondents who preferred a pay as you use system were most often found among:

Those who also stated that they had not used parks facilities in the past year (44% vs. 32% among frequent users of parks),

Households without children under 18 years (41% vs. 32% among households with children),

Respondents reporting a household head in the 36 to 55 age group (51% vs. 28% among those with younger or older household heads).



T those polled who identified their ethnicity as Hispanic (47% vs. 37% among remaining respondents).

Respondents who preferred a system where every household contributes equally were most often found among:

T Households who also reported use of parks more than once a week on average (39% vs. 11% among those who reported no park use in the past year),

T Those polled who reported a household head under 36 years of age (42% vs. 24% of those with a head 36 years or older),

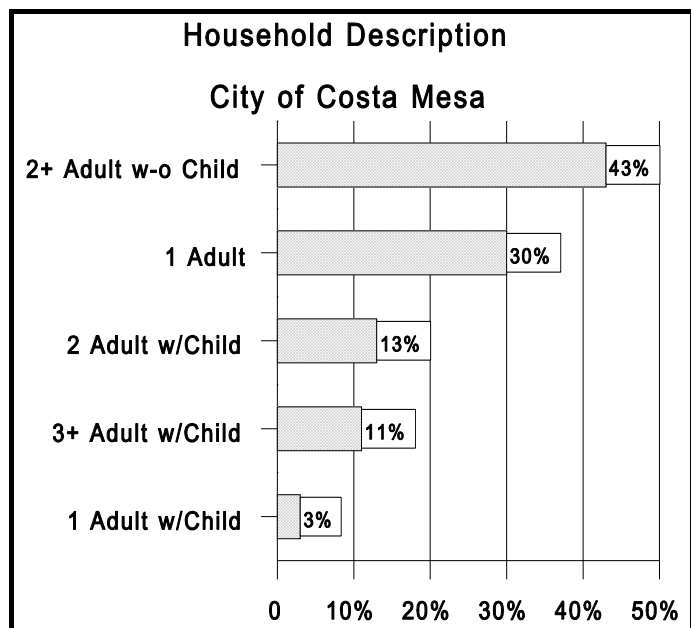
IV. RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHY

A collection of related demographic inquiries was also included in the survey of Costa Mesa residents.

Household Description (Appendix Table 8)

One of the most meaningful of the demographic characteristics is the household description. As Figure 13 illustrates, households in Costa Mesa are more than twice as likely to be those without children less than 18 years of age (73%) than those with

children less than 18 (27%). The most common household described contains two or more adults without children less than 18 years (43%) following by a one-adult household without children (30%). Among households *with* children less than 18 years, the most common types are those with two adults (13%) and those with three or more adults (11%). These current Survey findings are statistically consistent with the figures



available for the City from the 2000 Federal Census which revealed that 29% of the City households reported children less than 18 years and 71% were without children.

Households with children less than 18 years were more often reported by:

T respondents also citing a household head less than 46 years of age (37% vs. 13% among households with a head more than 45 years).

T respondents describing their ethnicity as Hispanic (42% vs. 26% among other respondents).

T those polled who also used parks frequently (35% vs. 5% among those who seldom or never use parks).

T those polled who used recreation programs frequently (44% vs. 18% among those who seldom or never use programs).

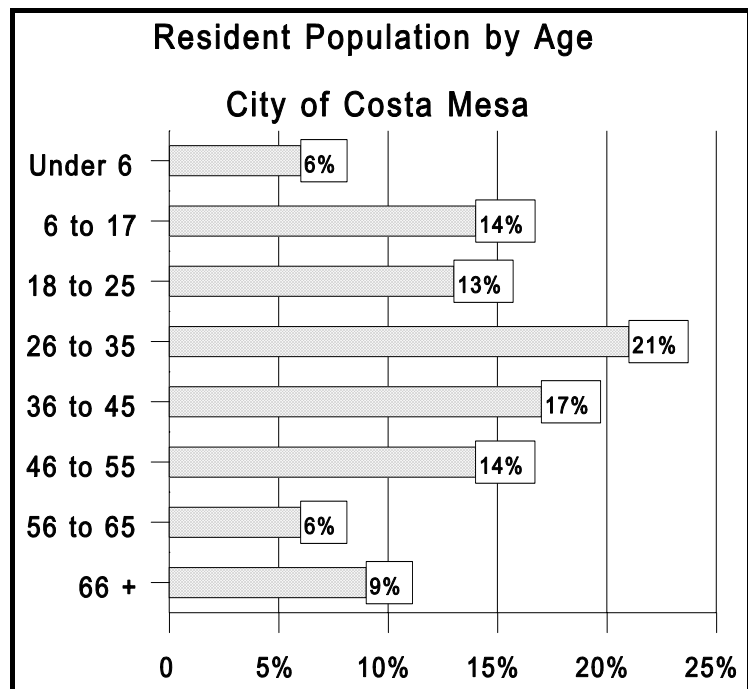
T respondents who stated they would be very interested in locating new recreation facilities near their home (31% vs. 6% of those not interested in a new facility near their home).

Age Distribution of Population

To identify the distribution of the City population by age, the survey compiled data on the age of all household members included in the survey. The results of this investigation are presented in Figure 14. As Figure 14 reveals, Costa Mesa residents more than 55 years comprise 15% of the population compared to 20% under the age of 18 years. This group of children less than 18 years is logically divided into the pre-school-age group (6%) and the school-age group (14%). This school-age group is most relevant to parks and recreation facility and program planning since it is this group who is targeted consumers of organized sports and other programs aimed at youth. It is noteworthy to realize that such youth consumers represent approximately one in seven residents of the City.

Presence of Disabled Population

Based upon an inquiry regarding household members with physical, mental or other health conditions that limit their abilities, 11% of respondents



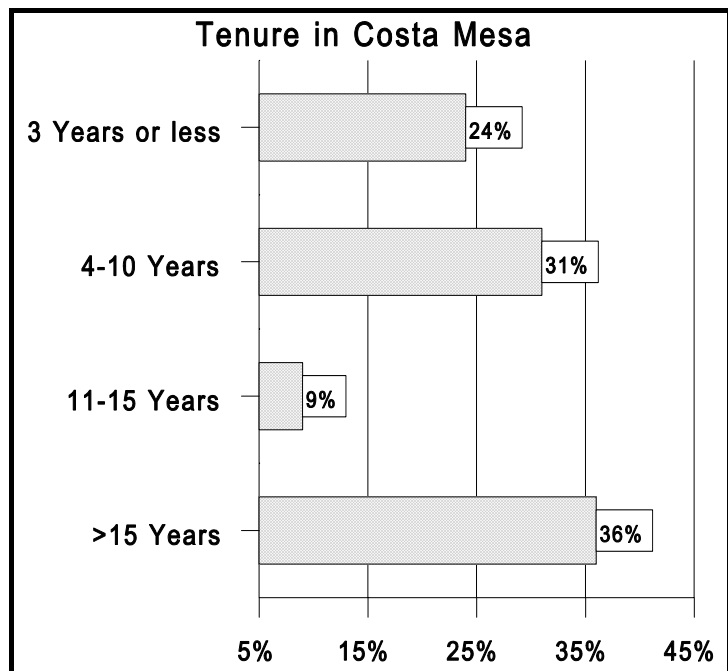
polled indicated the presence of such a member. The identification of such members increased with age, to a maximum of 18% among households with a head more than 55 years.

Tenure in Costa Mesa

Respondents were asked to state the number of years they have lived in the City of Costa Mesa. The response categories and volumes of answers received are displayed in Figure 15. As Figure 15 reveals, nearly one in four Costa Mesa households reported having lived in the City for three years or less. An additional one-third attested to City residency for four to ten years. The average tenure of those polled was 8.6 years, with significantly different median tenure figures reported from:

- T Households with children less than 18 years (9.5 years vs. 8.4 years for those without).
- T One-person households (6.8 years vs. 8.6 years for the total survey sample).
- T Respondents reporting a head of household more than 45 years of age (17.2 years among heads 46 to 55 years and 23.8 years for those more than 55).

The table on the following page presents the demography of those Costa Mesa residents polled in total compared with the 2000 Census data.



DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS RECREATION NEEDS SURVEY CITY OF COSTA MESA				
	2000	CURRENT SURVEY		
	CENSUS	TOTAL	92626	92627
Household Description:				
1 adult w-o children	28%	30%	22%	35%
2 or more adults w-o children	NA	43%	52%	37%
Subtotal Households w-o children	71%	73%	74%	71%
1 adult w/children	NA	3%	2%	4%
2 adults w/children	NA	13%	14%	13%
3 or more adults w/children	NA	11%	10%	11%
Subtotal Households w/children	29%	27%	26%	29%
Tenure in Costa Mesa				
3 years or less	NA	24%	24%	23%
4 to 10 years	NA	31%	31%	33%
11 to 15 years	NA	9%	7%	11%
Over 15 years	NA	36%	38%	33%
Median Tenure (years)	NA	8.6	9.0	8.3
Ethnicity				
White	71%	74%	72%	75%
Hispanic/Latino	18%	19%	18%	19%
Black/African American	1%	1%	3%	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6%	4%	6%	3%
Other	4%	2%	1%	3%
Household Size, Age, Income				
Mean Household Size (people per household)	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4
Median Age of Population (years)	32.0	33.0	34.0	32.3
Median Income (\$000)	NA	52.8	68.2	47.8

COSTA MESA PROGRAMS AND SERVICES – September 2002

PRESCHOOL 18 months - 5 years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility
Early Childhood Program (4 y/o)	\$110	9am-1pm	M/W/F	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	Balearic Comm Ctr
Early Childhood Program (3 y/o)	\$90	9am-1pm	T/Th	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	Balearic Comm Ctr
Parent & Me Ice Skating	\$73	Tu 1:30-2:00pm	8 weeks	W-00, SU-00, F-00, W-01	Ice Chalet
Ice Skating (w/o parent)	\$73	Tu 3:30-4:00pm	8 weeks	W-00, SU-00, F-00	Ice Chalet
Introduction to Ice Hockey	\$73	M 2:30-3:00pm	8 wks	W-00, SU-00, F-00, W-01	Ice Chalet
Successful Soccer (Beg./Inter.)	\$110	M 2:00-2:30pm.	10 wks	W-00	DTCC
Successful Little Athletes (Beg./Inter.)	\$110	M 1:00-1:30pm	10 wks	W-00	DTCC
Successful Little Athlete (Inter.)	\$110	M 1:30-2:00pm	10 wks	W-00	DTCC
Successful Little Athletes	\$110	W 12:00-12:30 pm	10 wks	F-01	DRC

PRESCHOOL 18 months - 5 years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility
Ballet	\$35, \$28, \$43	Sa 9:00-9:30am, 10:00-10:30 am	10 wks, 9 wks, 8 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	Betty's Performing Arts
Tap Dancing	\$35, \$28, \$43	Sa 8:30-9:00am, 9:30-10:00am	10 wks, 9 wks, 8 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	Betty's Performing Arts
Girls Gymnastics & Motor Development	\$110	W 1:15-2:00pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	DTCC
Coed Gymnastics & Motor Development(Beg./Inter 1)	\$123	Tu 2:50-3:45 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	DTCC

Regular Gynastic Instruction (Parent & Me)	\$70	Tu 10:30-11:25 am, Th 9:30-10:25 am, F 9:30-10:25 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, W-01	DTCC
Regular Gymnastic Instruction (Beg./Inter. 1)	\$70	Tu 8:30-9:25 a.m, Tu 11:30-12:25 pm, Th 8:30-9:25 am, Th 11:30-12:25 pm, Th 12:45-1:40pm, F 8:30-9:25 am, F 11:30-12:25 pm, F 9:30-10:25 am	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, W-01	DTCC
Regular Gymnastic Instruction (Inter.)	\$70	Th 10:30-11:25 am, F 10:30-11:25 am	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, W-01	DTCC

