

# Outdoor Recreation in California's Regions 2013



## Issues, Strategies, Actions and Supporting Research



An Element of the California Outdoor Recreation Planning Program  
Planning Division, California State Parks  
Natural Resources Agency, State of California

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*A Report on Results of a 2009-2010 Visitor Survey and a 2010 Management and Maintenance Survey* (2011); *California Outdoor Recreation Economic Study: Statewide Contributions and Benefits* (2011); *California Outdoor Recreation Economic Study: State Park System Contributions and Benefits* (2011); *California Outdoor Recreation Plan Program Evaluation Report* (2010); and *Statewide Trails Research and Planning* (2013).

Find CORP documents at: [www.parks.ca.gov/CORP](http://www.parks.ca.gov/CORP).

### Outdoor Recreation in California's Regions 2013

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An Element of the California Outdoor Recreation Planning Program  
Planning Division, California State Parks  
Natural Resources Agency, State of California



#### WILDLIFE VIEWING

The single photos at section and chapter breaks illustrate popular outdoor recreation activities in California. (Photos by staff photographers unless otherwise noted.)

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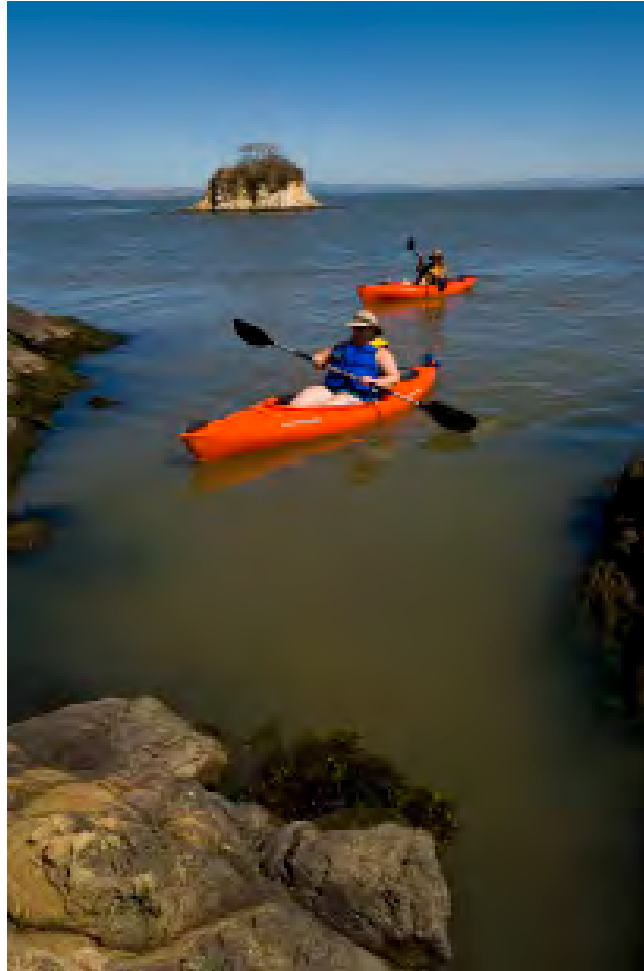
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### **Planning Websites**

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**Data Sources and References**

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## LWCF grant project examples

LWCF grant funding helps local outdoor recreation providers acquire and develop facilities like those shown here. Photos courtesy of California State Parks' Office of Grants and Local Services (OGALS).



Play structure



Tot lot



Dog park



Amphitheater



Boat ramps



Community garden

# Section 1.

## Introducing the Report

For the first time since 1979, California State Parks (CSP) offers this report on outdoor recreation in the state's regions as a California Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) element. The region boundaries, following along county lines, are similar to those in the 1979 planning district studies: Recreation Outlooks 1 - 10.

### Purpose

California's diverse geography, demography, and economies present both opportunities and challenges to the state's outdoor recreation providers. A region approach, which recognizes region differences and divides regions along county lines, can aid both state and local planning efforts.

### Audience

This report serves two primary audiences:

- CSP's Office of Grants and Local Services (OGALS). The report helps OGALS tailor federal

### A note about report data

Due to the regional nature of this report, data presented primarily show region differences, although some data apply to all regions.

Because data are from a variety of sources and years, readers should use caution when comparing different sets of data.

## About LWCF grants

CSP's Office of Grants and Local Services (OGALS) administers the program that awards National Parks Service (NPS) Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grant funding to recreation providers across the state.

LWCF was established in 1965, and authorized for a 25-year period (now extended until January 2015).

California cities and counties as well as special districts authorized to acquire, develop, operate and maintain park and recreation areas are eligible for LWCF grant funding. Although non-profits are not eligible, OGALS encourages these organizations to partner with public agencies. Eligible state agencies include CSP (which now includes the Division of Boating and Waterways), the Department of Water Resources and the California Coastal Conservancy.

For more information:

- OGALS, <http://www.parks.ca.gov/grants>
- LWCF program, [http://www.parks.ca.gov/?Page\\_id=21360](http://www.parks.ca.gov/?Page_id=21360)

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grant selection criteria to address region needs and preferences.

- Local recreation providers. The report helps local providers coordinate projects and programs to meet region recreation needs.

## Structure

This report has these parts:

- **Section 1. Introducing the Report**, basic information about the report and the regions.
- **Section 2. Issues, Strategies and Actions**, a summary of region issues, actions, and action priorities, based on research summarized in Section 3.
- **Section 3. Research Summary**, a summary of research based on data on region and resident characteristics, existing outdoor recreation opportunities, the economic contribution of outdoor recreation and LWCF grants.
- **Section 4. Planning Websites**, a listing of federal and state agency and region-specific planning websites for each region.
- **Appendix. Data Sources and References**, a listing with descriptions, abbreviations used in Section 3 and website addresses.

## Find this report on the internet

This report is available at this CSP website: <http://www.parks.ca.gov/CORP>.

# Region Counties and Locations

Figures 1-1 and 1-2 show region counties and locations.

Figure 1-1. Regions and Counties.

Region	Region counties
1. Northern California	Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Mendocino, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity
2. Sierra	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Tuolumne
3. Central Valley	Butte, Colusa, Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tulare, Yolo, Yuba
4. Greater San Francisco Bay Area	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma
5. Central Coast	Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz
6. Los Angeles	Los Angeles, Ventura
7. Southern California	Imperial, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego

Figure 1-2. Map showing the Seven California Regions.





WALKING

# Section 2.

## Issues, Strategies and Actions

This section outlines issues that affect California's regions differently, to aid OGALS and recreation providers in assessing priorities. See the sidebar at right for more information on strategies and actions.

### In this Section

This section outlines the major outdoor recreation issues identified by the research data summarized in Section 3, Research Summary, and strategies and actions to address those issues:

- Issue One, Dealing with Economic Challenges
- Issue Two, Serving Residents' Needs
- Issue Three, Improving Access to Recreation
- Issue Four, Meeting Funding Challenges
- Issue Five, Ensuring that Recreation Projects Conform to Mandated Plans

The section also includes a list of actions ranked "1," by region.

### About strategies and actions

The terms 'strategy and 'action' are used in specific ways in the California Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) and CORP elements:

- **STRATEGY.** A broad recommendation in response to an issue. Example: California State Parks' Office of Grants and Local Services (OGALS) should work with local recreation providers in a region to help increase the number of competitive grant applications submitted because the region's LWCF grant funding level is especially low.
- **ACTION.** A specific activity within a strategy. Example: OGALS provides additional technical grant writing workshops in the region.

For more information, see:

- The CORP website at <http://www.parks.ca.gov/CORP>.
- The OGALS website at <http://www.parks.ca.gov/grants>.
- The LWCF program website at [http://www.parks.ca.gov/?Page\\_id=21360](http://www.parks.ca.gov/?Page_id=21360).

## Understanding Action Priorities

Section 2 includes figures showing action priorities for each region, based on research results summarized in Section 3, Research Summary.

Text on these two pages explains how action priorities were created and how to interpret the figures in this section that show action priorities for each action.

### What are action priorities by region?

Research results in this report show regional differences. Based on these differences, action priorities rank the need for a given action (such as “fund public outdoor recreation projects that support or create outdoor recreation–related jobs”) among the seven regions. One rank is assigned to each region, with 1 being the highest ranking.

### How can action priorities be used in planning?

OGALS staff may include action priorities as a criteria in awarding upcoming LWCF grants to local recreation providers. Local recreation providers may use action priorities to help prioritize their LWCF and non-LWCF projects; for example, if you are in the Greater San Francisco Bay Area region, you might assign a high priority to a project that could increase jobs.

### How were the action priorities determined?

These steps were taken to determine the action priorities by region:

1. Planning Division staff (Staff) analyzed the figures in Section 3.
2. Staff created actions that could be accomplished through LWCF grant funding, for example, “Fund public outdoor recreation projects that support or create jobs.”
3. Staff assigned action priorities according to the perceived need for LWCF grant funding, by region. For most actions, 7 priorities were assigned, one per region, with 1 being the highest priority, and 7 being the lowest. For two actions (see Figure 2-4), a priority of either 1 or 0 was assigned.
4. Staff transferred action priorities to the “Action priorities by region” column of the Section 2 figures.



## How to read the figures showing action priorities

The columns in each figure are:

- **Action no.** The number of the action. (See text for action description.)
- **Factor (data source).** The factor that contributes to the action—for example, “unemployment increase”—and the data source, in parentheses, for example, “(BOL 2012)”. See the Appendix for more on data sources.
- **Section 3 Figure no.** The figure number in Section 3 that shows the data supporting the action priorities.
- **Action priorities by region.** The priority of the action for each region (for example, “1”).

### Example figure

Figure 2-1 shows information for Issue One, Dealing with Economic Challenges, Action 1.1, “Fund public outdoor recreation projects that support or create jobs.”

Action 1.1 is driven by data showing the 1999-2009 increase in the unemployment rate in the seven regions, which is summarized in figure 3.1-5, in Section 3.

Among the regions, the Greater San Francisco Bay Area (SF) region had the greatest increase in the unemployment rate from 1999-2009; therefore, this region’s priority for Action 1.1 was assigned the top rank of “1.”

Figure 2-1. Example Figure showing an Action and its Action Priorities by Region.

Action no.	Factor (data source)	Section 3 figure no.	Action priorities by region (1 is highest priority.)						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Action 1.1	Increase in unemployment rate (BOL 2012)	Fig. 3.1-5	SF	LA	S	SC	CC	NC	CV

Region name abbreviations: Central Coast (CC), Central Valley (CV), Los Angeles (LA), Northern California (NC), Sierra (S), Greater San Francisco Bay Area (SF), Southern California (SC).



SWIMMING

# Issue One. Dealing with Economic Challenges

California has faced unprecedented economic challenges in recent years, including the downturn of the construction industry, the collapse of the housing market and an increase in the unemployment rate in all regions from 1999 to 2009. Fortunately, not only is California rich in natural and cultural resources, which in good times and bad are enjoyed by residents and visitors alike, but the related outdoor recreation-related industries, jobs, sales and expenditures make a significant contribution to the state's economy.

## Strategies

Two strategies and three related actions were identified for Issue One, based on these assumptions:

- Outdoor recreation–related businesses can help create jobs in the region. Findings from a 2011 study commissioned by CSP show that the economic contributions of outdoor recreation–related jobs, sales and expenditures are more significant in some regions than in others. Per capita, these contributions were especially significant in two of the least populated regions. Supporting data: The increase in the unemployment rate from 1999 to 2009 and the

economic contribution of outdoor recreation per region.

- Allocating LWCF dollars toward projects that help create jobs could also stimulate additional outdoor recreation–related sales and expenditures, maximizing the positive impact that outdoor recreation can have on the regional economy. Supporting data: The per capita total of outdoor recreation–related jobs per region.
- LWCF-funded projects can help support the regional economies through providing outdoor recreation sales and expenditures. Supporting data: The per capita total of outdoor recreation–related sales and expenditures per region.

Figure 2-2. Region Priorities for Actions that Address Issue One, Dealing with Economic Challenges.

Action no.	Factor (data source)	Section 3 figure no.	Action priorities by region (1 is highest priority.)						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.1	Increase in unemployment rate (BOL 2012)	Fig. 3.1-5	SF	LA	S	SC	CC	NC	CV
2.1	Outdoor recreation–related jobs per thousand residents (BBC)	Fig. 3.3-6	S	NC	CC	SF	CV	SC	LA
2.2	Outdoor recreation–related sales and trip and equipment expenditures per thousand residents (BBC)	Fig. 3.3-4 Fig. 3.3-2	S	NC	CC	SF	CV	SC	LA

Region name abbreviations: Central Coast (CC), Central Valley (CV), Los Angeles (LA), Northern California (NC), Sierra (S), Greater San Francisco Bay Area (SF), Southern California (SC)

## Strategy 1. Help create jobs.

Action 1.1. Fund public outdoor recreation projects that support or create recreation-related jobs.

## Strategy 2. Stimulate outdoor recreation–related economic/business activity.

Action 2.1. Fund projects that support or create outdoor recreation–related jobs in the region.

Action 2.2. Fund projects that support outdoor recreation–related sales and expenditures in the region.

## Action Priorities

Figure 2-2 shows action priorities:

- For Action 1.1, the highest priority for projects that address the factor of “increase in unemployment rate” is in the Greater San Francisco Bay Area region, followed by the Los Angeles region.
- For Action 2.1, the highest priority for projects that address the factor of “outdoor recreation–related jobs” is in the Sierra region, followed by the Northern California region.
- For Action 2.2, the highest priority for projects that address the factor of “outdoor recreation–related sales and trip and equipment expenditures” is in the Sierra region, followed by the Northern California region.



WILDLIFE VIEWING

## Issue Two. Serving Residents' Needs

For recreation providers, meeting the changing recreation needs of residents resulting from a growing and changing population can be challenging. Only by ensuring that facilities are appropriate and sufficient for current and future residents, however, can recreation providers remain relevant to residents.

### Strategy

One strategy and four associated actions were identified for Issue Two, based on the assumption that considering the following factors can help recreation providers meet the needs of future residents:

- The projected percentage of youth (residents aged 5-17) and Hispanic residents in each region. Supporting data: The projected youth and Hispanic population percentages in 2060.
- An increasing percentage of retirees (residents aged 65 and over). Supporting data: The projected retiree population percentages in 2060.
- An increasing population. Supporting data: The projected population increase by 2060.

## Strategy 1. Ensure that outdoor recreation opportunities meet residents' needs.

**Action 1.1.** Fund outdoor recreation opportunities that meet the activity preferences of Hispanic participants.

**Action 1.2.** Fund outdoor recreation opportunities that meet the activity preferences of youth (aged 5-17) participants.

**Action 1.3.** Fund outdoor recreation opportunities that target retirees (those aged 65 and over).

**Action 1.4.** Fund sufficient recreation facilities in anticipation of population growth.

Figure 2-3. Region Priorities for Actions that Address Issue Two, Serving Residents' Needs.

Action no.	Factor (data source)	Section 3 figure no.	Action priorities by region (1 is highest priority.)						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.1	Projected Hispanic population percentage in 2060 (DOF 2013)	Fig 3.1-13	CC, LA		SC	CV	SF	NC	S
1.2	Projected youth (ages 5-17) population percentage in 2060 (DOF 2013)	Fig. 3.1-21	CV	CC, LA, SC			SF	S	NC
1.3	Projected retiree (ages 65+) population percentage in 2060 (DOF 2013)	Fig. 3.1-21	NC	S	LA	SC	SF	CC	CV
1.4	Projected numeric population increase, 2010-2060 (DOF 2013)	Fig. 3.1-3	CV	SC	LA	SF	S	CC	NC

Region name abbreviations: Central Coast (CC), Central Valley (CV), Los Angeles (LA), Northern California (NC), Sierra (S), Greater San Francisco Bay Area (SF), Southern California (SC)



## Action Priorities

Figure 2-3 shows action priorities:

- For Action 1.1, the highest priority for projects that address the factor of “projected Hispanic population percentage in 2060” is in the Central Coast and Los Angeles regions.
- For Action 1.2, the highest priorities for projects that address the factor of “projected youth population percentage in 2060” are in the Central Valley, Central Coast, Los Angeles and Southern California regions.
- For Action 1.3, the highest priorities for projects that address the factor of “projected retiree population percentage in 2060” are in the Northern California region and then in the Sierra region.
- For Action 1.4, the highest priorities for projects that address the factor of “projected numeric population increase, 2010-2060” are in the Central Valley and Southern California regions.



FISHING

# Issue Three. Improving Access to Recreation

Factors such as economic barriers, geographic barriers or an inadequate number of recreation facilities can impact Californians' access to outdoor recreation activities. For example, residents may not have enough discretionary income to pay recreation-associated fees and expenses. Or recreation areas may be located too far from population centers, with public transportation unavailable or inconvenient. Lastly, the quantity of existing facilities and protected land per capita may be insufficient for the region's residents.

## Strategies

Two strategies and seven associated actions were identified for this issue, based on these assumptions:

- Funding low- or no-cost recreation opportunities in regions with a relatively low average median annual household income will help ensure equal access to outdoor recreation. Supporting data: The average median annual household income and the distribution of region annual household income compared to the statewide distribution.
- Funding sufficient outdoor recreation facilities in incorporated areas proportionate to the population will ensure that recreation providers meet resident's needs. Supporting data: The percentage

of facilities compared to the percentage of population, both measured in incorporated areas.

- Because driving for pleasure is a top preferred activity in the Survey on Public Opinions and Attitudes, providing appropriately distributed scenic roads will help meet residents' preferences. Supporting data: The number of miles of highways in the National Scenic Byways Program per 100 square miles.
- Funding parks within walking distance (1/4 mile) of residents' homes in urban areas allows even those without available or convenient transportation to have equal geographic access to outdoor recreation opportunities. Supporting data: Geographic access to protected lands.
- Providing an equitable amount of protected land per capita across the regions ensures equal access to outdoor recreation opportunities for all of California's residents. Supporting data: The number of acres of protected land per 1,000 residents.

### **Strategy 1. Ensure availability of low-cost outdoor recreation opportunities.**

**Action 1.1.** Fund projects that create opportunities for low- or no-cost outdoor recreation activities.

### **Strategy 2. Ensure appropriately distributed outdoor recreation facilities in population areas across the state.**

**Action 2.1.** Fund incorporated area recreation facilities proportional to incorporated area populations.

**Action 2.2.** Fund walkable parks for urban populations.

Figure 2-4. Region Priorities for Actions that Address Issue Three, Improving Access to Recreation.

Action no.	Factor (data source)	Section 3 figure no.	Action priorities by region (1 is highest priority.)							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
1.1	Average median annual household income (Claritas 2010)	Fig. 3.1-29	NC	CV	S	SC	CC	LA	SF	
	Distribution of annual household incomes compared to statewide* (Claritas 2010)	Figs. 3.1-30 through 3.1-36	CV, NC, LA							CC, S, SC, SF
2.1	For incorporated areas, proportion of recreation facilities compared to population (Claritas 2010, CPAD 2012)	Figure 3.2-18	If less than							If equal to or greater than
	Aquatic centers	Figure 3.2-18	LA, SF							All others
	Ball fields	Figure 3.2-18	SC, LA							All others
	Basketball courts	Figure 3.2-18	SC, LA							All others
	Campgrounds	Figure 3.2-18	SC, LA, SF							All others
	Community centers	Figure 3.2-18	SC, LA, NC							All others
	Picnic/BBQ areas	Figure 3.2-18	CC, SF, LA							All others
	Playgrounds	Figure 3.2-18	SC, LA							All others
	Skate parks	Figure 3.2-18	SC, LA							All others
Tennis/Racquet courts	Figure 3.2-18	SC, LA							All others	
2.2	Urban population living within 1/4 mile of protected land (CPAD 2011, Census 2010)	Fig. 3.2-13	NC	LA	CV	SC	S	CC	SF	
2.3	Miles of highways in the National Scenic Byways program per 100 square miles	Fig. 3.2-2	CV	SC	S	SF	LA	CC	NC	
2.4	Acres of protected land per 1,000 residents (CPAD 2011, Census 2010)	Fig. 3.2-12	SF	LA	CV	CC	SC	S	NC	
	Acres of protected urban land per 1,000 urban residents (CPAD 2011, Census 2010)	Fig. 3.2-15	LA	CV	CC	SC	SF	S	NC	
*1 if low-income household income distribution is above the statewide average; 0 if below.										
Region name abbreviations: Central Coast (CC), Central Valley (CV), Los Angeles (LA), Northern California (NC), Sierra (S), Greater San Francisco Bay Area (SF), Southern California (SC)										

**Action 2.3.** Fund projects that develop scenic roads.

**Action 2.4.** Fund protected land for outdoor recreation throughout the region and in urban areas.

## Action Priorities

Figure 2-4 shows action priorities for this issue:

- For Action 1.1, the highest priority for projects that address the factor of “average median annual income” is in the Northern California and Central Valley regions.
- For Action 1.2, the highest priorities for projects that address the factor of “distribution of household incomes compared to statewide” are in the Central Valley, Northern California and Los Angeles regions.
- For Action 2.1, the highest priorities for projects that address the factor of “for incorporated areas, proportion of recreation facilities compared to population” are as shown for each facility type in Figure 2-4. Los Angeles and Southern California are the most frequently listed regions.
- For Action 2.2, the highest priorities for projects that address the factor of “urban population living within 1/4 mile of protected land” are in the Northern California and Los Angeles regions.
- For Action 2.3, the highest priorities for projects that address the factor of “miles of scenic roads per 100 square miles” are in the Central Valley and Southern California regions.
- For Action 2.4, the highest priorities for projects that address the factor of “acres of protected land per 1,000 urban residents” are in the Greater San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles regions.
- Also for Action 2.4, the highest priorities for projects that address the factor of “acres of protected urban land per 1,000 urban residents” are in the Los Angeles and Central Valley regions.





HIKING



## Issue Four. Meeting Funding Challenges

During today's recovering economy, recreation providers are challenged by tight budgets. Providers who envision the benefits of a large project but lack the required matching funds might hesitate to apply for LWCF grant funding. A good strategy for such providers may be to reduce the project size to something they can afford, and apply for LWCF grant funding to benefit from the protective nature of LWCF funding. Even small LWCF projects can make a valuable contribution to outdoor recreation by protecting valuable outdoor recreation lands in perpetuity.

As figures in Section 3, Research Summary, show, for fiscal years 2000-2001 through 2009-2010, LWCF grant funding was distributed unevenly across the state, as measured by the number of projects, average project cost, and the average LWCF grant amount per capita. This information is useful for both OGALS and recreation providers. For example:

- OGALS staff may choose to focus LWCF technical assistance workshops to regions with a low rate of competitive LWCF submissions.
- Recreation providers that want to learn from successful applicants can find the list of funded projects on the OGALS website, which includes contact information, and connect with successful applicants to learn best practices.

## Strategy

One strategy and two associated actions were identified for this issue, based on this assumption: Providing equal support across regions to recreation providers is important. Supporting data: Levels of LWCF grant funding per capita and the number of funded LWCF projects.

### Strategy 1. Ensure equal LWCF assistance across the regions

**Action 1.1.** Fund LWCF projects to provide an equal amount of LWCF per capita grant funding across the regions.

**Action 1.2.** Provide LWCF technical assistance to increase and improve LWCF project submissions.

Figure 2-5. Region Priorities for Actions that Address Issue Four, Meeting Funding Challenges.

Action no.	Factor (data source)	Section 3 figure no.	Action priorities by region (1 is highest priority.)						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.1	LWCF grant amount per capita (OGALS 2012)	Fig. 3.4-1	S	LA	CV	NC	SF	SC	CC
1.2	Number of funded LWCF projects per capita (OGALS 2012)	Fig. 3.4-1	S	LA	SF	SC	CV	NC	CC
Region name abbreviations: Central Coast (CC), Central Valley (CV), Los Angeles (LA), Northern California (NC), Sierra (S), Greater San Francisco Bay Area (SF), Southern California (SC)									

## Action Priorities

Figure 2-5 shows action priorities:

- For Action 1.1, the highest priority for projects that address the factor of “LWCF grant amount per capita” is in the Sierra and Los Angeles regions.
- For Action 1.2, the highest priorities for projects that address the factor of “number of funded LWCF projects per capita” are in the Sierra and Los Angeles regions.



STAYING OVERNIGHT IN CABINS

# Issue Five. Ensuring that Recreation Projects Conform to Mandated Plans

State and county plans are required to address recreation and open space needs. Recreation providers statewide—whether they are affiliated with the state or a county, city or district—can help provide seamless recreation opportunities across the state by conforming to these plans. Parks and recreation areas, facilities, programs and services all can benefit from coordination based on a greater plan in areas where many public, private, non-profit or other park and recreation providers offer individual recreation areas, facilities, programs and services.

## Strategy

One strategy and an associated action were identified for this issue, based on the assumption that conforming to area plans will improve coordination of services from recreation providers.

### Strategy 1. Ensure that projects match mandated plans.

**Action 1.1.** Recreation providers should demonstrate that their proposed projects conform to mandated plans.

## Action Priorities

Projects that conform to mandated plans should receive priority over projects that do not.



HORSEBACK RIDING

# Actions Ranked “1,” by Region

These lists of actions contains actions ranked “1” in each region, including actions that were either ranked 1 or 0 for all regions. Park and recreation providers may use this list when crafting project proposals as well as when considering their own priorities.

Note: Issue Five, Ensuring that Recreation Projects Conform to Mandated Plans, is excluded here because each recreation provider must research this issue independently.