PRESCHOOL 18 months - 5 years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
Girls Regular Gynastic Instruction (Beg./Inter. 1)	\$70	Tu 12:45-1:40 pm, Th 8:30-9:25 am, F 12:45-1:40 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, W-01	DTCC	
Girls Regular Gynastic Instruction (Inter. 2)	\$70	Tu 9:30-10:25 am, Tu 1:45-2:40 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	DTCC	
Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Girlsonly) (Int 1)	\$60, \$90	Th 12:45-1:40 pm, F 8:30-9:25 am	8 wks, 12 wks	SU-01, F-01	DTCC, DRC	
Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Girlsonly) (Beg/Int 1)	\$84, \$60, \$90	Tu 12:45-1:40 pm, Th 8:30-9:25 am, F 12:45-1:40 pm, M 8:30-9:25 am, Sa 9:00-9:55 am	12 wks, 8 wks	SP-01, SU-01, F-01	DTCC, DRC	
Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Girlsonly) Int 2	84, \$70	Tu 9:30-10:25 am, Tu 1:45-2:40 pm	12 wks, 10 wks	SP-01, W-01	DTCC	
Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Girlsonly) (Int 1,2,3)	\$84, \$60	Th 2:45-3:40 pm, 3:45-4:40 pm, F 3:30-4:25pm	12 wks, 8 wks	SP-01, SU-01	DTCC	
Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Girlsonly) (Int 2 & 3)	\$60, \$90	Tu 9:30-10:25 am, Tu 1:45-2:40 pm	8 wks, 12 wks	SU-01, F-01	DTCC, DRC	

Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Coed) (Parent & Me)	\$84, \$60, \$90	Tu 10:30-11:25 am, Th 9:30-10:25 am, M 10:30-11:25 am, Th 10:30-11:25 am, F 10:30-11:25 am	12 wks, 8 wks	SP-01, SU-01, F-01	DTCC, DRC
Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Coed) (Beg/Int 1)	\$84, \$60, \$90	Tu 8:30-9:25 am, Tu 11:30-12:25 am, Th 11:30-12:25 am, F 8:30-9:25 am, F 9:30-10:25 am, F 11:30-12:25 am, M 9:30-10:25 am, M 11:30-12:25 am	12 wks, 8 wks	SP-01, SU-01, F-01	DTCC, DRC

PRESCHOOL 18 months - 5 years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility
Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Coed) (Int)	\$84	Th 10:30-11:25 am, F 10:30-11:25 am	12 wks	SP-01	DTCC
Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Boysonly) (Beg/Int)	\$84, \$60, \$90	Th 10:30-11:25am, Th 1:45-2:40 pm, Th 9:30-10:25 am	12 wks, 8 wks	SP-01, SU-01, F-01	DTCC, DRC
Individualized Approach Gymnastics (Beg 1 & 2) (Girlsonly) (4.5-6 yrs)	\$98, \$147	W 12:20-1:15 pm, W 12:30-1:25 pm	8 wks, 12 wks	SU-01, F-01	DRC
Parent & Me-Infant/Toddler Play (10 mos - 2 y/o)	\$54, \$49, \$27, \$16, \$48	W/F 9:30-10:30 am, Tu 9:30-10:30 am, Th 9:30-10:30 am	10 wks, 9 wks, 5 wks, 3 wks	SP-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	BCC
Parent & Me-Infant/Toddler Play (2-4 y/o)	\$54, \$18, \$27,	W/F 10:30-11:45 am, Tu/Th 10:30-11:45 am	10 wks, 9 wks, 5 wks, 3 wks	SP-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	BCC
Parent & Me French Playtime	\$106, \$266	M&W 10-11 am, 11-12 pm	4 wks, 10 wks	SU-01, F-01	French American Academic Center
Rhythm, Rhyme & Fun	\$48	F 10:00-10:50 am, F 11:00-11:50 am, F 9:30-10:20 am, F 10:30-11:20 am	8 wks	SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	NCC
Kraffy Easter Kids	\$16	W 10:00-11:30 am	2 wks	SP-00	NCC

Krafty Kids	32, \$22	W 10:00-11:00 am, W 10:00-10:50 am, W 11:00-11:50 am	6 wks, 4 wks	SP-00, SU-00, F-00, W-01	NCC
Ice Skating - Parent & Me	\$73	T 1:30-2:00 pm	8 wks	W-00, SU-00, F-00, W-01	Ice Chalet

PRESCHOOL 18 months - 5 years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
Ice Skating Parent & Me (w/o parent)	\$73	Tu 3:30-4:00 pm	8 wks	W-00, SU-00, F-00, W-01	Ice Chalet	
Mini Hawk	\$33, \$88, \$97	W 3:00-4:00 pm, M-F 9 am- 12:00 pm	5 wks, 1 wk	SP-00, SU-00, SU-01	BCC	
Successful Little Athletes	\$110	W 1:15-1:45 pm	10 wks	SP-00	DTCC	
Pre-Summer Swim lessons-level 1	3.00 per swim	10:00/10:30/11:00 /11:30 am	2 wks	SP-00, SP-01	Community Center Pool	
Swim Lessons	\$18 p/person-M/WF, \$12 p/person-Tu/Th	3:00 pm, 3:30 pm, 4:00pm, 4:30 pm	ongoing	F-01	DRC	
Music, Mommy, Daddy & Me	\$130	Th 12:10-12:50 pm, Sa 9:50-10:30 am, Tu 12:10-12:50 pm, Sa 9:00-9:40 am, W 12:10-12:50 pm, Sa 10:45-11:25 am	10 wks	SU-00	Pacific School of Music & the ARTS	
Music Makers	\$135	M 12:10-12:50 pm, Sa 12:00-12:40 pm	10 wks	SU-00	Pacific School of Music & the ARTS	
Fairytale Theatre	\$135	Sa 11:45-12:25 pm	10 wks	SU-00	Pacific School of Music & the ARTS	
Keyboard 1	\$165	Th 4:45-5:25 pm, Sa 9:00-9:40 am	10 wks	SU-00	Pacific School of Music & the ARTS	
Keyboard 2	\$190	M 4:30-5:25 pm, Sa 11:00 am-12 pm	10 wks	SU-00	Pacific School of Music & the	

					ARTS	
Krafty Holiday Kids	\$16.00	W 10:00-11:00am	2 wks	F-00	NCC	
Early Childhood Program	\$110, \$90	M/W/F 9 am- 1 pm, Tu/Th 9 am-1 pm	Ongoing	SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	BCC	

PRESCHOOL 18 months - 5 years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
Ice Skating	\$73	Tu, 4:00-4:30pm.	8 weeks	W-00, SU-00, F-00	Ice Chalet	
Introduction to Ice Hockey	\$73	M 3:00-3:30pm	8 weeks	W-00, SU-00, F-00, W-01	Ice Chalet	
Youth Basketball	Free	-	-	W-00, W-01	Balearic Center	
Youth Flag Football	Free	Sa	8 wks	SU-01, F-01	BCC	
Playground Programs	Free	M-F 2:30pm-5:30pm, 2:00-5:00 pm	weekly	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, F-01, W-01	Adams, California, College Park, Dvis, Kaiser, Killybrooke, Paularino, Pomona, Sonora, Victoria, Whittier, and Wilson Schools	
Successful Soccer (Beg/Inter.)	\$110	M 2:00-2:30pm.	10 wks	W-00	Downtown Community Center	
Karate - beginning	\$50, \$65	Tu 3:30-5:00pm	10 weeks, 13 weeks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	Balearic Center	
Karate - intermediate	\$50, \$65	Tu 5:00-6:45pm	10 weeks, 13 weeks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	Balearic Center	

Karate - beginning	\$50, \$65	Tu 3:30-5:00pm	10 weeks, 13 weeks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	Balearic Center	
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ELEMENTARY 5-12 years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
Karate-unlimited attendance	\$85, \$110	Tu/Th, 3:30-6:45pm	10 weeks, 13 weeks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	Balearic Center	
Successful Little Athletes (Inter.)	\$110	M, 1:30-2:00pm	10 wks	W-00	DTCC	
Successful Little Athletes (Beg./Inter)	\$110	W, 2:00-2:30pm.	10 wks	W-00	DTCC	
Ballet (5+)	\$55, \$50, \$28, \$63, \$44	Sa 11:15-12:00, Sa 10:30-11:15 am	10 wks, 9 wks, 8 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	Betty's Performing Arts	
Tap Dancing	\$55, \$50, \$44, \$63	Sa 10:30-11:15am, Sa 11:15-12 noon	10 wks, 9 wks, 8 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	Betty's Performing Arts	
Gymnastics & Motor Development (Inter. 2,3,4)	\$123	Tu 2:45-3:40pm, Tu 5:35-6:30pm, F 1:45-2:40 pm, F 2:45-3:40pm, F 6:15-7:10pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00		
Girls Gymnastics & Motor Development	\$110	W 1:15-2:00pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	DTCC	
Coed Gymnastics & Motor Development (Beg./Inter 1)	\$123	Tu 2:50-3:45 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	DTCC	
Children's Chorus	\$190	W 4:30-5:25 pm	10 wks	SU-00	Pacific School of Music & the ARTS	
Fairytale Theatre	\$135	Sa 11:45-12:25 pm	10 wks	SU-00	Pacific School of Music & the ARTS	

ELEMENTARY 5-12 years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
Gymnastics & Motor Development	\$123	Tu 3:45-4:40pm, 4:40-5:35pm, Th 3:45-4:40pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	DTCC	
Girls Gymnastics & Motor Development (Beg./Inter 1)	\$123	Tu 3:45-4:40 pm, W 5:35-6:30 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	DTCC	
Girls Gymnastics & Motor Development (Beg./Inter 1 & 2)	\$123	Tu 5:35-6:30 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	DTCC	
Girls Gymnastics & Motor Development (Inter 2&3)	\$123	W 3:45-4:40 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	DTCC	
Girls Gymnastics & Motor Development (Inter 3&4)	\$123	Tu 4:40-5:35 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	DTCC	
Girls Gymnastics & Motor Development (Inter 3&4)	\$123	W 4:40-5:35 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	DTCC	
Regular Gymnastic Instruction (Inter.)	\$70	Th 10:30-11:25 am, F 10:30-11:25 am	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, W-01	DTCC	
Boys Regular Gymnastic Instruction (Beg./Inter.1)	\$70	Th 1:45-2:40 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, W-01	DTCC	
Girls Regular Gymnastic Instruction (Beg./Inter. 1)	\$70	Tu 12:45-1:40 pm, Th 8:30-9:25 am, F 12:45-1:40 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, W-01	DTCC	
Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Girls only) (Beg/Int 1)	\$84, \$60, \$90	Tu 12:45-1:40 pm, Th 8:30-9:25 am, F 12:45-1:40 pm, M 8:30-9:25, Sa 9:00-9:55 am	12 wks, 8 wks	SP-01, SU-01, F-01	DTCC, DRC	

ELEMENTARY 5-12 years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Girls only) (Int 1,2,3)	\$84, \$60, \$90, \$70	Th 2:45-3:40 pm, 3:45-4:40 pm, F 3:30-4:25pm, F 3:40-4:35 pm	12 wks, 8 wks, 10 wks	SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	DTCC, DRC	
Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Girls only) (Int 4 & 5)	84, \$70	Th 4:40-5:35 pm	12 wks	SP-01	DTCC	
Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Girls only) (Int 3 & 4) (6-12 yrs)	\$84, \$60, \$90	F 4:25-5:20 pm, Th 4:40-5:35 pm	12 wks, 8 wks	SP-01, SU-01, F-01	DTCC, DRC	
Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Girls only) (Int 5)	\$84, \$60, \$135	Th 5:35-6:30 pm, F 5:20-6:15 pm, Th 5:35-7:00 pm, F 6:25-7:50 pm	12 wks, 8 wks	SP-01, SU-01, F-01	DTCC, DRC	
Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Coed) (Int)	\$84	Th 10:30-11:25 am, F 10:30-11:25 am	12 wks	SP-01	DTCC	
Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Boys only) (Beg/Int 1)	\$84, \$60, \$90	Th 10:30-11:25am, Th 1:45-2:40 pm, Th 9:30-10:25 am	12 wks, 8 wks	SP-01, SU-01, F-01	DTCC, DRC	
Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Girls only) (Int 2 & 3)	\$60, \$90	Tu 9:30-10:25 am, Tu 1:45-2:40 pm	8 Wks, 12 wks	SU-01, F-01	DTCC, DRC	
Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Girls only) (Beg/Int) (6-8 yrs)	\$90	W 3:45-4:40 pm, W 5:35-6:30 pm	12 wks	F-01	DRC	
Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Girls only) (Beg 2/Int 1 & 2)	\$90	Sa 10:50-11:45 am	12 wks	F-01	DRC	
Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Girls only) (Beg/Int) (8-12 yrs)	\$90	W 4:40-5:35 pm, Sa 9:55-10:50 am	12 wks	F-01	DRC	
Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Girls only) (Int 3 & 4) (8-18 yrs)	\$90	F 6:25-7:50 pm	12 wks	F-01	DRC	

ELEMENTARY 5-12 years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
Girls Regular Gymnastic Instruction (Inter. 2)	\$70	Tu 9:30-10:25 am, Tu 1:45-2:40 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	DTCC	