## Northern California

Actions assigned the top rank of “1” in this region are:

- Fund outdoor recreation opportunities that target retirees. (Issue Two, Action 1.3)
- Fund projects that create opportunities for low-cost or no-cost outdoor recreation activities. (Issue Three, Action 1.1)
- Fund incorporated area recreation facilities proportionate to incorporated area populations—specifically, community centers (Issue Three, Action 2.1)
- Fund walkable parks for urban populations. (Issue Three, Action 2.2)

## Sierra

Actions assigned the top rank of “1” in this region are:

### Issues

- Issue One, Dealing with Economic Challenges
- Issue Two, Serving Residents’ Needs
- Issue Three, Improving Access to Recreation
- Issue Four, Meeting Funding Challenges
- Issue Five, Ensuring that Recreation Projects Conform to Mandated Plans

- Fund projects that support or create outdoor recreation–related jobs in the region. (Issue One, Action 3.1)
- Fund projects and that support outdoor recreation–related sales and expenditures in the region. (Issue One, Action 2.2)
- Fund LWCF projects to provide an equal amount of LWCF per capita grant funding across the regions. (Issue Four, Action 1.1)
- Provide LWCF technical assistance to increase and improve LWCF project submissions. (Issue Four, Action 1.2)

## Central Valley

Actions assigned the top rank of “1” in this region are:

- Fund outdoor recreation opportunities that meet the activity preferences of youth participants. (Issue Two, Action 1.2)
- Fund sufficient recreation facilities in anticipation of population growth. (Issue Two, Action 1.4)
- Fund projects that create opportunities for low- or no-cost outdoor recreation activities. (Issue Three, Action 1.1)

## Greater San Francisco Bay Area

Actions assigned the top rank of “1” in this region are:

- Fund public outdoor recreation projects that support or create jobs. (Issue One, Action 1.1)
- Fund incorporated area recreation facilities proportionate to incorporated area populations—specifically, aquatic centers, and picnic/BBQ areas. (Issue Three, Action 2.1)
- Fund protected land for outdoor recreation throughout the region and in urban areas. (Issue Three, Action 2.4)

## Central Coast

Actions assigned the top rank of “1” in this region are:



- Fund outdoor recreation opportunities that meet the activity preferences of Hispanic participants. (Issue Two, Action 1.1)
- Fund incorporated area recreation facilities proportionate to incorporated area populations—specifically, picnic/BBQ areas. (Issue Three, Action 2.1)

## Los Angeles

Actions assigned the top rank of “1” in this region are:

- Fund outdoor recreation opportunities that meet the activity preferences of Hispanic participants. (Issue Two, Action 1.1)
- Fund projects that create opportunities for low- or no-cost outdoor recreation activities. (Issue Three, Action 1.1)
- Fund incorporated area recreation facilities proportionate to incorporated area populations—specifically, aquatic centers, ball fields, basketball courts, community centers, picnic/BBQ areas, playgrounds, skate parks and tennis/racquet courts. (Issue Three, Action 2.1)
- Fund protected land for outdoor recreation throughout the region and in urban areas. (Issue Three, Action 2.4)

## Southern California

Actions assigned the top rank of “1” in this region are:

- Fund incorporated area recreation facilities proportionate to incorporated area populations—specifically, ball fields, basketball courts, community centers, playgrounds, skate parks, and tennis/racquet courts. (Issue Three, Action 2.1)

### Issues

- Issue One, Dealing with Economic Challenges
- Issue Two, Serving Residents’ Needs
- Issue Three, Improving Access to Recreation
- Issue Four, Meeting Funding Challenges
- Issue Five, Ensuring that Recreation Projects Conform to Mandated Plans



BEACH ACTIVITIES

# Section 3. Research Summary

This section summarizes the research that informs Section 2, Issues, Strategies and Actions.

## In this Section

This section has four chapters:

- Chapter 3.1. Region and Resident Characteristics
- Chapter 3.2. Existing Outdoor Recreation Opportunities
- Chapter 3.3. Economic Contribution of Outdoor Recreation on Public Land
- Chapter 3.4. LWCF Grants: Projects, Costs and Trends



SURFING

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# Chapter 3.1. Region and Resident Characteristics

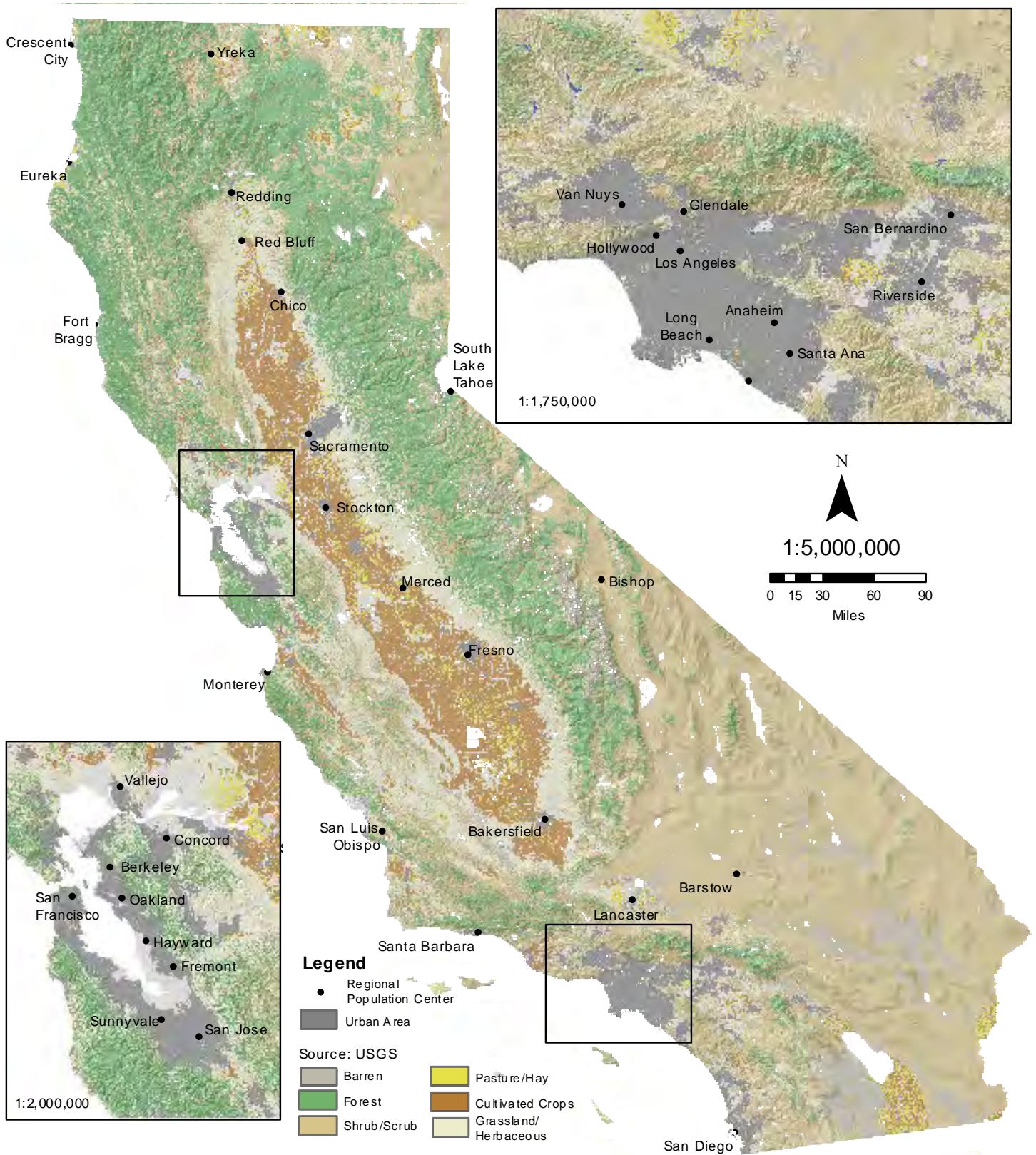
This chapter summarizes for all regions their natural features and key demographic and employment data that inform Section 2, Issues, Strategies and Actions.

This chapter has these major headings:

- Region Summaries
- Population
- Unemployment Rate
- Ethnicity
- Age
- Household Income

# Section 3. Research Summary

Figure 3.1-1. Map showing Vegetation of California's Regions.



## Region Summaries

Information here summarizes region and resident characteristics for each region.

### Northern California

This region is dominated by natural areas and is mostly rural. As in all regions, unemployment increased overall from 1999-2009. The region had a relatively small population in 2010 (711,061) and the lowest population density among regions; the percentage population growth by 2060 will be less than the statewide average.

Ethnically, while in 2010 most residents were white, by 2060 this percentage will decline to about one-half, and Hispanics will make up about one-third of region residents.

Compared to statewide, the region had fewer younger and more older residents in 2010; projections for 2060 for those 5-17 years of age and those 65 and older suggest this characteristic will continue.

Annual household income distribution in 2010 was skewed toward the lower end of the scale, and the average median annual household income was significantly lower than the statewide average.

### Sierra

This region is mostly rural, heavily forested and mountainous; its lakes and rivers provide much of the state's water supply. As in all regions, unemployment increased overall from 1999-2009. The region has a relatively small population (819,462 in 2010) and the second-lowest population density among regions. The percentage

population growth by 2060 will be greater than the statewide average.

Ethnically, in 2010 residents were mostly white; the region has the lowest percentage of Hispanics of any region. By 2060, Hispanics will make up about one-fifth of region population.

Compared to statewide, in general the region has fewer younger and more older residents; projections for 2060 for those 5-17 years of age and those 65 and older suggest this characteristic will continue.

Annual household income distribution in 2010 was similar to the statewide distribution, and average median annual household income was close to the statewide average.

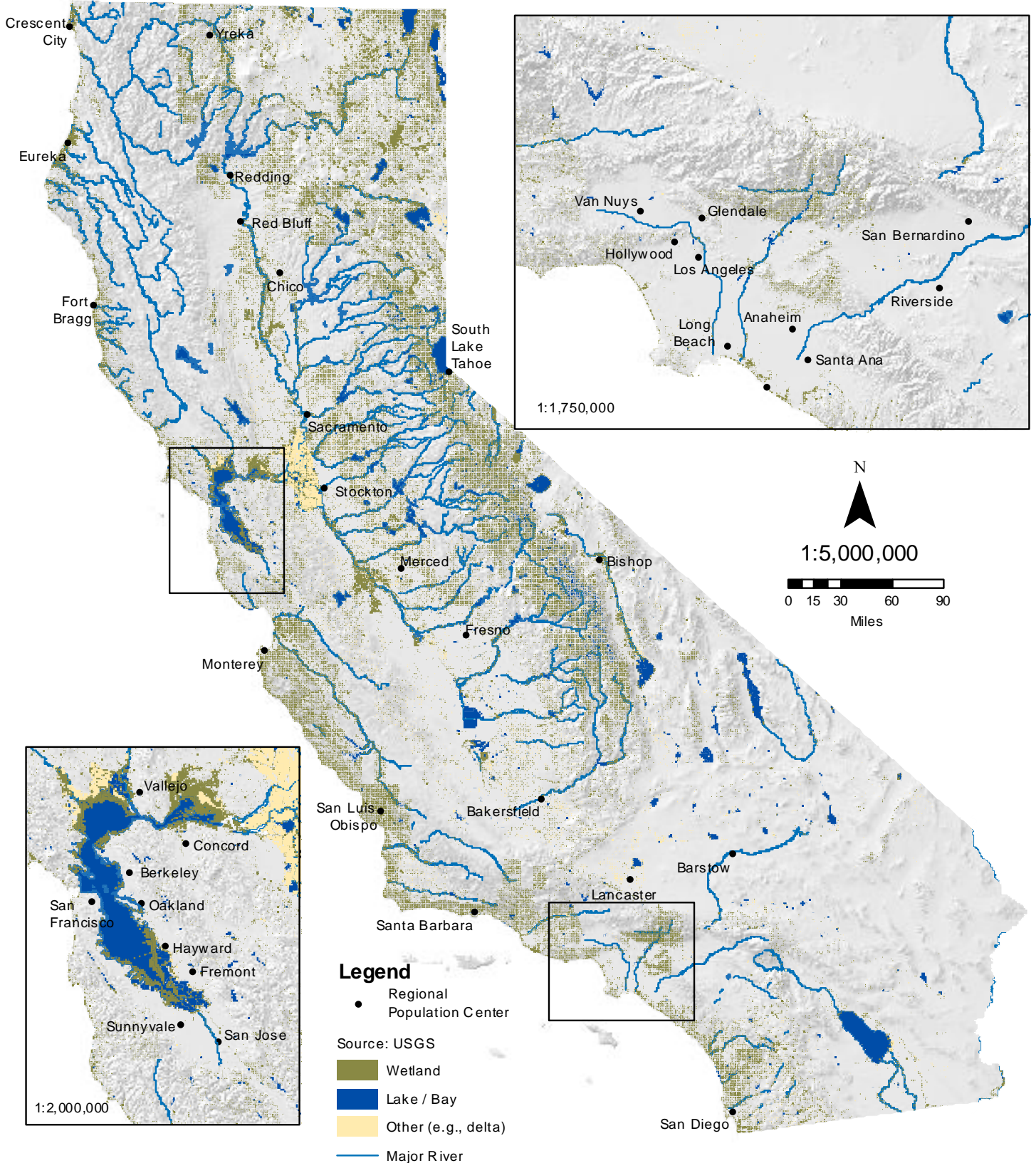
### Central Valley

This region, with its world-renowned agricultural industry, is also a gateway to the Sierra Nevada and coastal mountain ranges. As in all regions, unemployment increased overall from 1999-2009. The 2010 population (5,999,607) is expected to almost double by 2060, representing the biggest increase in sheer numbers as well as percentage among regions.

Ethnically, in 2010 42% of residents were white and 40% were Hispanic; projections show that in 2060 almost half of the population will be Hispanic and about one-third will be white.

While the 2010 age-group distribution approximated the statewide distribution, by 2060, the region is projected to have the highest percentage of residents aged 5-17 among regions.

Figure 3.1-2. Map showing Hydrological Characteristics of California's Regions.





Although the annual household income distribution is about the same as the statewide distribution, region average median household income is lower than the statewide average.

## Greater San Francisco Bay Area

This region surrounds the San Francisco Bay and is internationally known for its Silicon Valley and wine-producing areas. As in all regions, unemployment increased overall from 1999-2009; this region saw the greatest unemployment-rate increase among regions. This region, the second most densely populated, had 7,150,739 residents in 2010; the percentage population growth by 2060, however, will be less than the statewide average.

Ethnically, the region's population in 2010 was about one-quarter Hispanic and about one-half white; by 2060 these two groups will be about one-third of the population each, with the Asian ethnic group representing about one-quarter, the largest percentage of any region.

Age-group distribution in the area in 2010 was about the same as statewide with a slightly lower percentage of young people; in 2060 the percentages of youth aged 5-17 and residents aged 65 and over will be about the same as statewide.

Annual household income distribution in 2010 was skewed to the higher end of the scale; the region had the highest average median annual household income among regions.

## Central Coast

This region, with its mild coastal climate, is known for its farming and vineyards. As in all regions, unemployment increased overall from 1999-2009. With 1,426,240 residents in 2010, the region had a relatively low population density. By 2060, population is projected to increase by less than the statewide average.

Ethnically, the region's population in 2010 was about 40% Hispanic and about 50% white; by 2060, Hispanics will represent almost two-thirds of the population and whites about one-third.

Age-group distribution in 2010 was about the same as statewide; in 2060 the percentages of youth aged 5-17 and those 65+ will be about the same as statewide, with a slightly lower percentage of residents aged 65 and over.

Annual household income distribution is about the same as statewide; average median annual household income is slightly more than the statewide average.

## Los Angeles

Along with its film and television industries, this region is widely known for its beaches and mild climate. As in all regions, unemployment increased overall from 1999-2009. The most densely populated among regions in 2010, it also had the most residents, with a population of 10,641,923; the percentage population growth by 2060, however, will be less than the statewide average.

Ethnically, in 2010 the Hispanic population represented about 50% of the population and whites about 30%; by 2060 Hispanics will be almost 60% of the population.

Age-group distribution closely matched the statewide distribution in 2010; in 2060 the percentages of youth aged 5-17 and those aged 65 and over will be about the same as statewide.

Annual household-income distribution in 2010 closely matched that of the statewide average; the average median annual household income was above the statewide average.

## Southern California

This region includes a variety of terrain, ranging from beaches to deserts. Long associated with the Navy, the San Diego area has become a center of research in biotechnology. As in all regions, unemployment increased overall from 1999-2009. The region had a 2010 population of 10,504,924; region percentage population increase by 2060 will be close to the statewide average.

Ethnically, in 2010 the percentages of Hispanic and white populations were about equal at about 40% each; in 2060 Hispanics are projected to represent about 50% of the population and whites about 30%.

Age distribution closely matches the statewide distribution; in 2060 the percentages of those aged 5-17 and those aged 65 and over will be about the same as statewide.

Annual household-income distribution in 2010 closely matched the statewide distribution, with the average median annual household income about the same as the statewide average.

# Population

Information here summarizes key population statistics for regions.

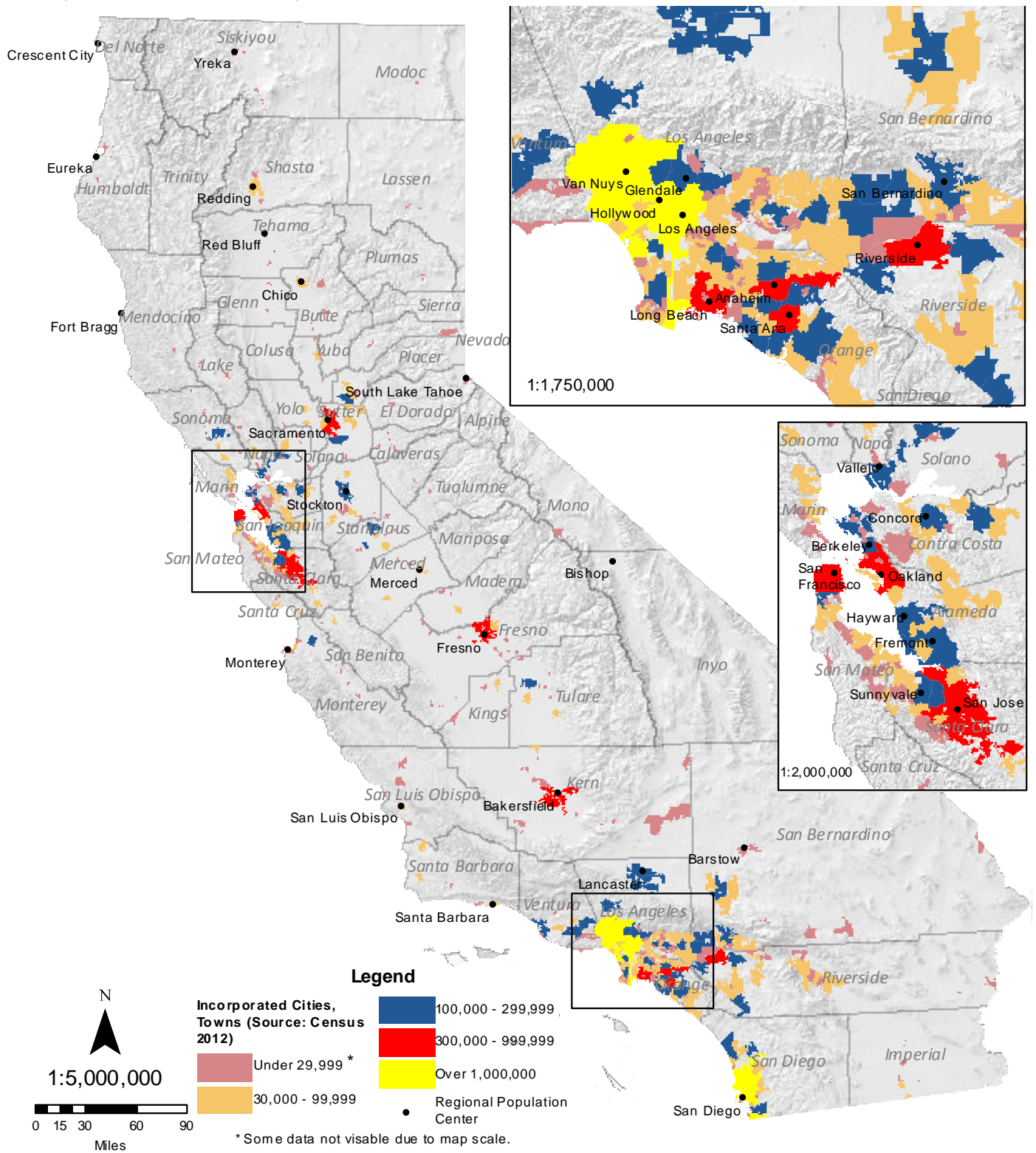
Figure 3.1-3 shows, for each region and the state, the population percentage, population density per square mile, 2010 population, projected 2060 population, and the projected 2010-2060 numeric and percentage population increases.

Figure 3.1-3. Population Percentages, Population Density per Square Mile, projected 2060 Population and 2010-2060 Population Increase and Percentage Increase, by Region. (Census 2010, Claritas 2010, DOF 2013)\*

Region	2010 percentage of California population (Census 2010)	2010 population density per square mile (Census 2010 and Claritas 2010)	2010 population (Census 2010)	Projected 2060 population (DOF 2013)	Projected 2010-2060 population increase	Projected 2010-2060 percentage population increase
Northern California	2%	18	711,061	953,840	242,779	34%
Sierra	2%	35	819,462	1,269,470	450,008	55%
Central Valley	16%	180	5,999,607	11,511,832	5,512,225	92%
Greater SF Bay Area	19%	1,033	7,150,739	9,033,729	1,882,990	26%
Central Coast	4%	127	1,426,240	1,838,096	411,856	29%
Los Angeles	28%	1,801	10,641,923	12,597,371	1,955,448	18%
Southern California	28%	288	10,504,924	15,489,243	4,984,319	47%
Statewide totals and averages	Total 100%	Average 239	Total 37,253,956	Total 52,693,583	Total 15,439,627	Average 41%
*US Census and DOF population figures differ slightly but not enough to affect the action priorities in Section 2, Issues, Strategies and Actions, that are based on these figures.						

Section 3. Research Summary

Figure 3.1-4. Map showing California's Population, including Select Incorporated Cities and Towns, 2012. (CPAD 2011, Census 2012)



The map in Figure 3.1-4 shows population areas statewide. **Note:** Some smaller population centers are not visible at this scale.

Text below gives 2012 populations of the largest or notable cities or towns in each region. Population figures are from State of California Dept. of Finance estimates for January 2012 (DOF 2013).

## Northern California

Region cities include Redding (pop. 90,200) and Eureka (pop. 26,960).

## Sierra

Region cities include South Lake Tahoe (pop. 21,343) and Bishop (pop. 3,858).

## Central Valley

The largest cities are Fresno (pop. 505,009), Sacramento (pop. 470,956), Bakersfield (pop. 354,480), and Stockton (pop. 295,707).

## Greater San Francisco Bay Area

The largest cities are San Jose (pop. 971,372), San Francisco (pop. 812,538) and Oakland (pop. 395,341).

## Central Coast

Region cities include Monterey (pop. 28,460) and Santa Barbara (pop. 89,082).

## Los Angeles

The largest cities are Los Angeles (pop. 3,825,297) and Long Beach (pop. 464,662).

## Southern California

The largest city is San Diego (pop. 1,321,315).

## Unemployment Rate

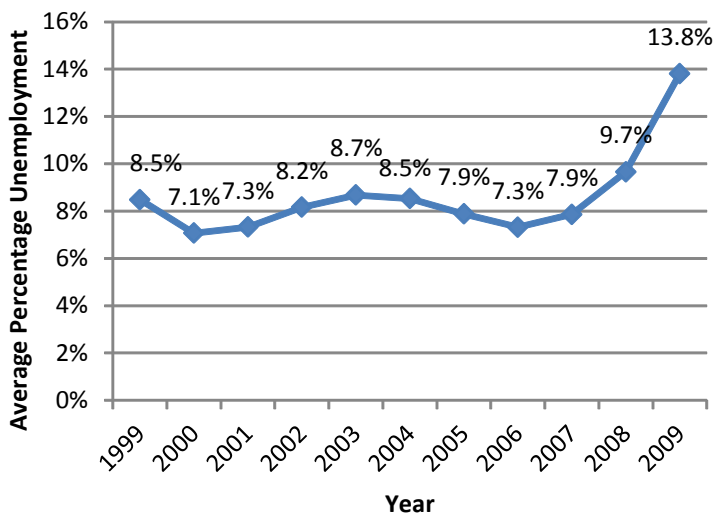
Figure 3.1-5. Unemployment Rate Percentage Change by Region, 1999-2009. (BOL 2012)

Region	Unemployment rate percentage change, 1999-2009
Northern California	62.8%
Sierra	93.7%
Central Valley	33.8%
Greater San Francisco Bay Area	211.3%
Central Coast	74.5%
Los Angeles	100.0%
Southern California	82.9%
Statewide average	94.1%

Text and figures here show information on region unemployment rates:

- Figure 3.1-5 shows the change in the unemployment rate for each region from 1999-2009. While all regions had increases, the Greater San Francisco Bay Area region had the largest increase.
- Figures 3.1-6 through 3.1-12 show unemployment rates by region from 1999-2009.

Figure 3.1-6. Northern California Region Average Unemployment Rate, 1999-2009. (BOL 2012)



### Northern California

Figure 3.1-6 shows the overall rise in the unemployment rate from 1999 to 2009 and the sharp rise from 2007 to 2009.

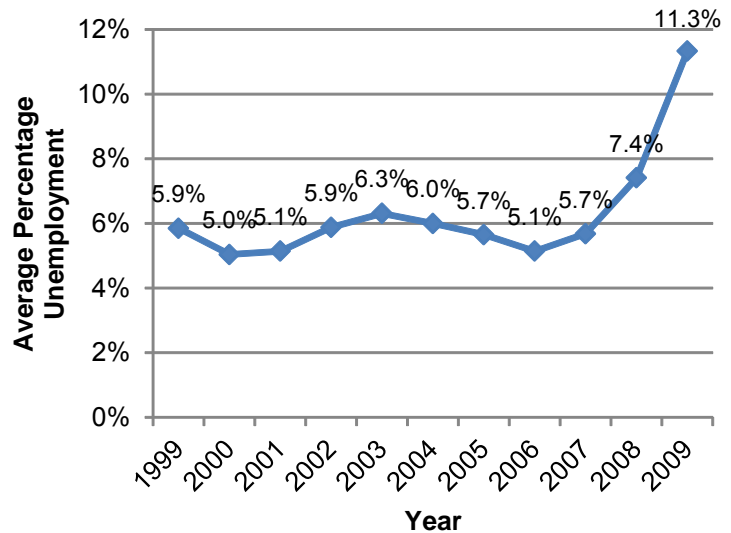
In 2009 the average region unemployment rate was 13.8%; for that year the highest average unemployment rate was in Trinity County (17.2%) and the lowest was in Mendocino County (10.3%).