Girls Regular Gymnastic Instruction (Beg./Inter. 1)	\$70	M 2:50-3:45 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	DTCC	
Girls Regular Gymnastic Instruction (Inter. 1,2,3)	\$70	Th 2:45-3:40 pm, F 3:30-4:25 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	DTCC	
Girls Regular Gymnastic Instruction (Inter. 1,2)	\$70	W 2:50-3:45 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	DTCC	
Girls Regular Gymnastic Instruction (Inter. 2, 3 & 4)	\$70	M 4:40-5:35 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	DTCC	
Girls Regular Gymnastic Instruction (Beg/Inter. 1 & 2)	\$70	M 3:45-4:40 pm, M 5:35-6:30 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	DTCC	
Girls Regular Gymnastic Instruction (Inter. 4 & 5)	\$70	Th 4:40-5:35 pm, F 5:20-6:15 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, W-01	DTCC	
Girls Regular Gymnastic Instruction (Beg./Inter. 1)	\$70	Th 3:45-4:40 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	DTCC	
Girls Regular Gymnastic Instruction (Inter. 3 & 4)	\$70	F 4:25-5:20 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, W-01	DTCC	
Girls Regular Gymnastic Instruction (Inter. 5)	\$70	F 4:25-5:20 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, W-01	DTCC	

ELEMENTARY 5-12 years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
Canine Games Agility Course (8+ yrs)	\$46	F 6:00-7:00 pm, F 7:00-8:00 pm, F 8:00-9:00 pm	8 wks	W-00, SP-00, SP-01, SU-01, W-01	Lakeview Senior Center	
Summer 2000 Day Camp	\$95	M-F 7:00 am - 6:00 pm	9 wks	SP-00	BCC	
Art Camp	\$64	MWF	1 wk, 2 wks	SP-00	NCC	
Kraffy Easter Kids	\$16	W 10:00-11:30 am	2 wks	SP-00, W-01	NCC	
Winter "Camp Costa Mesa"	-	M-F 7:00 am - 6:00 pm	2 wks	F-01	BCC	
Kraffy Kids	\$32, \$22, \$42	W 10:00-11:00 am, W 10:00-10:50 am, W 11:00-11:50 am	6 wks, 4 wks, 7 wks	SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01	NCC	

Electrical Keyboard	\$52, \$65, \$59, \$73	F 5:00-5:45 pm	8 wks, 10 wks	SP-00, SU- 00, F-00, SP-01, SU- 01, F-01, W- 01	Betty's Performing Arts	
Cartooning	\$28	Sa 3:15-4:15 pm	5 wks	SP-00	Betty's Performing Arts	
Kids in the Kitchen	\$30, \$24, \$42	M 3:30-4:20 pm, M 10:00-10:50 am, Tu 3:30-4:20 pm	5 wks, 4 wks, 7 wks	SP-00, SU- 00, F-00, SP-01, F-01	NCC	
Introduction to Ice Hockey	\$73	M 3:00-3:30 pm	8 wks	SP-00, SU- 00, F-00, W- 01	Ice Chalet	
Ice Skating	\$73	Tu 4:00-4:30 pm	8 wks	SP-00, SU- 00, F-00, W- 01	Ice Chalet	
Mini Hawk	33, 88	W 3:00-4:00 pm, M-F 9 am- 12:00 pm	5 wks, 1 wk	SP-00, SU- 00	BCC	

ELEMENTARY 5-12 years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
Clay'nPlay Sculpture for Kids	\$50, \$40	W 3:30-4:30 pm, F 3:30-4:30 pm, F 11:00-12:00 pm, Sa 11:00-12:00 pm	5 wks, 4 wks	SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU- 01, F-01, W- 01	NCC	
Clay'nPaint Sculpture	\$50	F 11:00-12:00 pm, Sa 12:00-1:00 pm, Tu 3:30-4:30 pm	4 wks	SU-01, W-01	NCC	
Keyboard 2	\$190	M 4:30-5:25 pm, Sa 11:00 am-12 pm	10 wks	SU-00	Pacific School of Music & the ARTS	
Keyboard 3	\$190	W 5:30-6:25 pm	10 wks	SU-00	Pacific School of Music & the ARTS	
Manners at Noon (Etiquette classes)	\$60	M-Th 12:10-1:00 pm	1 wk	SU-00	Pacific School of Music & the ARTS	
Specialty Camps/Arts & Science	\$125	M-F 1-4:15 pm	1 wk	SU-00	Pacific School of Music & the ARTS	

Extended Specialty Camp	180	M-F 7am - 6 pm	1 wk	SU-00	BCC	
Specialty Camps/Arts & Science	265	1-4:15 pm	2 wks	SU-00	Pacific School of Music & the ARTS	
Extended Full-Day Option Specialty Camp	375	7 am - 6 pm	2 wks	SU-00	BCC	
Specialty Camps/Arts & Science	\$265	1-4:15 pm	2 wks	SU-00	Pacific School of Music & the ARTS	
Extended Full-Day Option Specialty Camp	\$375	7 am - 6 pm	2 wks	SU-00	BCC	
Mega Madness Camp	\$115	9:00 am-12:00 pm	1 wk	SU-00	BCC	
Extended Full-Day Option	\$170	7 am - 6 pm	1 wk	SU-00	BCC	
Radical Rocket Camp	\$115	M-F 9 am - 12:00 pm	1 wk	SU-00	BCC	
Extended Full-Day Option	\$170	M-F 7am - 6 pm	1 wk	SU-00	BCC	
Crazy Chemistry & Detective Camp	\$115	M-F 9 am - 12:00 pm	1 wk	SU-00	BCC	
Extended Full-Day Option	\$170	M-F 7am - 6 pm	1 wk	SU-00	BCC	

ELEMENTARY 5-12 years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
Soccer	\$97, \$106	M-F 9:00 am - 3:00 pm	1 wk	SU-00, SU-01	BCC	
Flag Football	\$88, \$97	M-F 9:00 am-12:00 pm	1 wk	SU-00, SU-01	TeWinkle, BCC	
Roller Hockey	\$88.00	M-F 9:00 am-12:00 pm	1 wk	SU-00	BCC	
Youth Football	Free	2-3 times per week	Sept-November	F-00	TeWinkle	
Junior Golf Program	\$50	Tu 5:30-6:30 pm	4 wks	SU-01, F-01	Costa Mesa Golf Course	
Kids Night Out (Parents Night Off)	TBD	Fridays	TBD	SU-00, SU-01, F-01	BCC	
Junior Tennis Camp	\$80.00	M-Th 8:30-10:30 am, M-Th 9:00-11:00 am, M-Th 11:00-1:00 pm	1 wk	SU-00, SU-01	Costa Mesa Tennis Center	
Krafty Holiday Kids	\$16, \$18	W 10:00-11:00am, W 10:00-11:30 am	2 wks	F-00, F-01	NCC	

Individualized Approach Gymnastics (Int 2 & 3) (Girls only) (5-8 yrs)	\$135, \$148, \$98, \$147, \$123	M 3:00-3:55 pm, Tu 2:45-3:40 pm, Tu 5:35-6:30 pm, F 1:45-2:40 pm, F 2:45-3:40 pm, F 6:15-7:10pm, M 5:45-6:40 pm, Tu 2:50-3:45 pm, F 5:30-6:25 pm, M 3:15-4:10 pm, Tu 3:45-4:40 pm	11 wks, 12 wks, 8 wks, 10 wks	SP-01, SU- 01, F-01, W- 01	DTCC, DRC
Individualized Approach Gymnastics (Int 3 & 4) (Girls only) (6-8 yrs)	\$135, \$148, \$98, \$147, \$123	M 4:50-5:45, M 5:05-6:00 pm, M 6:00-6:55 pm, Tu 5:35-6:30 pm, F 2:45-3:40 pm	11 wks, 12 wks, 8 wks, 10 wks	SP-01, SU- 01, F-01, W- 01	DTCC, DRC

ELEMENTARY 5-12 years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
Individualized Approach Gymnastics (Beg 1 & 2) (Girls only) (5-8 yrs)	\$123, \$135, \$98, \$147	M 2:45-3:40, Tu 2:50-3:45, Tu 3:45- 4:40, M 12:30-1:25 pm, W 10:30-11:25 am, W 2:15-3:10 pm, M 2:50-3:45, W 1:25-2:20 pm, W 1:30-2:25	10 wks, 11 wks, 8 wks, 12 wks	SP-01, SU- 01, F-01, W- 01	DTCC, DRC	
Individualized Approach Gymnastics (Beg 1 & 2) (Girls only) (6-10 yrs)	147, \$123	Tu 3:35-4:40 pm, M 5:35-6:30 pm, W 2:50-3:45 pm	12 wks, 10 wks	F-01, W-01	DTCC, DRC	
Individualized Approach Gymnastics (Beg 2 & Int 1 & 2) (Girls only) (6-10 yrs)	\$123, \$135, \$98, \$147	M 4:35-5:30 pm, W 2:25-3:20 pm, M 1:25-2:20 pm, M 3:45-4:40 pm	10 wks, 11 wks, 8 wks, 12 wks	SP-01, SU- 01, F-01	DTCC, DRC	
Individualized Approach Gymnastics (Int 1 & 2) (Girls only) (6-10 yrs)	\$123, \$135, \$98, \$147	M 3:40-4:35 pm, W 5:35-6:30 pm, W 2:20-3:15 pm	10 wks, 11 wks, 8 wks, 12 wks	SP-01, SU- 01, F-01	DTCC, DRC	
Individualized Approach Gymnastics (Int 2 & 3) (Girls only) (6-10yrs)	\$123, \$135, \$98, \$147	W 3:45-4:40 pm, M 2:20-3:15 pm, M 4:40-5:35 pm	10 wks, 11 wks, 8 wks, 12 wks	SP-01, SU- 01, F-01, W- 01	DTCC, DRC	
Individualized Approach Gymnastics (Int 1,2, &3) (Girls only) (6-10 yrs)	\$123.00	Tu 5:35-6:30 pm	10 wks	W-01	DTCC	

Individualized Approach Gymnastics (Int 4 &5) (Girls only) (6-10 yrs)	\$123, \$135	Tu 4:40-5:35 pm, Tu 5:35-6:30 pm, W 4:40-5:35 pm	10 wks, 11 wks	SP-01, W-01	DTCC	
Individualized Approach Gymnastics (Beg 4 & 5) (Girls only)	\$98, \$147	Tu 4:40-5:35 pm, W 4:05-5:00 pm	8 wks, 12 wks	SU-01, F-01	DRC	

ELEMENTARY 5-12 years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
Individualized Approach Gymnastics (Int 6) (Girls only) (6- 10 yrs)	\$147.00	W 4:40-5:35 pm	12 wks	F-01	DRC	
Obedience Review/Polish/Drill Workshop	\$35.00	Tu 7:30-8:30pm	5 wks	SP-01, SU- 01, F-01	TeWinkle	
Jazz	\$59, \$73	M 6:45-7:30	8 wks, 10 wks	SP-01, SU- 01, F-01	Betty's Performing Arts	
Manners for Children	\$18	M 6:30-8:30 pm, Tu 6:00-8:00 pm	1 wk	SP-01, SU- 01, F-01	NCC	
Seriously Awesome Sitters (10+ yrs)	\$40	Sa 10:00-5:00 pm	1 wk	SU-01, F-01	NCC	
French for Young Beginners	\$106	M&W 1-2 pm, 2-3 pm	4 wks	SU-01	French American Academic Center	
Kids in the Kitchen : Lets Make Pasta	\$15	Sa 1-3 pm	1 day	F-01	Whole Foods Market	

MIDDLE SCHOOL 12-15 years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
Ice Skating	\$73	Tu, 4:30-5:00pm	8 weeks	W-00, SU- 00, F-00, W- 01	Ice Chalet	
Introduction to Ice Hockey	\$73	M, 3:30-4:00pm	8 weeks	W-00, SU- 00, F-00, W- 01	Ice Chalet	

Playground Programs	Free	M-F, 2:30pm-5:30pm	ongoing	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, SU-01	Adams, California, College Park, Davis, Kaiser, Killybrooke, Paularino, Pomona, Sonora, Victoria, Whittier, and Wilson Schools	
Karate - beginning	\$50, \$65	Tu, 3:30-5:00pm	10 weeks, 13 weeks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	Balearic Center	
Karate - intermediate	\$50, \$65	Tu, 5:00-6:45pm	10 weeks, 13 weeks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	Balearic Center	
Karate - beginning	\$50, \$65	Tu/Th 3:30-5:00pm	10 weeks, 13 weeks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	Balearic Center	
Karate - intermediate	\$50, \$65	Th 5:00-6:45pm	10 weeks, 13 weeks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	Balearic Center	

MIDDLE SCHOOL 12-15 years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
Girls Regular Gymnastic Instruction (Inter. 3 & 4)	\$70	F 4:25-5:20 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	DTCC	
Girls Regular Gymnastic Instruction (Inter. 5)	\$70	F 4:25-5:20 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	DTCC	
Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Girls only) (Int 3 & 4)	\$84, \$60, \$90	F 4:25-5:20 pm, Th 4:40-5:35 pm, F 6:25-7:50 pm	12 wks, 8 wks	SP-01, SU-01, F-01	DTCC, DRC	

Dog Obedience Training (9+ yrs)	\$51	Tu 6:30-7:30 pm, W 8:00-9:00 pm, Sa 9:30-10:30 am	8 wks	W-00, SP-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	NCC/ TeWinkle	
Puppy Kindergarten (9+ yrs)	\$39	W 7:00-8:00 pm, M 6:30-7:30 pm, M 6:00-7:00 pm	6 wks	W-00, SP-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	NCC/TeWin kle, Fountain Valley Recreation Center	
Canine Games Agility Course (8+ yrs)	\$46	F 6:00-7:00 pm, F 7:00-8:00 pm, F 8:00-9:00 pm	8 wks	W-00, SP-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	Lakeview Senior Center	
Introduction to Ice Hockey	\$73	M 3:30-4:00 pm	8 wks	SP-00, SU-00, W-01	Ice Chalet	
Ice Skating	\$73	Tu 4:30-5:00 pm	8 wks	SP-00, W-01	Ice Chalet	
Electrical Keyboard	52, \$65	F 5:00-5:45 pm	8 wks, 10 wks	SP-00, SU-00, F-00	Betty's Performing Arts	
Extended Full-Day Option Specialty Camp	\$375.00	7 am - 6 pm	2 wks	SU-00	BCC	

MIDDLE SCHOOL 12-15 years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #s
Basketball	\$97, \$106	M-F 9:00 am - 3:00 pm	1 wk	SU-00, SU-01	TeWinkle, DRC	
Soccer	\$97, \$106	M-F 9:00 am - 3:00 pm	1 wk	SU-00, SU-01	BCC	
Flag Football	\$88, \$97	M-F 9:00 am-12:00 pm	1 wk	SU-00, SU-01	TeWinkle, BCC	
Roller Hockey	\$88.00	M-F 9:00 am-12:00 pm	1 wk	SU-00	BCC	
Junior Tennis Camp	\$80.00	M-Th 8:30-10:30 am, M-Th 9:00- 11:00 am, M-Th 11:00-1:00 pm	1 wk	SU-00, SU-01	Costa Mesa Tennis Center	
Youth Football	Free	2-3 times per week	Sept- November	F-00	TeWinkle	
Weight Management-Swimming Dragon (Chi Kung)	\$50, \$39	Th 7:30-8:30 pm	4 wks	SU-00, F-00, SP-01, W-01	NCC	
Teen Savvy	\$18.00	M 6:30-9:30 pm, Tu 6:00-9:00 pm	1 wk	SP-01, SU-01	NCC	

Obedience Review/Polish/Drill Workshop	\$35.00	Tu 7:30-8:30 pm	5 wks	SP-01, SU-01, F-01	TeWinkle	
Beginning Fencing	\$55	Sa 10:00-11:15 am, Sa 11:30-12:45pm,	6 wks	SP-01, SU-01, W-01	Oasis Senior Center, Lincoln School Gym	
Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Girls only) (Int 5)	\$60, \$90	Th 5:35-7:00 pm, F 6:25-7:50 pm	8 wks, 12 wks	SU-01, F-01	DTCC, DRC	
Seriously Awesome Sitters (10+ yrs)	\$40	Sa 10:00-5:00 pm	1 wk	SU-01, F-01	NCC	
French for Young Beginners	\$106	M&W 1-2 pm, 2-3 pm	4 wks	SU-01	French American Academic Center	
Costa Mesa "Teen Camp" Summer 2001	\$95/wk	M-F 8:00-5:00 pm	6 individual wks	SU-01	BCC	

MIDDLE SCHOOL 12-15 years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
Beginning Crochet	\$60.00	Tu 6:30-8:30 pm	6 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01	NCC	
Svelte & Sultry Summer Fun: Lets Make Pasta! (12+)	\$15	Th 7:00-9:00 pm	1 wk	SU-01	Whole Foods Market	
Junior Golf Program	\$50	Tu 5:30-6:30 pm	4 wks	SU-01	Costa Mesa Golf Course	
Kids in the Kitchen : Lets Make Pasta	\$15	Sa 1-3 pm	1 day	F-01	Whole Foods Market	
Instruction to Needlepoint (14+)	\$45	Tu 6:30-8:30 pm	4 wks	F-01	NCC	

HIGH SCHOOL 15-18 years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
Girls Regular Gymnastic Instruction (Beg./Inter. 1)	\$70	Th 3:45-4:40 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00	DTCC	
Girls Regular Gymnastic Instruction (Inter. 3 & 4)	\$70	F 4:25-5:20 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00	DTCC	

Girls Regular Gymnastic Instruction (Inter. 5)	\$70	F 4:25-5:20 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00	DTCC	
Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Girls only) (Int 3 & 4)	\$84, \$60	F 4:25-5:20 pm, F 4:35-5:30 pm	12 wks, 8 wks	SP-01, SU-01	DTCC	
Gymnastics & Youth Dance (Girls only) (Int 5)	\$84, \$60, \$135	Th 5:35-6:30 pm, F 5:20-6:15 pm, Th 5:35-7:00 pm, F 6:25-7:50 pm	12 wks, 8 wks	SP-01, SU-01, F-01	DTCC, DRC	
Beginning Crochet	\$60.00	Tu 6:30-8:30 pm	6 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	NCC	
Jazzercise Circuit Training (16+)	Fee varies	M/W 6:00-7:05 pm	ongoing	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	Senior Center	
Jazzercise Circuit Training (16+)	Fee varies	Sat 9:00-10:05 am	ongoing	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, W-01	Senior Center	
Jazzercise Cardio Quick (16+)	Fee varies	Tu 5:45-6:30 pm	ongoing	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SU-01, F-01, W-01	Senior Center	

HIGH SCHOOL 15-18 years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
Dog Obedience Training (9+ yrs)	\$51	Tu 6:30-7:30 pm, W 8:00-9:00 pm, Sa 9:30-10:30 am	8 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	NCC	
Puppy Kindergarten (9+ yrs)	\$39	W 7:00-8:00 pm, M 6:30-7:30 pm, M 6:00-7:00 pm	6 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	NCC/TeWinkle, Fountain Valley Recreation Center	
AKC Canine Good Citizen (16+ yrs)	\$20	Tu 7:30-8:15 pm, Tu 7:30-8:30 pm	3 wks, 2 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	NCC/TeWinkle	

Obedience Review/Polish/Drill Workshop	\$35	Tu 7:30-8:30 pm	5 wks	SP-01, SU-01, F-01	TeWinkle	
Traditional Karate (15+ yrs)	\$70, \$91	Tu 7:00-8:45 pm, Tu 8:45-10:00 pm, Th 7:00-8:45 pm, Th 8:45-10:00 pm	10 wks, 13 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	BCC	
Traditional Karate (15+ yrs) Unlimited Attendance	\$100, \$130	Tu/Th 7:00-10:00 pm	10 wks, 13 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	BCC	
Tai-Chi Chuan - Introduction class (15+ yrs)	Free	W - January 12, S January 15 8:30-9:45 am	1 class	W-00	BCC	
Tai-Chi Chuan - (15+ yrs) Beg/Inter	\$59	W 7:30-8:45 pm, Sa 8:30-9:45 am	8 wks	W-00	BCC	
Tai-Chi Chuan - (15+ yrs) Inter	\$74	S 9:45-11:15 am	8 wks	W-00	BCC	

HIGH SCHOOL 15-18 years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
Yoga (16+ yrs)	\$50	M 6:30-7:30 pm, W 6:15-7:15 pm, Th 6:30-7:30pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, W-01	BCC	
Beginning Drawing/Sketching	\$65	Tu 3:00-4:00 pm, 5:00-6:00 pm	5 wks	SP-00	Betty's Performing Arts	
High School Tennis Camp	\$80.00	M-Th 8:30-10:30 am, M-F 11:00-1:00 pm	1 wk	SU-00, SU-01	Costa Mesa Tennis Center	
Weight Management-Swimming Dragon (Chi Kung)	\$50, \$39	Th 7:30-8:30 pm	4 wks	SU-00, F-00, SP-01, W-01	NCC	
Weight Management-Qi Gong (Chinese Yoga) (14+)	\$39.00	Tu 7:30-8:30 pm	4 wks	SU-01	NCC	
Teen Savvy	\$18	M 6:30-9:30 pm, Tu 6:00-9:00 pm	1 wk	SP-01, SU-01	NCC	
Beginning Fencing	\$55	Sa 10:00-11:15 am, Sa 11:30-12:45 pm	6 wks	SP-01, SU-01, F-01	Oasis Senior Center, Lincoln School Gym	
Seriously Awesome Sitters (10+ yrs)	\$40	Sa 10:00-5:00 pm	1 wk	SU-01	NCC	

Svelte & Sultry Summer Fun: Lets Make Pasta! (12+)	\$15	Th 7:00-9:00 pm	1 wk	SU-01	Whole Foods Market	
Kids in the Kitchen : Lets Make Pasta	\$15	Sa 1-3 pm	1 day	F-01	Whole Foods Market	
Instruction to Needlepoint (14+)	\$45	Tu 6:30-8:30 pm	4 wks	F-01	NCC	

ADULT 18 + years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
Introduction to Vegetarian Cooking	\$30	Sun 9:30 am-12:30 pm, Tu 6:00-9:00 pm	2 wks	W-00	NCC	
Cooking with Tofu & Tempeh	\$30	Tu 6:00-9:00 pm	2 wks	W-00, SP-00	NCC	
Cooking with Beans & Grains	\$30	Tu 6:00-9:00 pm	2 wks, 1 wk	W-00, SP-01	NCC	
That's A Wrap!	\$30	Su 9:30-3:30 pm	1 wk	SP-00	NCC	
Beginning Crochet	\$60	Tu 6:30-8:30 pm	6 wks	W-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	NCC	
Candle Making Workshop	\$25	M 7:00-9:00 pm	2 hrs	W-00, SP-00	NCC	
Spring Planting & Vegetable Gardening	\$29	Tu 6:30-8:30 pm	1 wk	SP-00	NCC	
Soap Making Workshop	\$60	M 7:00-9:00 pm	6 wks	SP-00	NCC	
English Cottage & Perennial Gardening	\$29	Tu 6:30-8:30 pm	1 wk	SP-00, F-00, SP-01	NCC	
Self-Exploration & Personal Discoveries through Acting	\$79	M 7:00-9:00 pm	6 wks	SP-01	NCC	
Total Image Makeovers	\$18	Th 6:30-8:30, Tu 6:00-9:00 pm, M 6:30-8:30 pm	1 wk	SP-01, SU-01, F-01	NCC	
Adult Tap Dancing (Beg/Inter 1/Inter 2)	\$60, \$65	W 7:00-8:00 pm, Tu 7:30-8:30 pm, Tu 8:00-9:00 pm, Tu 7:00-8:00 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, W-01	Betty's Performing Arts	
Jazzercise Circuit Training	Fee varies	M/W 6:00-7:05 pm	ongoing	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	Senior Center	

Jazzercise Circuit Training	Fee varies	Sat 9:00-10:05 am	ongoing	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	Senior Center	
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ADULT 18 + years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
Jazzercise Regular	Fee varies	Th 6:00-7:00 pm, Sat 9:00-10:00 am	ongoing	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	Senior Center	
Ballroom Dancing	\$50	Tu 8:30-9:30 pm	5 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SU-01, F-01	DTCC/KS/D RC	
Bride & Groom First Dance	\$50	Sa 10:00-11:30 am	1 class	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	DTCC/NCC/DRC	
East Coast Swing	\$50	Tu 6:30-7:30 pm	5 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	DTCC	
Swing Basics	\$50	Tu 6:30-7:30 pm	5 wks	SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	DTCC/KS/D RC	
Salsa Dancing	\$50	Tu 7:30-8:30 pm	5 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	DTCC/KS/D RC	
Latin Club Dancing	\$50	Tu 8:30-9:30 pm	5 wks	SP-01, W-01	DTCC/KS	
Dog Obedience Training (9+ yrs)	\$51	Tu 6:30-7:30 pm, W 8:00-9:00 pm, Sa 9:30-10:30 am	8 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	NCC/TeWinkle	