## Sierra

Figure 3.1-7 shows the overall rise in the unemployment rate from 1999 to 2009 and the sharp rise from 2007 to 2009.

In 2009 the average region unemployment rate was 11.3%; for that year the highest average unemployment rate was in Alpine County (14.5%) and the lowest was in Mono County (9.0%). (BOL 2012).

Figure 3.1-7. Sierra Region Average Unemployment Rate, 1999-2009. (BOL 2012)

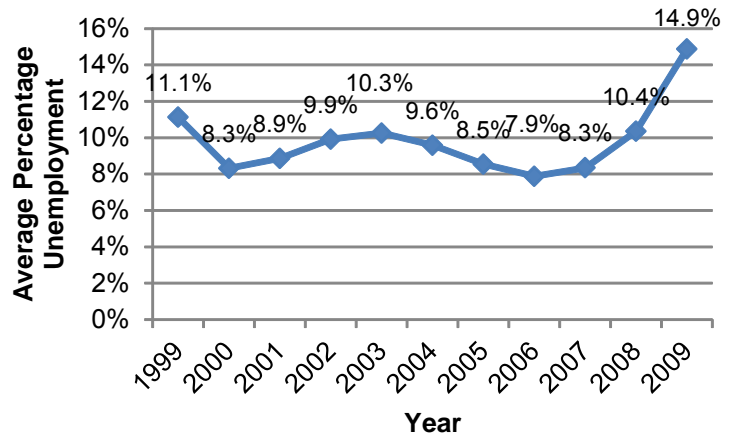


## Central Valley

Figure 3.1-8 shows the overall rise in the unemployment rate from 1999 to 2009 and the sharp rise from 2007 to 2009.

In 2009 the average region unemployment rate was 14.9%; for that year the highest average unemployment rate was in Colusa County (18.0%) and the lowest was in Sacramento and Yolo counties, with 11.3% each. (BOL 2012).

Figure 3.1-8. Central Valley Region Average Unemployment Rate, 1999-2009. (BOL 2012)



## Greater San Francisco Bay Area

Figure 3.1-9 shows the overall rise in the unemployment rate from 1999 to 2009 and the sharp rise from 2007 to 2009.

In 2009 the average region unemployment rate was 9.5%; for that year the highest average unemployment rate was in Santa Clara County (10.8%) and the lowest was in Marin County (7.7%). (BOL 2012).

Figure 3.1-9. Greater San Francisco Bay Area Region Average Unemployment Rate, 1999-2009. (BOL 2012)

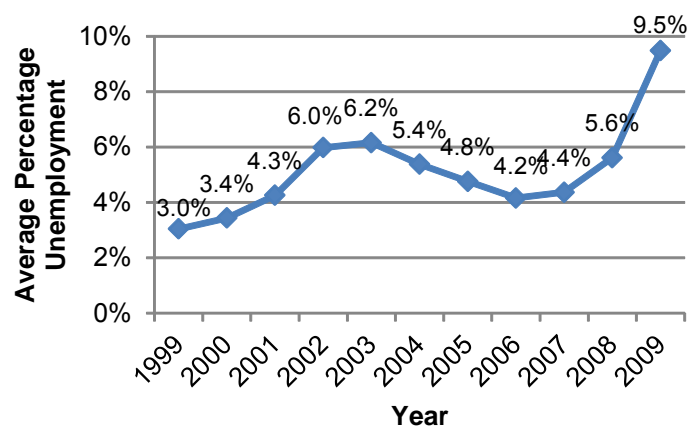
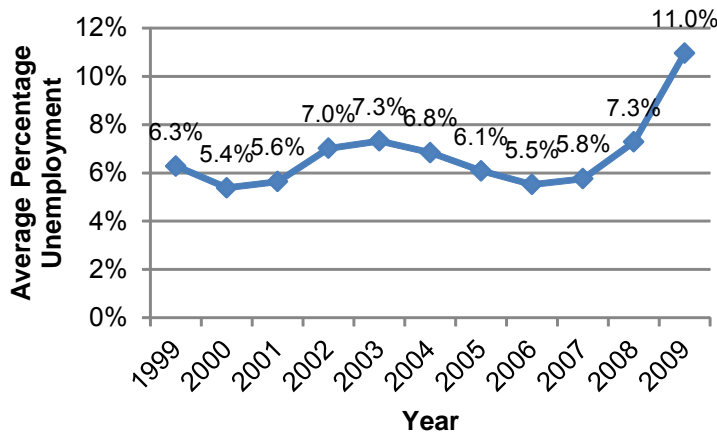


Figure 3.1-10. Central Coast Region Average Unemployment Rate, 1999-2009. (BOL 2012)

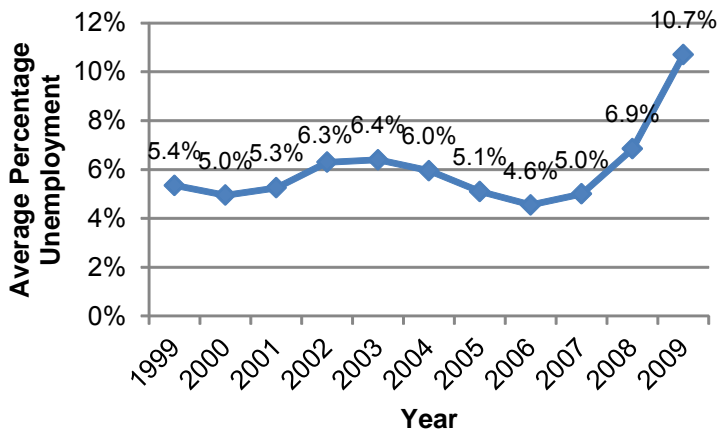


## Central Coast

Figure 3.1-10 shows the overall rise in the unemployment rate from 1999 to 2009 and the sharp rise from 2007 to 2009.

In 2009 the average region unemployment rate was 11.0%; for that year the highest average unemployment rate was in San Benito County (14.3%) and the lowest was in Santa Barbara County (8.4%). (BOL 2012).

Figure 3.1-11. Los Angeles Region Average Unemployment Rate, 1999-2009. (BOL 2012)

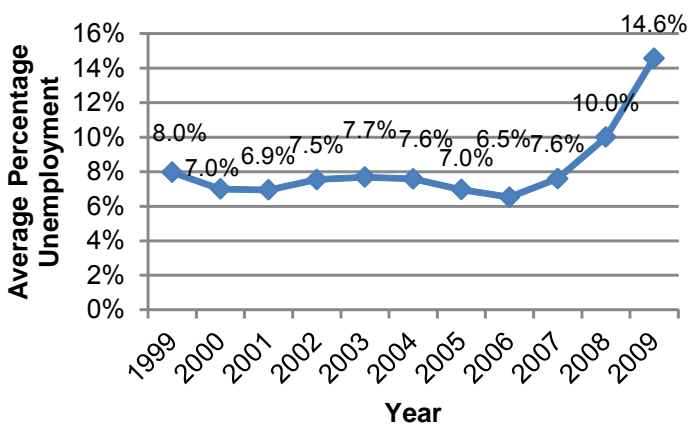


## Los Angeles

Figure 3.1-11 shows the overall rise in the unemployment rate from 1999 to 2009 and the sharp rise from 2007 to 2009.

In 2009 the average region unemployment rate was 10.7%; for that year the highest average unemployment rate in the 3-county region was in Los Angeles County (11.5%) and the lowest was in Ventura County (9.9%). (BOL 2012).

Figure 3.1-12. Southern California Region Average Unemployment Rate, 1999-2009. (BOL 2012)



## Southern California

Figure 3.1-12 shows the overall rise in the unemployment rate from 1999 to 2009 and the sharp rise from 2007 to 2009.

In 2009 the average region unemployment rate was 14.6%; for that year the highest average unemployment rate was in Imperial County (27.9%) and the lowest was in Orange County (8.9%). (BOL 2012).



## Ethnicity

Text and figures here summarize current and projected ethnic group composition:

- Figure 3.1-13 (on this page) shows for all regions and the state the projected percentages of ethnic groups for 2060. This figure shows that residents of the Hispanic ethnic group will be almost half of the state's population. Regions with the highest percentage of Hispanic residents will be Central Coast and Los Angeles. Asians will make up about one quarter of the population in the Greater San Francisco Bay Area region. All other ethnic groups will represent much smaller portions of the population.
- Figures 3.1-14 through 3.1-20 (on the next pages) show that in every region, the percentage of Hispanic residents is projected to increase and the percentage of white residents is projected to decrease.

Figure 3.1-13. Projected Ethnic Group Composition in 2060, by Region. (DOF 2013)

Region	Projected ethnic group percentages, 2060						
	White	Hispanic	Asian	Pacific Islander	Black	American Indian	Multirace
Northern California	55.1%	29.0%	7.0%	0.3%	1.1%	2.9%	4.6%
Sierra	65.1%	20.9%	8.8%	0.2%	0.7%	0.8%	3.5%
Central Valley	32.4%	49.6%	10.0%	0.5%	3.8%	0.5%	3.4%
Greater San Francisco Bay Area	30.5%	32.9%	25.1%	0.7%	4.6%	0.2%	5.9%
Central Coast	30.0%	57.3%	7.7%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	3.4%
Los Angeles	19.5%	57.3%	14.2%	0.2%	5.5%	0.2%	3.2%
Southern California	31.1%	50.4%	10.0%	0.4%	4.3%	0.3%	3.5%
Statewide average	37.7%	42.5%	11.8%	0.3%	3.0%	0.7%	3.9%

Figure 3.1-14. Northern California Region Population Projections for White and Hispanic Ethnic Groups as Percentages of Region Population, 2010-2060. (DOF 2013)

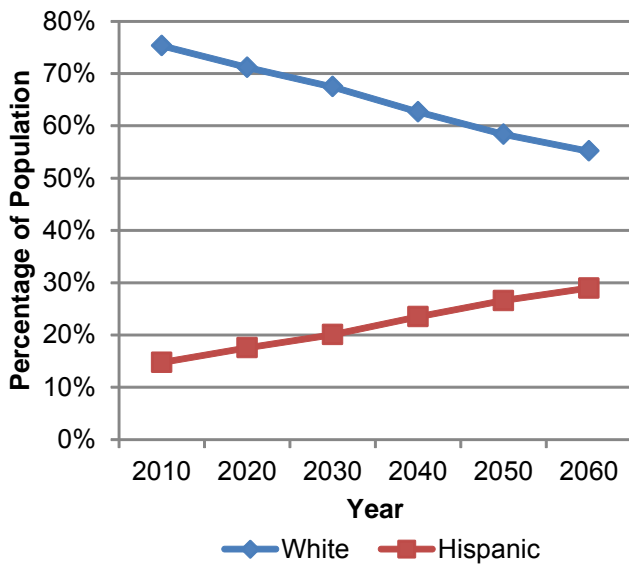
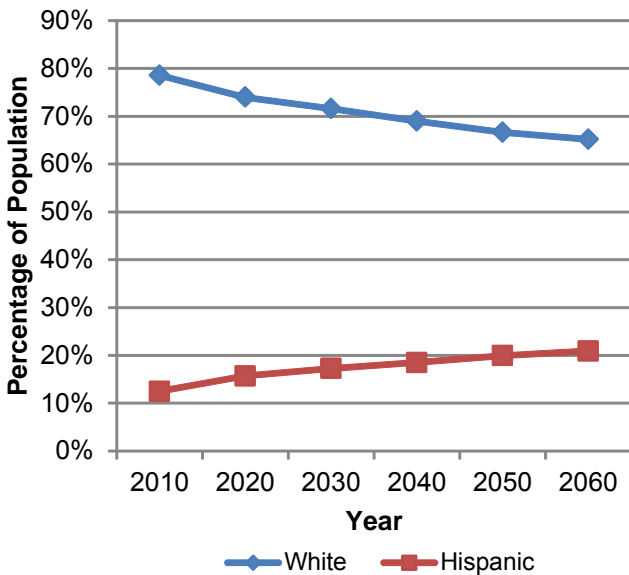


Figure 3.1-15. Sierra Region Population Projections for White and Hispanic Ethnic Groups as Percentages of Region Population, 2010-2060. (DOF 2013)



## Northern California

In 2010 this region had one of the lowest percentage of residents of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin of all regions, at 14.7%.

By 2060, this population group is projected to increase to 29.0% of the total population, and the white population will decrease to 55.1%.

## Sierra

In 2010 this region had the lowest percentage of residents of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin of all regions, at 12.5%.

By 2060, this population group is projected to increase to 20.9% of the total population, and the white population will decrease to 65.1%.

## Central Valley

In 2010, 39.8% of region residents were of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin, roughly equal to the current percentage of the white population, which was 42.0%.

By 2060, the former population group is projected to increase to 49.6% of the total population, and the white population will decrease to 32.4%.

## Greater San Francisco Bay Area

In 2010, 23.6% of region residents were of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin.

By 2060, this group is projected to be 32.9% of the population, and the white population will decrease to 30.5%.