ADULT 18 + years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
AKC Canine Good Citizen (16+ yrs)	\$20	Tu 7:30-8:15 pm, Tu 7:30-8:30 pm	3 wks, 2 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	NCC/TeWinkle	
Canine Games Agility Course (8+ yrs)	\$46	F 6:00-7:00 pm, F 7:00-8:00 pm, F 8:00-9:00 pm	8 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	Lakeview Senior Center	
Obedience Review/Polish/Drill Workshop	\$35	Tu 7:30-8:30 pm	5 wks	SP-01, SU-01, F-01	TeWinkle	
Recreational Volleyball & Conditioning (18+ yrs)	\$50, \$51, \$35, \$30, \$21, \$60, \$42, \$56, \$39	M & W 7:00-9:00 pm,	10 wks, 6 wks, 12 wks, 11 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	Estancia High Gym	
Pranayama	\$74	M 7:00-8:15 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00	NCC	
Body Conditioning: Fit for Life	\$30, \$50, \$75, \$29	M 8:00-9:00 am, W 8:00-9:00 am, F 8:00-9:00	5 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, W-01	BCC	
Traditional Karate (15+ yrs)	\$70, \$91	Tu 7:00-8:45 pm, Tu 8:45-10:00 pm, Th 7:00-8:45 pm, Th 8:45-10:00 pm	10 wks, 13 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01	BCC	
Traditional Karate (15+ yrs) Unlimited Attendance	\$100, \$130	Tu/Th 7:00-10:00 pm	10 wks, 13 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01	BCC	

ADULT 18 + years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
Shuyokan Goshin Jutsu -Unlimited Attendance	\$85	M-Th 7:00-8:30 pm	10 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	BCC	

Tai-Chi Chuan - Introduction class (15+ yrs)	Free	W - January 12, S January 15 8:30-9:45 am	1 class	W-00	BCC	
Tai-Chi Chuan - (15+ yrs) Beg/Inter	\$59	W 7:30-8:45 pm, Sa 8:30-9:45 am	8 wks	W-00	BCC	
Tai-Chi Chuan - (15+ yrs) Inter	\$74	S 9:45-11:15 am	8 wks	W-00	BCC	
Tai-Chi Chuan - (15+ yrs) Unlimited Attendance	\$103	any of the above listed times	10 wks	W-00	BCC	
Yoga (16+ yrs)	\$50, \$40	M 6:30-7:30 pm, W 6:15-7:15 pm, W 6:30-7:30, Th 6:30-7:30 pm	10 wks, 8 wks	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	BCC/NCC	
Beginning Drawing/Sketching	\$65	Tu 3:00-4:00 pm, 5:00-6:00 pm	5 wks	SP-00	Betty's Performing Arts	
Financial Workshop for Individual Investors	\$30	Tu 6:30-9:30 pm	3 wks	SU-00, F-00, SP-01, W-01	NCC	
Foster Parent Orientation	\$15	W 7:00-8:30 pm, 10:00-11:30 am, 7:00-8:30 pm	1 wk	SU-00, F-00	NCC	
Exploring Soy	\$15	Tu & Th 6:00-9:00 pm, M/W 6:00-8:30 pm	1 day, 2 days	SU-00, F-00, SP-01, W-01	NCC	
Adventures with Tofu	\$30	Tu 6:00-9:00 pm, M 6:00-8:30 pm	2 wks, 1 wk	SU-00, F-00, SP-01, W-01	NCC	
Basic Gardening & Tips on Low Maintenance Gardening	\$29	Tu 6:30-8:30 pm	1 wk	SU-00	NCC	
Basic Gardening & Seasonal Garden Chores	\$29	Tu 6:30-8:30 pm	1 wk	W-01	NCC	

ADULT 18 + years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
Shuyokan Ryu	\$65	M 7:00-8:30 pm, Tu 7:00-8:30 pm, W 7:00-8:30 pm, Th 7:00-8:30 pm	10 wks	SP-01, SU-01, W-01	Skuyokan Dojo	
Shuyokan Ryu (Unlimited Attendance)	\$85	M-Th 7:00-8:30 pm, Sa 8:00-9:00 am	10 wks	SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	Skuyokan Dojo	
Kruja Hatha Yoga	\$40	W 6:30-8:00 pm	5 wks	F-01	NCC	

The Mind-Body Connection	\$22	Sa 9:00 am - 12:00 pm	1 day	SU-00	NCC	
Performance Nutrition	\$22	Sa 9:00 am - 12:00 pm, Tu 6:30-9:30 pm	1 day	SU-00	NCC	
Soil Conditioning & Pest Control	\$29	Tu 6:30-8:30 pm	1 wk	SU-00	NCC	
Weight Management-Swimming Dragon (Chi Kung)	\$50, \$39	Th 7:30-8:30 pm	4 wks	SU-00, F-00, SP-01, F-01, W-01	NCC	
Weight Management-Qi Gong (Chinese Yoga) (14+)	\$39.00	Tu 7:30-8:30 pm	4 wks	SU-01	NCC	
Parenting: Effective Discipline for Children	\$40	W 7:00-8:30 pm	2 wks, 1 wk	F-00, SP-01, W-01	NCC	
Fall Planting & Soil Conditioning	\$29	Tu 6:30-8:30 pm	1 wk	F-00	NCC	
T'ai Chi Chih-Introduction	\$49	Tu 6:00-7:15 pm, Tu 6:00-7:30 pm	8 wks, 7 wks	F-00, SP-01, SU-01, W-01	NCC	
T'ai Chi Chih Level 1	\$49	Tu 6:00-7:15 pm	8 wks	F-01	NCC	
Healthy Cooking Around the World: Italian Summer Harvest	\$15	Th 7:00-9:00 pm	1 wk	F-00	Whole Foods Market	
Healthy Cooking Around the World: Native American Harvest	\$15	Tu 7:00-9:00 pm	1 wk	F-00	Whole Foods Market	

ADULT 18 + years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #s
Holidays in Scandinavia - Smorgasbording	\$15	M 7:00-9:00 pm	1 wk	F-00	Whole Foods Market	
A History of Healthy Cooking: Earth Day	\$15	Th 7:00-9:00 pm	1 wk	SP-01	Whole Foods Market	
A History of Healthy Cooking: Seafood	\$15	Th 7:00-9:00 pm	1 wk	SP-01	Whole Foods Market	
A History of Healthy Cooking: Produce	\$15	Th 7:00-9:00 pm	1 wk	SP-01	Whole Foods Market	
A History of Healthy Cooking: Specialty	\$15	Th 7:00-9:00 pm	1 wk	SP-01	Whole Foods Market	

A History of Healthy Cooking: An Evening in Laurel's Kitchen	\$15	Th 7:00-9:00 pm	1 wk	W-01	Whole Foods Market
A History of Healthy Cooking: Aphrodite's Aphrodisiacs	\$15	Th 7:00-9:00 pm	1 wk	W-01	Whole Foods Market
A History of Healthy Cooking: Around the East with Madhur	\$15	Th 7:00-9:00 pm	1 wk	W-01	Whole Foods Market
A History of Healthy Cooking: Dining with Deborah	\$15	Th 7:00-9:00 pm	1 wk	W-01	Whole Foods Market
Beginning Fencing	\$55	Sa 10:00-11:15 am, Sa 11:30-12:45 pm	6 wks	SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	Oasis Senior Center, Lincoln School Gym
Spring Chores & Vegetable Gardening	\$29	Tu 6:30-8:30 pm	1 wk	SP-01	NCC
ABC Me Sign	\$35	W 6:30-8:30 pm, Sa 1:00-3:00 pm, M 7:00-9:00 pm	1 wk	SU-01, F-01	NCC
Svelte & Sultry Summer Fun: Esquisite BBQ	\$15	Th 7:00-9:00 pm	1 wk	SU-01	Whole Foods Market
Svelte & Sultry Summer Fun: Picnic Perfection	\$15	Th 7:00-9:00 pm	1 wk	SU-01	Whole Foods Market

ADULT 18 + years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility
Autumn 2001: Soup!	\$15	Th 7:00-9:00 pm	1 wk	F-01	Whole Foods Market
Autumn 2001: Salad!	\$15	Th 7:00-9:00 pm	1 wk	F-01	Whole Foods Market
Autumn 2001: Soy!	\$15	Th 7:00-9:00 pm	1 wk	F-01	Whole Foods Market
Autumn 2001: Sweets!	\$15	Th 7:00-9:00 pm	1 wk	F-01	Whole Foods Market
Rose Parade Excursion	\$60	Tu 6:00 am-2:00 pm	1 day	F-01	Tournament of the Roses Parade
Instruction to Needlepoint (14+)	\$45	Tu 6:30-8:30 pm	4 wks	F-01	NCC

Rose Care & Winter Garden Chores	\$29	Tu 6:30-8:30 pm	1 wk	W-01	NCC	
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MATURE ADULTS 50 + years

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
Senior Aquatics	\$3.00	T/Th 7:00-8:30 am	-	W-00, SP-01	Community Center Pool	
Senior Softball	\$400 per team	TBD	10 game season	W-00, F-00, SP-01, W-01	-	

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Description/Title	Fee	Time	Weeks	Season	Facility	Avg Par #'s
Men's Basketball Leagues	\$315 per team	TBD	-	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00	DTCC	
Adult Basketball Leagues	\$315 per team	TBD	-	SU-01, F-01, W-01	DRC	
Adult Softball Leagues	\$400-440 per team	TBD	10 game season	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	-	
Open Gym Basketball	\$2.00/per person	M & W 10:00 am - 12:30 pm, M/W/F 10:00 am-1:00 pm, M-T 6:00-9:00 pm	year round	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	DTCC, DRC	
Open Gym Volleyball	\$2.00/per person	F 7:30-10:00 pm, F 7:00-10:00 pm	year round	W-00, SP-00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	DTCC	

Golf Classes (sessions 1-10)	\$75.00	Tu 6:00-7:00 pm, W 6:00-7:00 pm, Th 6:00-7:00 pm, Sat 10:00-11:00 am	ongoing	W-00, SP- 00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01, W-01	Costa Mesa Country Club	
Aquatics	\$3.00	Sat 10:00-11:30 am, M/W/F 12:00- 1:30 pm, T/W/Th 5:00-6:30 pm	-	W-00, SP- 00, SU-00	Community Center Pool	
Tennis (Group Lessons) Pee Wee, Junior Beg, Adult Beg, Adult Inter, Adult Adv.	\$48/per session, \$24/per half hour session	Tu or Th 9:00- 10:00 am, 3:30- 4:00 pm, 4:00-5:00 pm, 5:00-6:00 pm, 6:00-7:00 pm, 7:00-8:00 pm, 8:00-9:00 pm	Session	W-00, SP- 00, SU-00, F-00, SP-01, SU-01, F-01	Costa Mesa Tennis Center	
Men's Night Out	Fee: 6.00	W 7:00-9:00 pm	weekly	W-00, SP- 00, SU-00, F-00	Costa Mesa Tennis Center	
Ladies Night Out	Fee: 6.00	Th 7:00-9:00 pm	weekly	W-00, SP- 00, SU-00, F-00	Costa Mesa Tennis Center	
Concerts in the Park	Free	5-7 pm, 6-8 pm	1 month	SU-00	Various park locations	
Mobile Recreation	Free	TBD	Summer	SU-00	Schedule of locations will be distributed.	
Summer 2000 Swim Lessons	\$27, \$30	M-F 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30, 3:00 3:30, 4:00, 4:30	June, July, August	SU-00, SP- 01, SU-01	Downtown Center Pool, Costa Mesa High School Pool	
Family Night Out	TBD	TBD	TBD	SU-00, SP- 01, SU-01, F-01	TBD	

**COSTA MESA UPDATE OF OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN OF PARKS AND RECREATION
TRENDS ANALYSIS
Developed by Leisure Lifestyle Consulting, Inc.
in association with PDG & Associates
June 2002**

Past is Prologue

Due in part to its location one mile from the Pacific Ocean, close to cultural venues, vital business centers, colleges and universities as well as between two major cities of Southern California, the City of Costa Mesa experienced significant growth over the past sixty years. Evolving from a semi-rural farming community to a vibrant center for retail, commercial business, and light manufacturing, it is highly likely that while growth may slow in the next decades by comparison, there will evolve a myriad of changes awaiting the City's future.

The population of Costa Mesa grew only 12.8% from 1990 – 2000 which was slower than the Orange County rate of 18.1%. The most pressing questions for any future plan involves the nature of those changes. The purpose of this section is to identify changes in demographics, lifestyles, as well as a variety of different trend areas to provide a foundation for determining which questions need to be explored more fully.

Snapshot: Demographic and Lifestyle Profiles

Population:

- The 2000 population of 110,650 is projected to increase to 121,325 by 2006; less than 10%
- The number of households in 2000 was 39,987 with an estimate of reaching 42,397 by 2006. However, there are significant differences in the current households. While 71% of the family households consist of married couples, the percentage of households with children under the age of 18 drops to 32%. There are nearly as many families with children under the age of 18 (29.2) as there are one person households (28.1)
- Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage increase in children rose 31.2% for 5 to 9 year olds; 91.8% for children 10 to 14 years of age; and 38.5% for youth ages 15 to 19. These rates of growth are substantially higher than for the rest of Orange County.
- Almost one-third of people living in Costa Mesa live alone.

- There is evidence of the presence of the “haves and have-nots”. With almost 51% of residents having incomes from \$50 thousand and over and approximately 49% with incomes \$50 thousand or under. This two-tier population is reflected in educational levels as well as 35% of the adult population over 25 with a high school degree or less while 28% of the population has a bachelor’s or graduate degree and the remaining 38% have some college.
- While still predominantly white at 68.5%, the City houses a diverse population as well with 32.5% Hispanic and 17.9% Asian or Pacific Islander.
- There are three distinct age groupings: residents under the age of 19, adults between 20 and 54 years of age, and older adults 55+. These groups represent 26%, 60%, and 15% of the population. Close to 30% of the adult population will approach that 55 age group within ten to twenty years.
- Approximately 45% of residents live in a housing structure that consists of 3 or more units

(Source: ESRI BIS 2002)

Lifestyle Patterns

The three-lifestyle profiles most predominant in the City of Costa Mesa:

- Close to half (45%) of residents are designated as Urban Professional Couples. Either Urban Professional Couples or Baby Boomers with Children. The couples outnumber the families with children (45% vs. 27%)
- Almost one-third of residents are designated as Up and Coming Singles (either High Rise Renter or Enterprising Young Singles)
- Ten percent of the residents are within the group called Affluent Families and designated as Upper Income Empty Nesters and Wealthy Seaboard Suburbs
- The remaining group called City Dwellers represent less than 10% of the population of Costa Mesa (8/9%) and are designated as Working Class Families or West Coast Immigrants
- Four percent of Costa Mesa’s residents are in the Retirement Style category, most predominantly the group called Active Senior Singles and a small percentage of Senior Sun Seekers
- Only 1% of the population fall into a category called Downtown Residents and that would be group called Social Security Dependents

Lifestyle Profiles

These lifestyle profiles (ACORN™ Area Profile Descriptors) associated with the residents of Costa Mesa include the following presented in order from higher to lower percentages:

Upscale Households

- Urban Professional Couples (45.3) – These are the yuppies of the 80’s except now they are middle aged and fairly well educated. They listen to classical music, drink imported wine, vacation in the United States and overseas and visit museums. They also bike, jog, golf, and play tennis.
- Baby Boomers with Children (26.9) – Young, married, dual income couples with children. They enjoy home projects, camping, fishing, and hunting. They buy swimming pools, outdoor grills and campers.

Up and Coming Singles

- Enterprising Young Singles (29.1) – Young, mobile, and most of them live alone or in single roommate households; they have above the U.S. median average for income and have the highest level of female employment. Fitness is #1 but they also go to nightclubs, museums, theme parks, and zoos.
- High Rise Renters (5.0) – Well educated working singles who use their growing incomes to support expensive tastes. They join health clubs and environmental groups and go to nightclubs, the theater, and museums. They also jog, bike, and play racquet sports.

Affluent Families

- Upper Income Empty Nesters (9.3) – Married couples with upper income and empty nests. These people are active playing racquet sports, golf, and sidewalk sports. They vacation in the United States and overseas and visit museums and attend concerts.
- Wealthy Seaboard Suburbs (0.7) – Middle-aged, married professionals with no young children but maybe some adult children still at home; in their peak earning years, they keep physically fit at the gym, play golf and racquet sports, and travel both inside and outside of the United States

City Dwellers

- Southwestern Families (4.9) – Primarily Hispanic, they speak Spanish at home; they buy baby and children’s clothes and these purchases along with groceries reflect the strong family-orientation of their lifestyle; they watch science fiction and dramas on TV and go to the movies.

- Working Class Families (4.0)- Middle income faced with chronic unemployment except the females hold jobs at above the average; more dependent on public transportation, they watch sitcoms, dramas, and sports on TV and play team sports such as softball

Retirement Styles

- Active Senior Singles (3.3) – An older group sometimes widowed, these people enjoy traveling sometimes overseas, attending concerts, visiting museums, and working out in health clubs. They are also active volunteers.
- Senior Sun Seekers (0.8) – Mid-50’s or older, these “snowbirds” have time and resources which reflects their preferences for travel and golf. They are health conscious as well.

Downtown Residents

- Social Security Dependents (1.1) – Mostly elderly who live alone or sometimes with adult children; active in the community and with churches, they enjoy reading, listening to news radio, and concerts and trips

(Source: ACORN™, ESRI BIS 2002)

Significant Target Markets

Youth
 Single adults (mostly young but some older)
 Families
 Middle Aged and Maturing Adults

Demographic Challenges for Costa Mesa

- Challenges to provide services for both a rapidly growing younger group of residents while a significant number of residents are older with more entering the mature group every year
- How do you balance the preferences and patterns of families with children and those without children?
- What kinds of services are appropriate for a young, single population group
- How or can we involve fairly affluent adults without children at home

General Trend Analysis

The purpose of this section is to provide an overview of general trends in demographics as well as other areas such as economics, socio-demographics, and technology. In addition, information is included about discretionary patterns, recreation and leisure preferences, as well as specific areas dealing with parks and recreation and the groups living in Costa Mesa.

There are many examples of two distinct groups in a variety of demographic categories leading to the challenge of attempting to provide services for two different sets of needs and preferences. Some of those challenges include:

- I. The large numbers of both the young and growing and the maturing and older age group
- II. Families with children and Households without
- III. Fees and programs for two economic groups
- IV. Attracting young singles
- V. Retaining or Gaining the involvement of affluent couples without children at home

Demographic Trends to Watch Carefully

- Does the single group remain single or marry, and if so do they stay in Costa Mesa or relocate?
- Will the four older groups, Urban Professional Couples, Baby Boomers with remain Costa Mesa or relocate in retirement?
- Will the upper income residents be replaced with more middle-income residents as changes occur?
- Were the significant increases in the percentages of youth just a one-time blip on the demographic charts or will this trend continue?

Demographic Challenges for Costa Mesa

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Who We Will Become

Information gathered from the 2000 Census indicate that the United States is better educated, more prosperous, and more diverse than in 1990 including: 5% more earning high school diplomas, 4% more earning college degrees, less than one percent the divorce rate and one percent increase in those married, 3% more people are speaking Spanish, 11% of the population is foreign born, and a slightly smaller proportion of people live in poverty (USA Today)

Americans with disability is the largest minority group in the United States and this group grows in size and spending power continually. Census 2000 Supplementary Survey indicates that 40 million U.S. residents have a disability. It is interesting to note that makes this group four times larger than those who are Asian Americans and larger than both the Hispanic and African-American populations. This number is likely to increase as the aging of the baby boom leads to more age-related chronic conditions.

The life expectancy for someone born in 2000 is 76.7 years. (National Center for Health Statistics)

Divorce rates, late marriages, and increasing longevity work collectively to create 27 million singles, which represents one –fourth of all households, and almost 10% of the population. For the first time, single households out number married couples with children Single people account for more than 40% of American adults, an increase from 28% thirty years ago. (U.S. Census)

Americans now spend the equivalent of almost a workweek stuck in traffic each year. Since 1982, the population in the United States has increased nearly 20% while the time spent in traffic jams increased 235%. Combined morning and evening rush hour drive time has doubled from 3 to 6 hours in that same time frame (U.S. News & World Report)

How We Work

When people are unemployed, it doesn't necessarily indicate that they are unable to find work. The Survey of Income and Program Participation from the Census Bureau found that only 10% of those not in the labor force were unemployed because they couldn't find a job, the right kind of job, etc. Adults between the ages of 25 and 44, primarily women, cite care giving as the reason they are not in the labor force. More than one-third of adults between the ages of 45 to 54 who are not employed cite chronic illness or disability as the cause. Retirement is, naturally, the most significant reason for unemployment among those Americans over the age of 55.

There is a sizeable number of U.S. workers (88%) are satisfied with their jobs and a majority (56%) are very satisfied. However, 76% still enjoy their non-working time more than the working hours. A similar percentage (52%) indicated that they have more chores and duties to attend to in their leisure time than previously. An overwhelming 88% of U.S. workers are satisfied with their leisure time activities and 45% are very satisfied (Ipsos-Reid)

In 2001, 20 million Americans did some work at home as part of their primary job. Fifty percent of those working at home were wage and salary workers who took work home from the job on an unpaid basis; 80% of those who regularly worked at home were employed in managerial, professional, and sales positions; parents worked more at home than employees without children (Bureau of Labor Statistics)

For the vacationing workers, 40% of them stay in touch with the office; 66% check voicemail; 54% read email; and 47% use a cell phone, page, etc. (Career Builder)

Americans worked the most hours in 2000. They averaged 1,877 hours for the year; closest competitor for that title was Japan at 1,840 hours (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development)

Workers seek balance between work and family (32%) ahead of job security and salary (22% and 18%) (Office Team)

Economic Issues

Nearly two in five children living in the United States live in low-income families; 16% of them live in poverty (National Center for Children in Poverty)

Between 1989 and 1998, the net worth of baby boomers fell 11.7% to \$63,400 from \$71,800. In addition, this group also spent less in 1999 than in 1990 with spending in many discretionary areas falling. Among those areas losing ground are alcohol, eating away from home, and gifts (New Strategists)

The 78 million baby boomers represent only 28% of the population but control over 50% of the country's discretionary spending power (Age Wave Consulting)

In 2001, the estimated expenditures for child care for American families were estimated at approximately \$43.5 billion. Income level doesn't appear to be related to use of organized day care. (Research ALERT).

The Centers for Disease Control estimates that if all physically inactive Americans became active that it would save \$77 billion in direct medical costs.

Technology

Sixty-eight million Americans have visited government websites and 77% of them do so to get tourism and recreational information, the highest percentage (Pew Internet & American Life Project)

Forty-two million households in the United States use PCs to play games for an average of 4.8 hours per week (Forrester Research)

Two-thirds of American adults were online (February/March 2002) which includes the 55% who were online at work; 30% with access from home; and the 19% who accessed online from another location, school, library, cyber care, etc. (Harris Interactive)

Americans spent an average of 20.7 hours online in July 2001, an increase of 10.5% from July 2000 (Jupiter Media Metrix)

Hispanics spend 55% of their online time on Spanish-language websites; up from 41% one year ago (Market Segment Group)

Changes in Attitudes

People are and will continue to re-evaluate their priorities in life with a focus upon balance in their lives. This greater appreciation for life, the desire to live life more fully, spend time with family and friends, take better care of themselves, and get more enjoyment from simple pleasures will shape the next few decades (Qualitative Research Consultants' (Gallup Organization)

People today, especially after 9/11, struggle with the desire to become more connected with family and community while concurrently use media more often as an escape decades (Qualitative Research Consultants' Association)

Products for the home is the third largest retail expenditures in the United States accounting for 18.8% of all spending; estimates suggest that this sector of the economy grew 26.7% to \$585.1 billion between 1997-2000 (U.S. Department of Commerce)

If they could live wherever they chose, 35% of Americans would select a rural area; 20% a suburb of a large city; 15% a small city; 12% a town; 9% a suburb of a small city; and 8% a big city

One-fourth of Americans are completely satisfied with their lives and 78% are completely or mostly satisfied with their lives. Of the four or five you have some type of problem in their lives, the most common are finances (28%), health (19%), career (16%), parenting (11%). Less than 7% of those surveyed indicated that family relationships or personal goals were a problem area (Barna Research Group)

Nearly eight in ten Americans feel that lack of courtesy and respect are serious problems, but 64% of them think their neighbors are pleasant and helpful (Research ALERT)

Forty percent of adults and seventy percent of teens indicate they spend too much time watching television (Gallup Poll)

Discretionary Spending

Home decorative accessories is the largest category for the third year in the gift and decorative accessories category. This increase is attributed to the growing interest on the part of consumers for quality of life enhancing products (Unity Marketing).