Figure 3.1-16. Central Valley Region Population Projections for White and Hispanic Ethnic Groups as Percentages of Region Population, 2010-2060. (DOF 2013)

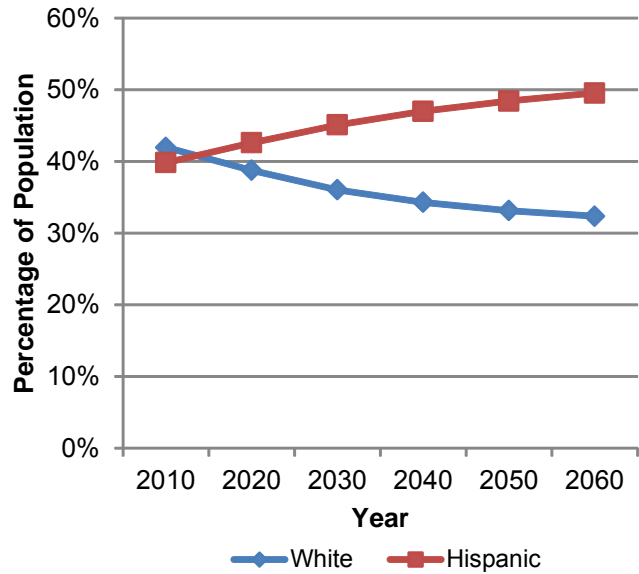


Figure 3.1-17. Greater San Francisco Bay Area Region Population Projections for White and Hispanic Ethnic Groups as Percentages of Region Population, 2010-2060. (DOF 2013)

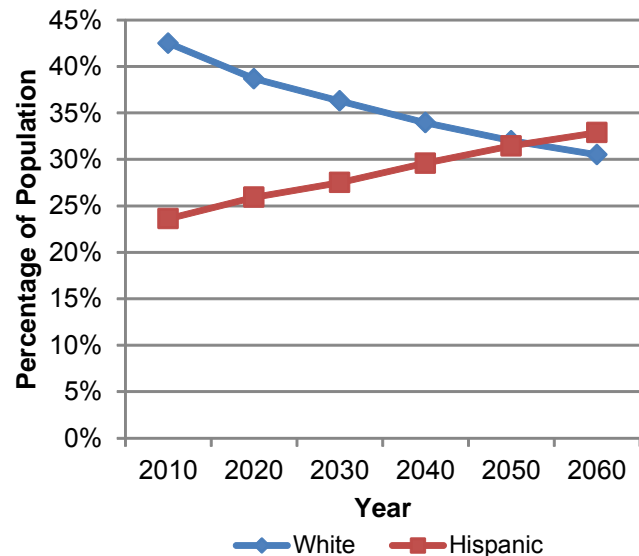
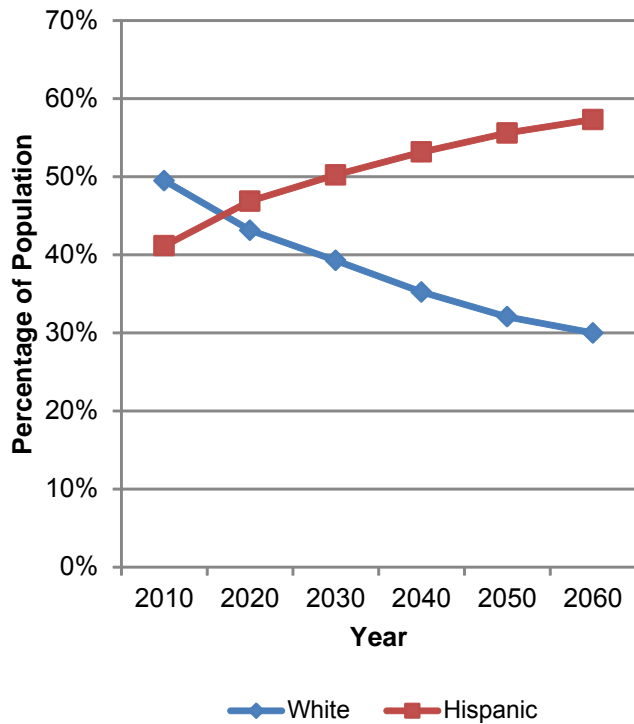


Figure 3.1-18. Central Coast Region Population Projections for White and Hispanic Ethnic Groups as Percentages of Region Population, 2010-2060. (DOF 2013)



## Central Coast

In 2010, 41.2% of region residents were of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin.

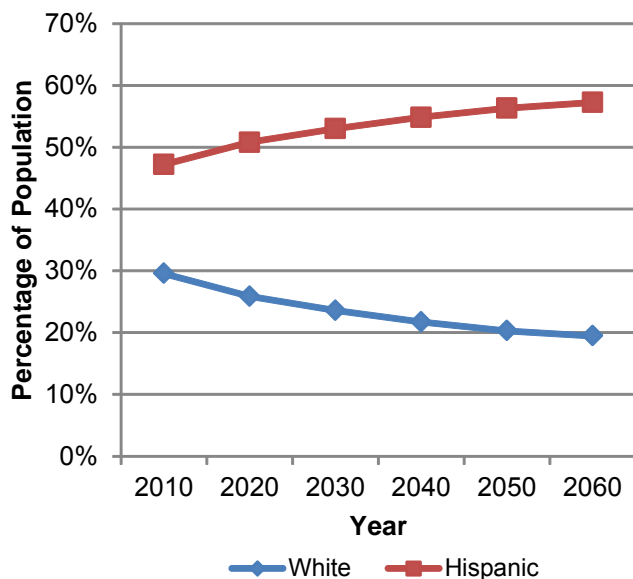
By 2060, this group is projected to be 57.3% of the population, and the white population will decrease to 30.0%.

## Los Angeles

In 2010 the region had the highest percentage of residents of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin among regions, with almost 47.2%.

By 2060, this population group is projected to increase to 57.3% of the population, with the white population decreasing to 19.5%.

Figure 3.1-19. Los Angeles Region Population Projections for White and Hispanic Ethnic Groups as Percentages of Region Population, 2010-2060. (DOF 2013)

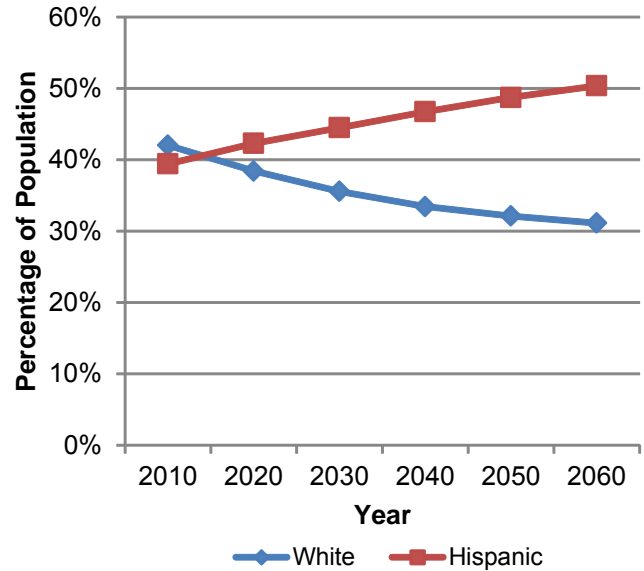


## Southern California

In 2010 the percentage of residents of Hispanic, Latino or Hispanic origin was 39.4% of the population.

By 2060, this population group is projected to increase to 50.4% of the population, with the white population decreasing to 31.1%.

Figure 3.1-20. Southern California Region Population Projections for White and Hispanic Ethnic Groups as Percentages of Region Population, 2010-2060. (DOF 2013)



## Age

Information here shows projected and current percentages of age groups compared to statewide for each region:

- Figure 3.1-21 shows the projected percentages for 2060 of school-age residents (youth aged 5-17) and retirees (residents aged 65 and over) for each region and statewide (DOF 2013).
- Figures 3.1-22 through 3.1-28 show the 2010 distribution by age group for each region versus statewide (Census 2010).

Figure 3.1-21. Projected Percentages of Youth and Retiree Residents 2060, by Region and Statewide, 2060 (DOF 2013).

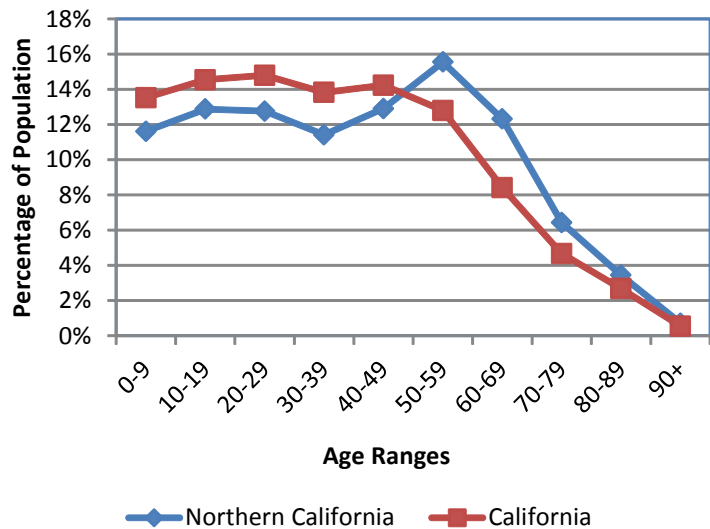
Region	Projected percentage of school-age (aged 5-17) residents in 2060	Projected percentage of retiree-age (aged 65+) residents in 2060
Northern California	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>30.0%</b>
Sierra	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>27.4%</b>
Central Valley	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>20.8%</b>
Greater SF Bay Area	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>23.0%</b>
Central Coast	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>21.8%</b>
Los Angeles	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>25.5%</b>
Southern California	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>23.7%</b>
Statewide average	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>23.5%</b>

## Northern California

In 2060, the Northern California region is projected to have the lowest percentage of people aged 5-17 and the highest percentage of residents aged 65 and over. (See Figure 3.1-21, on the facing page.)

Figure 3.1-22 shows that compared to statewide, the region in 2010 had a lower percentage of residents 49 years of age and under and a higher percentage who were 50 years of age and over.

Figure 3.1-22. Northern California Region Age Distribution by Age Group compared to California, 2010. (Census 2010)



## Sierra

In 2060, the Sierra region is projected to have the second-lowest percentage of residents aged 5-17 and the second-highest percentage of residents aged 65 and over. (See Figure 3.1-21, on the facing page.)

Figure 3.1-23 shows that compared to statewide, the region in 2010 had a slightly lower percentage of residents aged 30-39, about the same percentage aged 40-49, and a slightly higher percentage who were 50 years of age and over.

Figure 3.1-23. Sierra Region Age Distribution by Age Group compared to California, 2010. (Census 2010)

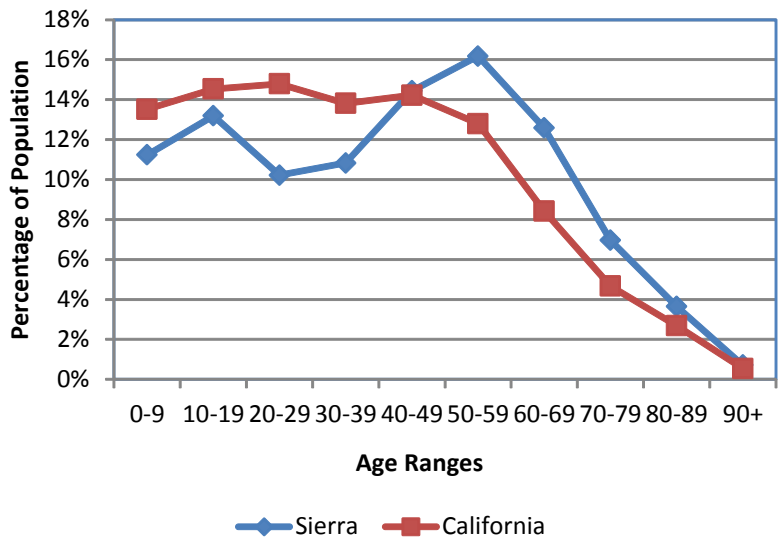
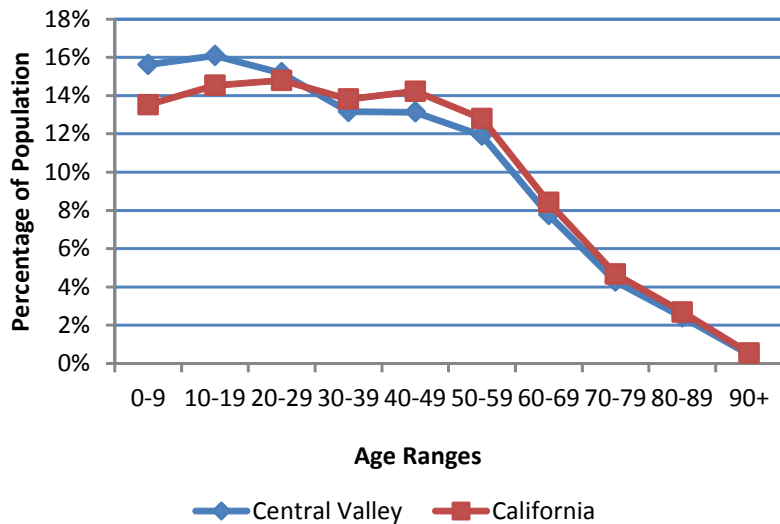


Figure 3.1-24. Central Valley Region Age Distribution by Age Group compared to California, 2010. (Census 2010)

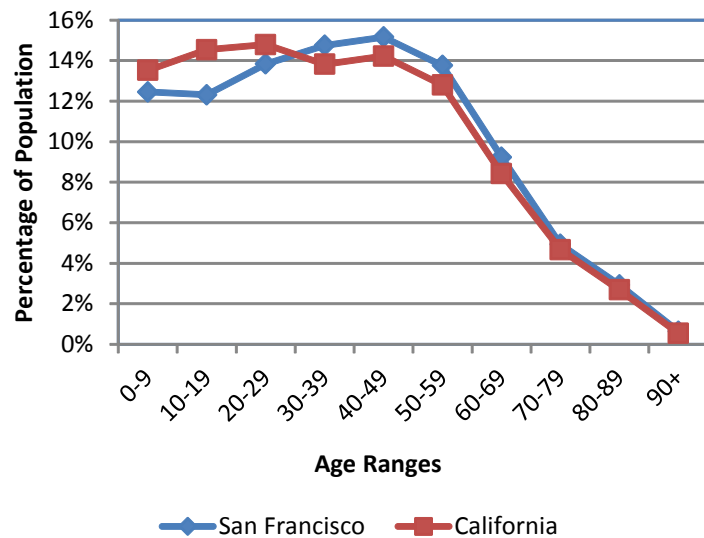


## Central Valley

In 2060, the Central Valley region is projected to have the highest percentage of residents aged 5-17 of all regions. Its percentage of retiree-age residents aged 65 and over is predicted to be less than the state average. (See Figure 3.1-21, earlier in this section.)

Figure 3.1-24 shows that compared to statewide, the region in 2010 had a slightly higher percentage of residents 19 years of age and younger, about the same percentage aged 20-29 and under and a slightly lower percentage 30 years of age and over.

Figure 3.1-25. Greater San Francisco Bay Area Region Age Distribution by Age Group compared to California, 2010. (Census 2010)



## Greater San Francisco Bay Area

In 2060, the Greater San Francisco Bay Area region is projected to have percentages of residents aged 5-17 and 65 and over that are close to statewide averages. (See Figure 3.1-21, earlier in this section.)

Figure 3.1-25 shows that compared to statewide, the region in 2010 had fewer residents 29 years of age and under and slightly more who were aged 30-59. Region percentages were close to statewide averages for residents 60 years of age and over.



## Central Coast

In 2060, the Central Coast region is projected to have a percentage of residents aged 5-17 that is close to the statewide average. The region percentage of retiree-age residents aged 65 and over is projected to be slightly less than the statewide average. (See Figure 3.1-21, earlier in this section.)

Figure 3.1-26 shows that compared to statewide, the region in 2010 had about the same percentage of residents aged 0-9, a slightly higher percentage of residents aged 20-29 and a slightly lower percentage aged 30-49. Region percentages were close to statewide averages for other age groups.

Figure 3.1-26. Central Coast Region Age Distribution by Age Group compared to California, 2010. (Census 2010)

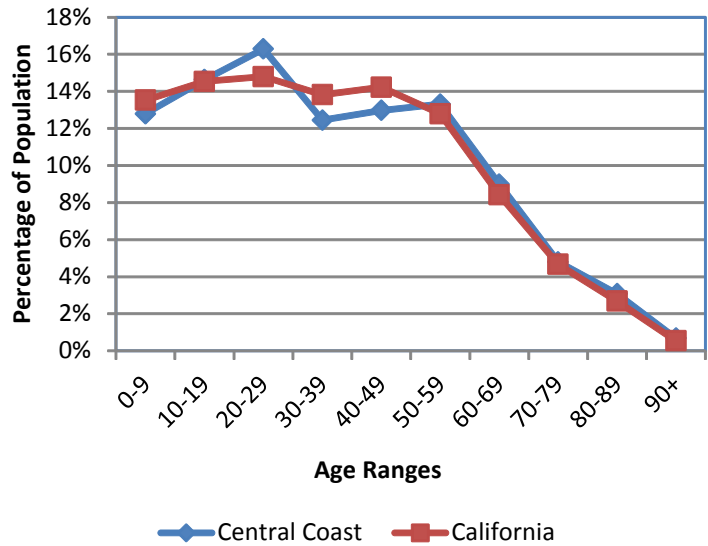
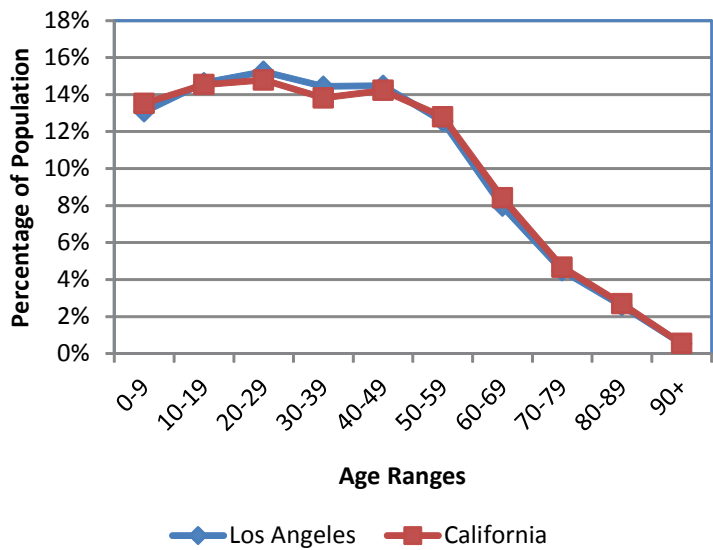


Figure 3.1-27. Los Angeles Region Age Distribution by Age Group compared to California, 2010. (Census 2010)

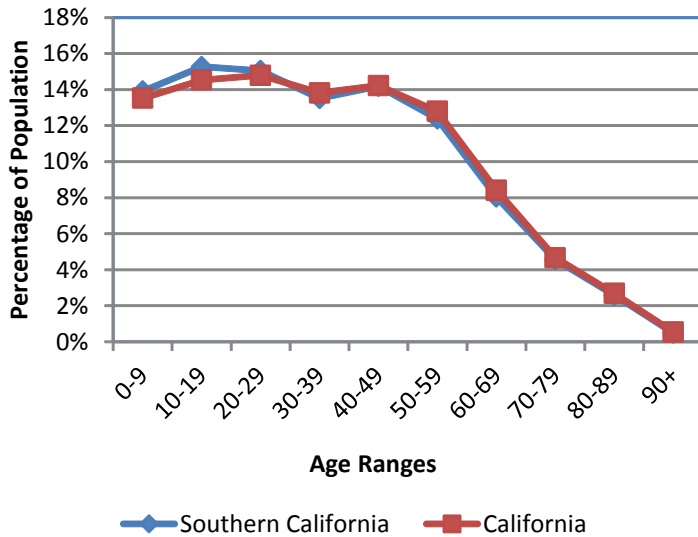


## Los Angeles

In 2060, the Los Angeles region is projected to have a percentage of residents aged 5-17 that is close to the statewide average. The region percentage of retiree-age residents aged 65 and over is projected to be slightly more than the statewide average. (See Figure 3.1-21, earlier in this section.)

Figure 3.1-27 shows that compared to statewide, the region age group percentages in 2010 were very close to statewide averages in every age group.

Figure 3.1-28. Southern California Region Age Distribution by Age Group compared to California, 2010. (Census 2010)



## Southern California

In 2060, the Southern California region is projected to have percentages of residents aged 5-17 and 65 and over that are close to statewide averages. (See Figure 3.1-21, earlier in this section.)

Figure 3.1-28 shows that compared to statewide, the region age group percentages in 2010 were very close to statewide averages in every age group.

## Household Income

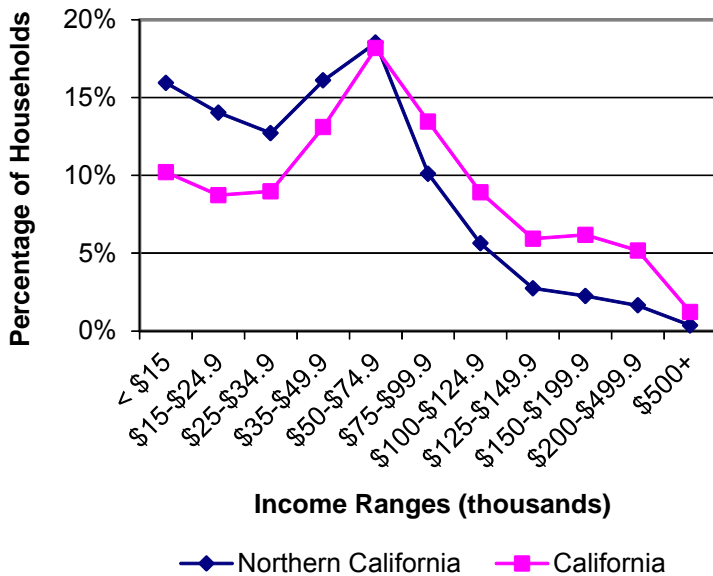
Figures here show the 2010 average median annual household income of residents by region and statewide.

- Figure 3.1-29 below shows the average median annual household income by region and statewide in 2010. The Greater San Francisco Bay Area region had the highest average median household income; the Northern California region had the lowest. **Note:** County averages were not available, so the medians of each county were averaged, creating the “average median” annual household income figures used in this figure.
- Figures 3.1-30 through 3.1-36 on the next pages show annual household income data for 2010 by region.

Figure 3.1-29. Average Median Annual Household Income by Region, 2010. (Claritas 2010)

Region	Average median annual household income
Northern California	\$41,706
Sierra	\$57,123
Central Valley	\$48,845
Greater San Francisco Bay Area	\$75,546
Central Coast	\$61,548
Los Angeles	\$65,412
Southern California	\$57,942
California	\$58,303

Figure 3.1-30. Northern California Region Annual Household Income compared to California, 2010. (Claritas 2010)

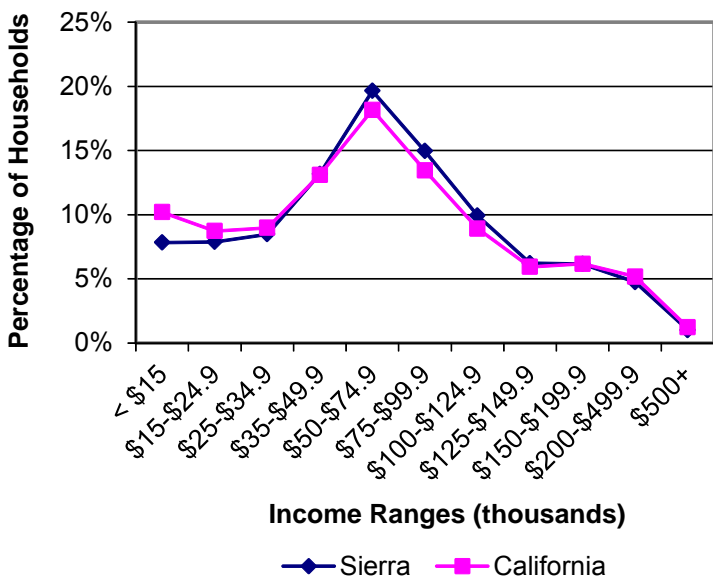


### Northern California

The region’s average median annual household income is only about 72% of the California average median, the lowest of all regions.

Figure 3.1-30 shows that the 2010 annual household income distribution in the region is skewed to the lower end. Compared to California as a whole in 2010, a higher percentage of households earned less than \$50,000 annually, about the same percentage earned \$50,000-\$74,999 and a lower percentage earned over \$75,000.

Figure 3.1-31. Sierra Region Annual Household Income compared to California, 2010. (Claritas 2010)



### Sierra

At \$57,123 per year in 2010, the region’s average median annual household income was about the same as the statewide average median of \$58,303, as Figure 3.1-29 shows.

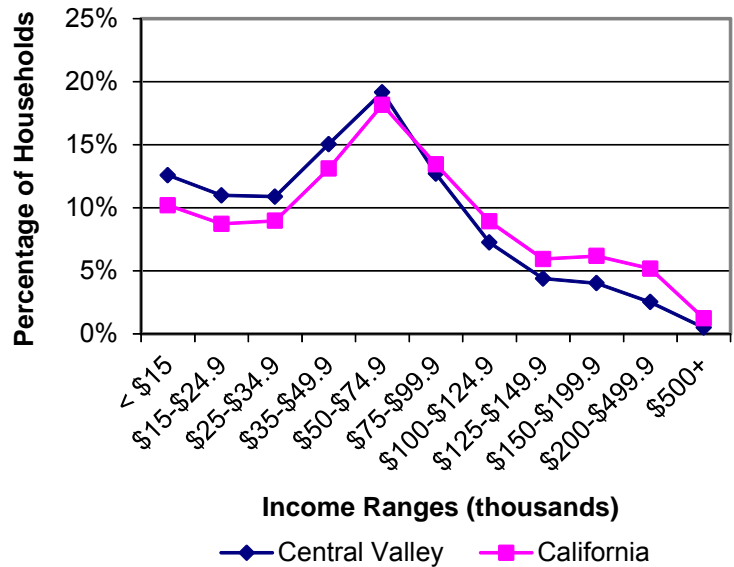
Figure 3.1-31 shows that the 2010 annual household-income distribution is about the same as the statewide distribution.

## Central Valley

At \$48,845 per year in 2010, the region’s average median annual household income was less than the statewide average median of \$58,303, as Figure 3.1-29 shows.