Over 7.4 million Americans experienced some kind of plastic surgery in 2000. Average age for these elective procedures include: 44% between 35-50, 25% ages 51-64, and 20% ages 19-34. One of every seven patient is male and about one-third of patients return for additional elective treatments (American Society of Plastic Surgeons)

Luxury spending in the United States grows at four times the rate as overall spending (Twitchell, 2002)

Americans eat 47% of meals away from home, a 25% increase since 1995 and 45% of baby boomers indicate that dining out is one of their favorite activities (Trend Letter)

The National Association of Realtors reported that 359,000 residences were bought in 2001 as second homes as middle class baby boomers drive the market.

Eighty percent of Americans contributed to charity in 2001 giving an average of \$1,097 (Research ALERT)

The gambling industry's gross revenues in 2000 (expressed in billions): Casinos, \$26.3; Lotteries, \$17.2; Indian Reservations, \$10.4; Racing, \$3.8; Charitable Games and Bingo, \$2.5; Card Rooms, \$0.9; and Legal Bookmaking, \$0.1 (Christenson Capital Advisors)

Play and Recreation Patterns and Preferences

One million more Americans took cruises in 2000 than they did in 1999 bringing the total to 6.9 million passengers. Cruises averaged 6.5 days in 2000, down from 6.6 days in 1999 and 6.7 days in 1998. Seventy-eight percent of cruisers are married and 35% with children living at home. Of those with children at home, 59% took the children along on the vacation. People on the Pacific coast tend to take longer cruises than those in other regions (Cruise Lines International)

Eighty-nine million people 16 and over participated in some kind of coastal recreation activity in 2000; visiting beaches, swimming, and salt water fishing rank the highest in popularity (U.S. Department of Commerce)

High school bowling teams experienced their highest level of participation ever in 1999-2000 tallying at 19,713; up from 15,422 from 1995. The last time bowling experienced this surge in popularity was when it reached over 19,000 in 1974-1975 (National Federation of State High School Associations)

Men watch 10.77 hours of television per week (includes videos and DVDs) and women watch 9.51 hours per week (Forrester Research)

Sales of videogame software increased to 141.5 million units in 2001 while sales of computer games fell to 83.6 million (NPD Techware)

Two thirds of American adults who travel pursue a cultural, arts, heritage, or historical activity or event for a trip of 50 miles or more. The most popular cultural activities were visiting historic sites followed by museums, live theater, art galleries, and heritage/ethnic festivals (Travel Industry Association)

The audiences for and number of organizations devoted to the performing arts have both increased in the last twenty years. (Rand Corporation)

Museum attendance increased 22% between 1990 and 2000 and memberships also increased by an average of 29% (Association of Art Museum Directors)

Physical Activity Patterns and Preferences

Treadmill use has increased 255% since 1990 and is now used by nearly 41 million people. In this same time period, use of weight machines increased 50% and free weights increased 71%. The number of Americans working out in “home gyms” grew by 71% (American Sports Data, Inc.)

The number of health clubs in the United States is approaching 17,000 with approximately 33 million members; this represents an additional 12 million members since 1990 (International Health, Racquet & Sportsclub Association)

Sales of fitness equipment grew 6% in 2001 to reach a total of \$3.84 billion; treadmills hold the lead accounting for 5% increase in purchases capturing 59% of the market (National Sporting Goods Association)

“Less taxing” is the new watch word in physical activity and fitness as less demanding workouts gain in popularity with Pilates, a blend of stretching, balance, and stretching, being the top growth activity with a 40% increase in this past year. Increases in other “less taxing activities” between 1998 – 2001 include: elliptical motion trainers, 114%; yoga/tai chi, 71%; hand weights, 16% (American Sports Data)

Men are more likely than women to be non-participants when it comes to sports and fitness activities. Of the 25.9 million Americans over the age of seven who did not participate in the 34 activities tracked by the National Sporting Goods Association, 80% of those were male. Participation by males remains relatively low and increases as they age. Nonparticipation by females is highest during the younger years rising to 25% among those 12-17 and then drops to 20% for the 18-24 age group. The non-participation numbers for females drops to single digits until it rises to 12% with the 75 plus age group. (National Sporting Goods Association)

Five factors contribute to the growth of health and fitness clubs including: ideal demographics (aging of the baby boomers, active GenX families, large number of maturing Gen Y members) medial

research, colleges with fitness centers, growing number of fitness and lifestyle journalists, and America's celebrities (International Health, Racquet and Sport Association).

Sporting goods purchases by social groups as provided by the National Sporting Goods Association include the following:

- Elite suburbs, Affluentials, and Second city centers have the highest percentages of overall purchases
- Bowling expenditures range from 10 to 14% for Elite suburbans, Urban uptown, and affluentials
- Camping expenditures range from 10 to 17% for the same groups as bowling with the addition of Second city society
- Exercise: 10-14% for Elite suburbs, Inner suburbs, and Urban midscale
- Racquet sports and inline/wheel sports experience the highest expenditures by Elite suburbs, Urban uptown, and Affluentials
- The only two social segments with double digit expenditures for team sports are Elite suburbs and Urban uptown, 17% and 14% respectively
- Highest percentage expenditures for the social groups that apply for your community include:

Elite suburbs	17% (camping, fishing, team sports)
Urban uptown	12% (bowling, camping, golf)
Second city society	10% camping
Affluentials	15% (golf)
Inner suburbs	9% (exercise)
Urban midscale	12% (bowling)
Second city centers	10% (fishing)

More Americans rode skateboards in 2000 than played baseball. The 29-million in-line skaters have almost doubled the number of soccer players from 1998-2000. In that same time period, there were an additional 600 skate parks built (USA Today)

The growth rate in participation of sports featured in the X Games is outpacing more traditional sports including more traditional forms of the same activities. The rate of change between 1987 and 2001 include in-line roller-skating up 518%, snowboarding up 238%, and wakeboarding up 59%. While roller skating, water skiing, downhill skiing, baseball, and basketball declined by 60%, 48%, 17%, 28% and 5% (Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association)

Health club members on average worked out at their club 90.0 days in 2000; an increase from 74.1 days in 1990 (National Sporting Goods Association)

Health and Wellbeing – A Growing Issue

Over a third of the top-rated hospitals in the United States have fast-food restaurants housed on site (Journal of American Medical Association)

Seventeen percent of men and 11% of women admit to having a diet that consists primarily of convenience and fast food (Mintel Consumer Intelligence)

Expenditures on diet aids, pills and meal replacements, etc. have reached nearly \$2 million (U.S. Diet Aids Report)

Twenty-four percent of Americans have a mental illness in any given year and 43% of them have had a diagnosable mental illness at one time in their lives (National Bureau of Economic Research)

Obesity has doubled in the United States in the last 20 years and Type 2 diabetes increased 33% creating a new lifestyle category termed by exercise physiologists as SeDS (Sedentary Death Syndrome) (Health Magazine)

Obesity does more damage to quality of life than smoking or alcohol abuse. People who are obese spend 36% more on health services and 77% more on medications than a normal weight person. This compares to rates for smokers and drinkers at 21% more on services and 28% more on drugs. Only aging 20 years has similar effects to being overweight (Rand Corporation)

African Americans and Hispanics are less likely to consider themselves as being in good health, in spite of being younger on average than whites. Forty-one percent of African Americans and 36% of Hispanics report their health as excellent or good compared to 53% of whites and 49% of Asian Americans (Diverse Community Common Concerns)

SPECIFIC POPULATION GROUP

Families are families and kids are kids and the same goes for old people as well. No longer are various stages of the lifecycle as similar as they once were and it is critical to examine some of the changes associated with various groups in order to make plans for the future.

Families

Sixty percent of baby boomers households consist of married couples and 50% of them have children under the age of 18 living at home; This percentage varies from 67% for younger boomers ages 35 to 39 and a low of 21% among 50-54 year old boomers (New Strategist)

Parents have conflicts over the role that play has in their children's lives. A recent survey found that 91% of parents believe that play is important for their children with 43% of them indicating play contributed to their success as adults. Approximately half (47%) strongly believe that today's educational system places undue emphasis upon grades and competition for grades. However, 72% of those same parents think it is important for their children to start learning early with 53% of parents surveyed believing that in order to be successful their children must do well in school. (Toy Industry Foundation)

Nearly 4 million households in the United States consist of 3 or more generations living together. Such families are likely to be recent immigrants' families living in area with housing shortages, and unwed mothers living with parents (Census Bureau)

Fifty-eight percent of affluent parents believe that their children are somewhat spoiled. These parents (75% making more than \$75 thousand annually) indicate that 52.5% of their children have a phone in their room; 42% of teens ages 16 to 19 have a car or motorcycle; 40% have a computer in their room; and 28% of teens have a cell phone (Harvard University)

The percentage of mothers with infants who were employed dropped to 55% in 2000 from a record high of 59% in 1998. Those mothers staying at home are more likely to be mothers who are 30 years or older; married living with husband, white, and women who completed one or more years of college (Current Population Reports)

Twenty-eight percent of Americans volunteered with family members in 1998. This represents a 48% increase of this pattern since 1995. Family volunteers averaged 4.3 hours per week compared to 2.8 hours for those volunteering without family members (Independent Sector)

According to the University of Michigan, today's children despite the increase in dual-career families are spending more time with parents than children did 20 years ago.

Workers seek balance between work and family (32%) ahead of job security and salary (22% and 18%) (Office Team)

Youth

Sixty percent of high school students and almost 30% of middle school students indicate that illegal drugs are being used, sold, or kept at the schools they attend. Students who use marijuana before the age of 15 are three times more likely to drop out of school before age 16 and twice as likely to be truant. Students with weekly marijuana use are six times as likely to cut class or skip school than those who don't. (National Center of Addiction and Substance Abuse)

There are differing perceptions between youth and adults related to drug use and availability. Principals and teachers when asked if their school was drug free, 11% of principals and 35% of teachers said they were not. This compared to 6% of the students (Research ALERT)

The teen birth rate for teenagers in the year 2000 was at the lowest level ever tracked. The 2000 rate was 48.7 per 1,000 females age 15-19. The overall teenage birthrate has fallen continually since 1991. However, the percentages of births to teenagers who are unmarried continues to increase rising to 78.7% in 1999 compared to 13.9% in 1957 (Centers for Disease Control)

Childhood neglect, growing up in an unsafe neighborhood, low family income, low parental education, and psychiatric disorders are significantly associated with both the amount of time youth spend watching television at age 14 and the level of aggressive behavior between the ages of 16 and 22. (Science Magazine)

Children are already thinking about their future as 80% of those 6 to 17 year think getting good grades in very important; 90% of 9 to 17 year olds want to go to college; and 72% of 12 – 17 year olds expect to be wealthier than their parents (Yankelovich Research)

Fifty-two percent of 3 and 4 year olds were enrolled in school in the year 2000 (U.S. Census)

Top reasons why youth indicate they “say no” to drugs: sports, 30%; hobbies, 16%; family and friends, 14%; arts, 12%; and music, 11% (White House Office of National Drug Control)

Twenty-five percent of adolescents are at serious risk of not achieving productive adulthood (National Research Council)

The majority of high school students take physical education for only one year between 9th and 12th grade (National Association of Sports and Physical Education)

Teens average 12.7 shopping trips per month; 40% more than adults and the 31.6 million of youth ages 12-19 spent \$153 billion in 2000 and teens ages 8-12 spent 21.7 billion and influenced parental spending to the tune of \$170 billion (Teenage Research Unlimited, McNeal & Kids)

Over three-fourths (76%) of high school seniors had senior pictures taken, but only 41% of those actually purchased those pictures (Photo Marketing Association)

According to Applied Research Consulting, 80% of youth volunteer

Young Adults

Approximately one-half of men (49.5%) and one-third of women (36.5%) between the ages of 20 and 24 live with their parents. This reflects the growing trend to marry at later ages. In 1998, 83% of males and 70% of females this age had not married, an increase from 55% and 36% in 1970. (New Strategist)

Most young adults (83% of 18-24 year olds; 76% of 25-34 year olds) had mothers who worked outside the home during some part of their childhood. They are more likely to think that working mothers can have a good relationship with their children and that women’s careers are just as important as men’s (National Opinion Research Center)

Religious preferences and participation patterns among young adults are different than previous generations. Fewer young adults (less than 50% of those under 35) are less likely to be Protestant than older age groups (67% for those 55 and over). Only 16% of 18-24 year olds and 22% of those age 25-34 attend services regularly compared to 50% of people age 65 and over (New Strategist)

Forty-five percent of workers age 18-24 work hard, but don't let it interfere with the rest of life as do 37% of workers age 25-44. This compares to 29% agreement on the part of those 55 to 64 years of age (National Opinion Research Center)

Young adults are more likely than other groups to be foreign born. The overall rate of foreign born is 10%, but the percentage among those 30 – 34 years old is 17% (New Strategist)

Some young adults fall into what is called a “quarterlife crisis” as the reality of life settles. This author cites: average college loans of between \$12 and \$15 thousand; 12 million adults 20 – 34 living with parents due to debt; and the average of 9.2 jobs between 18 and 34 (Quarterlife Crisis)

Mature Adults

Most people age 70+ are in regular contact with relatives (92%) and friends and neighbors (88%). Sixty-four percent ate out in the past two week and 27% went to the movies, sporting even, club, or some other group event (Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics)

Older adults are no more likely to be in poor physical health and much less likely to be in poor mental health than other age groups. They also are somewhat less likely to have to restrict their activities due to health concerns (Centers for Disease Control)

In 2000, the percentage of men age 65 and over who are working is 17.5% compared to a rate of 26.8% in 1970. Percentages for women of the same age is 9.4% in 2000 quite similar to the 9.7% of 1970 (Bureau of Labor Statistics)

The percentage of older Americans who are foreign born is approximately the same as for the entire population, 10%. Two thirds of this population are naturalized citizens. While the age group 55+ accounts for 20% of the American population, this age group accounts for 35% of naturalized citizens (Census Bureau)

Older households continue to spend. While households with people 65 – 74 spend only 81% of the average household, they do spend 47% more on vacation homes, 24% more on lodging while on trips, and 21% more on breakfast in restaurants. Expenditures on alcohol declines 15% overall from 1990 to 1999, but those 65+ increased spending by 7%. The same is true for furniture as this older group increased spending on furniture by 32% while the average household decreased spending in this category by 8% (New Strategist)

Older people tend to be less mobile than other age groups. Only 5.4% of people 55 and over move in any year compared to 15.9% mobility for all age groups. Those ages 55-59 move at a rate of 7.2% while those 80-84 years of age move at a rate of 3.8% (New Strategist)

The chances that a person 65 or over are disabled is declining; the percentage was 19.7% in 1999 down from 26.2% in 1982. The number of older people with a disability is smaller than it was 17 years ago (National Academy of Science)

Age Wave, the consulting group for aging in America, identified four new retiree categories groups including:

- Ageless Explorers (27%) – dynamic, energetic, engaged, they mix equal periods of learning, leisure, and community service
- The Comfortably Content (19%) – more traditional retirees who left work with the intent of doing little beyond travel and recreation
- The Live-for-Todays (22%) – similar to explorers in interests and attitudes but the “live for today” way of life has them concerned about money
- The Sick-and-Tireds (32%) – the last ones you’ll find traveling, visiting family, or interacting with the community

Past as Prologue

Impact of 9/11/02

Normally current events are not included as part of a trend scan, but the events of 9/11/02 are an exception to standard practice. Attention must be paid to the impact and possible challenges and opportunities of that event.

Iconculture, a cultural trend analysis and research firm in Minneapolis, doesn’t pretend to have all the answers, but instead they have identified what they call “cultural guideposts”. The Iconculture intent is that these guideposts can serve as directions for discussion, inquiry, brainstorming, and reflection.

Life in this country after September 11 can't be rolled back to how we lived, worked, and played before that time. However, history shows that Americans have reacted to life-changing events of the past; often with positive outcomes. Review the initial reaction and more far ranging outcomes of the following life-changing events in our history:

September 11/Present Reality

For the first time since 1941, we have been attacked on our own soil, but the 21st century way of life is quite different from the world in 1941. For instance,

- information is available to everyone of any age, anywhere, 24/7/365
- work, leisure, and travel are intertwined
- social and ethnic borders/boundaries are blurred
- corporations and governments are interconnected as never before
- America is more diverse racially, ethnically, and culturally than at any other time in its history

Our present reality can potentially be our greatest strengths or our most serious challenge. The balance between strength and weakness will be determined by how we think, act, react, and change over the next few weeks, months, and years.

There are no simple or clear cut answers to what lies ahead in our collective future. However, Iconoculture with its 10 years of experience observing the culture while translating and anticipating consumer behavior believes that asking the right questions can lead to conversation resulting in a new understanding that recreates our reality.

Iconoculture invites you to use the following guideposts as a starting point to help envision life moving forward - family, work, school, community.

Areas of change:

Trust	Higher Ideals
Time	Community
Business	Media/Entertainment
Technology	Financial Sector
Education	Travel
Retail	Health/Fitness

Changes in the making:

- Basic assumptions about life are changing
- Definitions of what's important and valuable are being redefined
- Shifts in priorities as to how we spend our time
- Outreach and growing need for community
- Changes in tastes and interests (movies, comedy, etc.)
- Revisions of travel parameters for work and play
- Economic uncertainty (the markets and individuals)

Cultural Changes and Challenges: (with a more specific impact upon parks, recreation, and community):

- Restoring safety; at home, at work, at school, on the road, and in the air
- Struggling to learn to live with uncertainty
- Trying to trust people of all ethnicity groups
- Donating/volunteering/sacrificing
- Supporting bipartisan politics
- Highlighting heroes, pride, and heritage
- Rethinking priorities: time for family, friends
- Devoting time to relaxation, healing, meaningful, authentic experiences
- Gathering for comfort/high-touch, high-tech
- Organizing and cross-pollinating for support and solidarity
- Business and communities working together as never before
- Looking for happy endings/courageous tales
- Seeking family content/benign escape and fantasy
- Focusing on technology that aids feelings of safety, connectedness, and wellness
- Looking for services to reduce unnecessary business travel
- Examining prejudice/racial stereotyping
- Needing age-appropriate info / emotional support
- Revitalizing local/regional road trips
- Needing to live it up a little, life is short, etc.
- Trying to spend normally vs. fearfully
- Dealing the emotional and physical tolls of stress and uncertainty
- Seeking self/community defense skills

Source: Iconculture of Minneapolis, MN.

WHERE DO WE FIT? WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Since the times of Olmsted, Lee, and Addams, parks and recreation has always responded to the needs of society at different periods of time in our history. Today is no different. Parks, recreation and community services have a significant role to play in this new world. Some of those activities and efforts might include:

People

- Rethinking what's important in their lives, i.e. work and money vs. leisure and balance
- Shifting priorities as to how and with whom they spend their time; more time for self, family, and the important people in their lives
- Needing to live it up a little – life is short...why continue to postpone preferred experiences
- Shifting tastes and interests; more wholesome and less exotic
- Looking for happy endings

PROGRAMS & PLACES

- Rethinking how far to travel for fun and vacations
- Desiring places and settings that are deemed as safe
- Devoting time to relaxation and meaningful, authentic experiences
- Highlighting heroes, pride, and heritage
- Seeking family-friendly opportunities and places; what Iconculture calls “benign escape and fantasy”
- Staying close to home and seeking local and regional road trips
- Seeking out opportunities for cultural enrichment and outdoor/natural experiences

Community

- Learning to trust people who are unlike themselves
- Donating, volunteering, sacrificing
- Rallying around bipartisan issues
- Gathering for comfort
- Coming together for support and sense of community
- Pursuing community connections on the more authentic and interactive neighborhood level

Possibilities and Opportunities

Parks, recreation and community services do create community through people, parks, and programs. We need to respond to those critical needs of individuals and communities by continuing or creating the activities, programs, services, parks, and places that we all need in times of uncertainty and change.

Possibilities

- Community-wide/Special Events: Move forward with community-wide special events or create new ones that reflect the traditions of a “safer time” as perceived by people
- Community Improvement Projects: Help people use their interest and energy by turning it towards community improvement projects that help people feel a part of something bigger
- “Real” Family Recreation Opportunities: Transform programs where family members occupy the same space into ongoing, enjoyable, authentic interaction and fun
- Healthy Pleasures: In times of stress and uncertainty coupled with the “life is short” attitude, people experience health circumstances that may result in unhealthy habits, i.e. over-drinking, eating, gambling, etc. Create/showcase your agency’s version of programs and activities that create “good times that are good for people”.
- Become “EX rated” by creating/promoting programs and places that enable people to pursue exciting experiences that are close to home and include excitement and adventure while posing no actual threat to their well-being.
- Create connecting opportunities: Parks and other community spaces and programs are one of the only opportunities in most communities for people of all ages, interests, household types, and ethnic groups, can and do, come together, mingle, and meet
- Develop reminders for people that the “escapism” of TV watching can be transformed by turning off the TV and tuning into one’s self, others, or compelling activities
- Rekindle focus and interest in opportunities for people’s contact with living history alternatives at the local level

Beware of Paradoxes

One always needs to use caution when they review and then apply data and statistics. When it comes to human behavior, the “say one thing and do another” principle is still alive and well. Be sure to keep in mind some of the paradoxes of current American life.

WORKING

- The average family with kids today does 7 weeks more of paid work than 10 years ago
- An average of 1.8 vacation days per employee goes unused every year
- An ever-increasing number of Americans report being stressed at work
- It is estimated that 90% of all visits to doctors' office are stress related

LIFESTYLE CHOICES

- Americans cite “good physical health” as their top personal priority (97%); keeping up physical appearance was #2 (91%)
- 61% of American adults are overweight; 26% of them are obese (over 30 lbs)
- Average number of minutes American men spend each week looking for the TV remote (80)
- Percentage decrease over the past 20 years in the number of trips Americans make by foot (42)
- Number of car trips Americans make each day that are short enough to go on foot (123 million)
- **Percentage of home exercise equipment that isn't used after the 1st year (80)**

CHILDREN

- Real free time among kids ages 12 and under has declined from 40% of their day to 25% of their day
- Sports Participation by Today's Kids 88% watch TV sports; 88% watch sports-themed movies; 76% participate in sports via video games
- There are more overweight kids today than ever before and 13% of those between 6 and 11 are obese
- By age 13, 70% of children who participated in youth sports leaves;
- Michael Jordan was cut from his high school basketball team at age 15

What the Futurist Say About the Future of Communities

Trends are not just written about people and participation patterns, but futurists direct their attention towards the evolution of a myriad of different methods and techniques.

Below please find some recent thinking about the future of communities.

Role of Policy

We are now in the midst of a national conversation about issues like sustainability, smart growth, and livable communities. Knowing that public policies helped create today's problems, it is reasonable to expect that public policies can correct them. (Planning for a New Century: The Regional Agenda , Editor, Jonathan Barnett)

Eleven General Principles of Good Metro Governance

- I. Cities for citizens*
- II. Coherence in policy*
- III. Coordination of government roles*
- IV. Endogenous development (emphasis on infrastructure and human development)*
- V. Efficient financial management*
- VI. Flexibility in strategic planning*
- VII. Wide spread participation*
- VIII. Particularity (policies to fit unique circumstances)*
- IX. Social cohesion*
- X. Subsidiarity (services provided at most local level)*
- XI. Sustainability*

(Cities for Citizens: Improving Metropolitan Governance OECD Territorial Development Service)

Changing Societal Trends

- *Demographic Shifts (more seniors demanding more specialized government services; more immigrants active politically; greater number of smaller households)*
- *Economic Factors (grow the economy without raising taxes, redevelop brownfields, job retention, and greater emphasis upon soft services directed towards “quality of life” issues)*
- *Environmental Concerns (new planning models that include Stewardship of natural areas, proper planning for local natural amenities as quality of life concerns)*
- *Political Considerations (more political coalitions and partnerships with business and non-profits in response to taxpayers’ demands, shift of services from federal to state to local, location of undesirable facilities, i.e. jails, waste disposal)*
- *Technology (computerized energy monitoring, advanced telecom systems, interactive websites)*
- *Urban Patterns (continued sprawl along major corridors, emergence of new ethnic centers, greater traffic congestion)*

(Cities in the 21st Century: The Forces of Change. Robert L. Kemp)

Role of Vision

*A clear vision of what people want their communities to become can be a powerful agent of change.
(Coalition for Utah's Future)*

**CITY OF COSTA MESA
RECREATION & PARKS SERVICES DEPARTMENT
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REVIEW AND ANALYSIS**