Figure 3.1-32 shows that, compared to California as a whole in 2010, a slightly higher percentage of households earned less than \$100,000, and a slightly lower percentage earned \$100,000 and over.

Figure 3.1-32. Central Valley Region Annual Household Income compared to California, 2010. (Claritas 2010)



## Greater San Francisco Bay Area

At \$75,546 per year in 2010—highest among regions—the average median annual household income in this region is significantly higher than the statewide average median of \$58,303, as Figure 3.1-29 shows.

Figure 3.1-33 shows that, compared to California as a whole in 2010, a lower percentage of households earned less than \$75,000, and a higher percentage earned \$75,000 and over.

Figure 3.1-33. Greater San Francisco Bay Area Region Annual Household Income compared to California, 2010. (Claritas 2010)

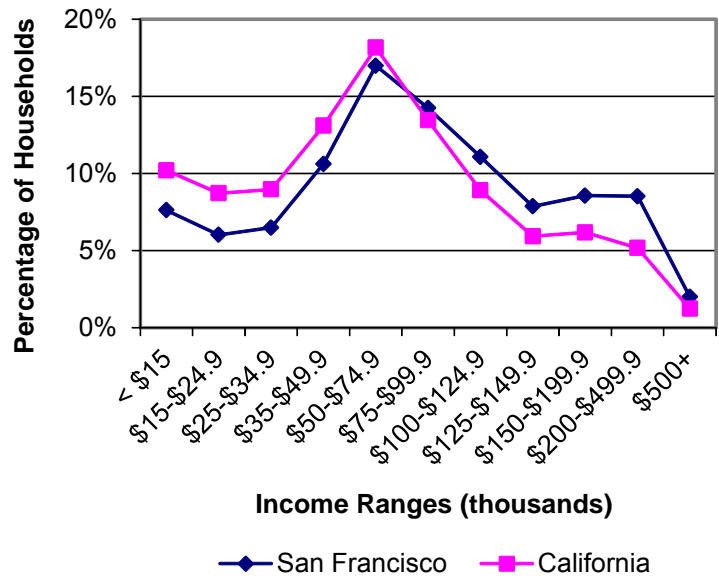
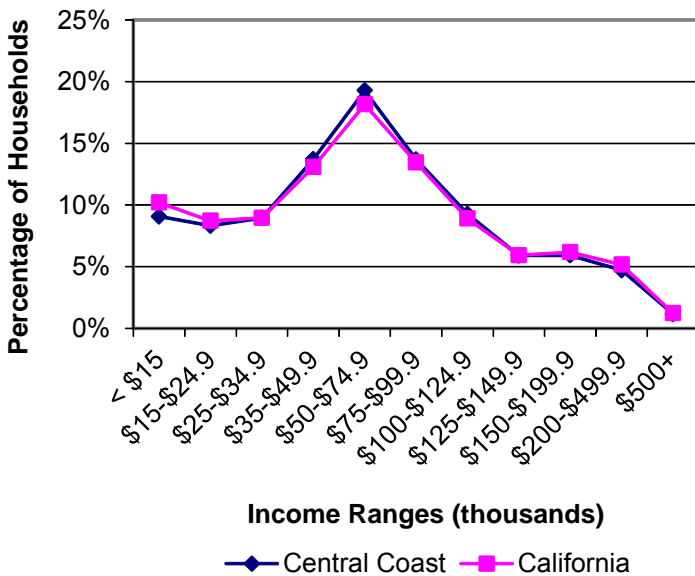


Figure 3.1-34. Central Coast Region Annual Household Income compared to California, 2010. (Claritas 2010)



## Central Coast

At \$61,548 per year in 2010, region average median annual household income is slightly higher than the statewide average median of \$58,303, as Figure 3.1-29 shows.

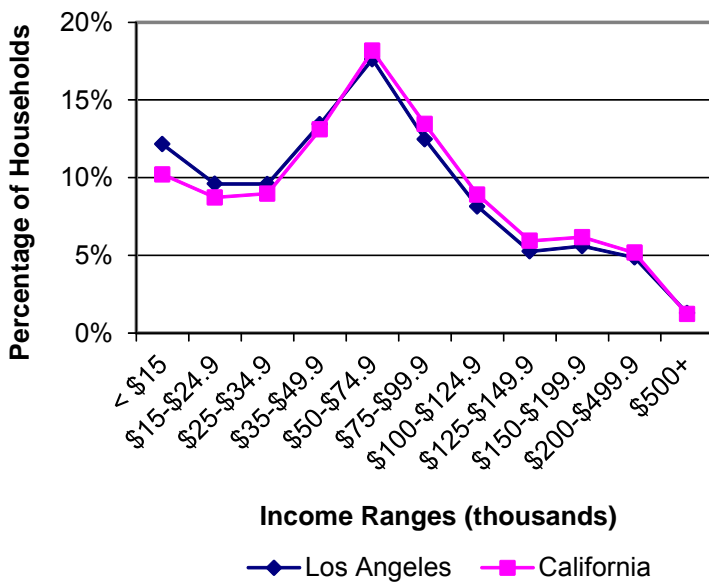
Figure 3.1-34 shows that 2010 region income distribution is very close to the statewide income distribution.

## Los Angeles

At \$65,412 per year in 2010, region average median annual household income is higher than the statewide average median of \$58,303, as Figure 3.1-29 shows.

Figure 3.1-35 shows that, compared to California as a whole in 2010, a slightly higher percentage of households earned less than \$50,000, and a slightly lower percentage earned \$75,000 and over; other income ranges were very close to statewide averages.

Figure 3.1-35. Los Angeles Region Annual Household Income compared to California, 2010. (Claritas 2010)

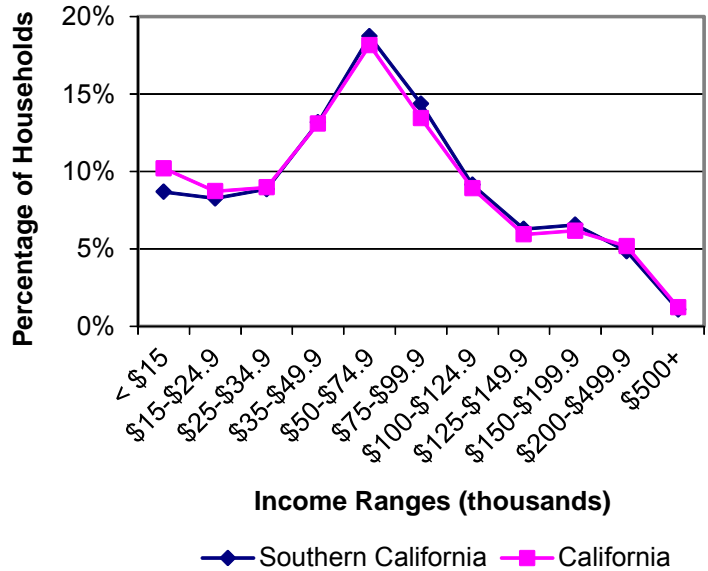


## Southern California

At \$57,942 per year in 2010, region average median annual household income is about the same as the statewide average median of \$58,303, as Figure 3.1-29 shows.

Figure 3.1-36 shows that, compared to California as a whole in 2010, a slightly lower percentage of residents earned less than \$25,000, and a slightly higher percentage earned between \$75,000 and \$99,999; other income ranges were very close to statewide averages.

Figure 3.1-36. Southern California Region Annual Household Income compared to California, 2010. (Claritas 2010)





CAMPING



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## Chapter 3.2. Existing Outdoor Recreation Opportunities

This chapter summarizes existing recreation opportunities, in these topics:

- Region Summaries
- Protected Land Distribution and Scenic Roads and Trails
- Protected Land Availability and Accessibility
- Facilities

## Region Summaries

Information on these two pages summarizes Chapter 3.2 topics for each region.

Note: Facilities were measured in incorporated areas only; they are not region wide.

### Northern California

The region enjoys the largest number of acres of protected land per resident among regions. Protected land here is less accessible to residents than in other regions—most residents must travel more than the “walkable distance” of 1/4 mile to reach it.

The number of miles of highway in the National Scenic Byways Program per 100 square miles is about twice the statewide average. A number of trails in the California Recreational Trails System traverse the region.

Recreation facilities such as picnic/BBQ areas are generally proportional to region population.

### Sierra

The region has the second-largest number of acres of protected land per resident among regions. Accessibility to protected land (measured by the percentage of residents living within 1/4 mile of such land) is almost equal to the statewide average.

The number of miles of highway in the National Scenic Byways Program per 100 square miles is slightly less than the statewide average. A number of trails in

the California Recreational Trails System traverse the region.

Recreation facilities such as picnic/BBQ areas are generally proportional to region population.

### Central Valley

The region has a below-average number of acres of protected land per resident, with accessibility to it (measured by the percentage of residents living within 1/4 mile of protected land) slightly higher than the statewide average.

The number of miles of highway in the National Scenic Byways Program per 100 square miles is lowest among regions. The region has several trails in the California Recreational Trails System.

Recreation facilities such as picnic/BBQ areas are generally proportional to the region’s population percentage (about 14%); the major exception is the percentage of picnic/BBQ areas (about 27%).

### Greater San Francisco Bay Area

Although the region has lowest number of acres of protected land per resident of any region, accessibility to it (measured by the percentage of residents living within 1/4 mile of protected land) is best of any region.

The number of miles of highway in the National Scenic Byways Program per 100 square miles about equals the statewide average. The region has a number of trails in the California Recreational Trails System.

Recreation facilities are generally proportional to the region's population percentage (about 21%), with only picnic/BBQ areas (about 12%) substantially lower.

## Central Coast

The number of acres of protected land per resident in this region is about average. Accessibility to this protected land (measured by the percentage of residents living within 1/4 mile of such land) is slightly higher than the statewide average.

The number of miles of highway in the National Scenic Byways Program per 100 square miles is higher than the statewide average. The region has a number of trails in the California Recreational Trails System.

Recreation facilities such as picnic/BBQ areas are generally higher than the proportion of the region's population, with the percentage of skate parks (at about 8% of the statewide total) substantially exceeding the region's population percentage of about 3%.

## Los Angeles

The number of acres of protected land per resident in this region is the second lowest among regions. Accessibility to protected land (measured by the percentage of residents living within 1/4 mile of such land) is slightly lower than the statewide average.

The number of miles of highway in the National Scenic Byways Program per 100 square miles is slightly higher than the statewide average. The region has numerous trails in the California Recreational Trails System.

Recreation facilities such as picnic/BBQ areas are generally lower than the proportion of the region's population percentage of about 31%.

## Southern California

The number of acres of protected land per resident in this region is about equal to the statewide average. Accessibility to protected land (measured by the percentage of residents living within 1/4 mile of such land) is slightly lower than the statewide average.

The number of miles of highway in the National Scenic Byways Program per 100 square miles is less than one-half the statewide average. The region has numerous trails in the California Recreational Trails System.

Recreation facilities such as picnic/BBQ areas are generally proportional to the region's population percentage (about 30%).

## Protected Land Distribution and Scenic Roads and Trails

Protected land is a vital part of outdoor recreation for residents and visitors. And California's scenic roads and trails are a vital part of the state's recreation resources. Tables, maps and text on the next pages give information on:

- Land ownership by agency type
- Scenic roads in the National Scenic Byways Program
- Trails in the California Recreational Trails System

### Protected land distribution summary

A variety of agencies own land in each region, as shown on maps on the next pages, and recreation opportunities can vary by agency type. For example, local agencies usually provide smaller and walkable parks near urban centers, while state and federal

Figure 3.2-1. Protected Land by Agency Type, including Approximate Numbers of Acres and Percentages of Total Protected Land Acres, by Region, 2012. (CPAD 2012)

Region	Federal		State		Local		Non-profit		Regions totals	
	Acres*	%	Acres*	%	Acres*	%	Acres*	%	Acres*	%
Northern California	10,168,177	96.1%	295,621	2.8%	11,478	0.1%	100,126	0.9%	10,575,402	100%
Sierra	4,491,093	87.8%	176,415	3.4%	439,368	8.6%	6,986	0.1%	5,113,862	100%
Central Valley	3,039,931	85.0%	242,064	6.8%	85,592	2.4%	207,828	5.8%	3,575,415	100%
Greater San Francisco Bay Area	78,121	10.9%	117,911	16.4%	454,204	63.3%	66,910	9.3%	717,146	100%
Central Coast	1,152,263	81.6%	74,695	5.3%	87,983	6.2%	97,837	6.9%	1,412,778	100%
Los Angeles	1,232,783	86.9%	11,217	0.8%	125,841	8.9%	48,190	3.4%	1,418,031	100%
Southern California	1,285,030	56.7%	478,209	21.1%	412,343	18.2%	90,642	4.0%	2,266,224	100%
Statewide totals, acres and percentages	21,447,398	85.5%	1,396,131	5.6%	1,616,808	6.4%	618,520	2.5%	25,078,864	100%

\*Figures are approximate. Also, CPAD 2011 data are used elsewhere in this document, so total protected land figures may differ.

agencies usually provide larger park land located farther from population centers. As Figure 3.2-1 on the previous page shows, the federal government owns the vast majority (about 86%) of the protected land in California.

For information about individual properties, including agency contact information, visit the FindRecreation website. (FR 2011)

## Scenic roads and trails summary

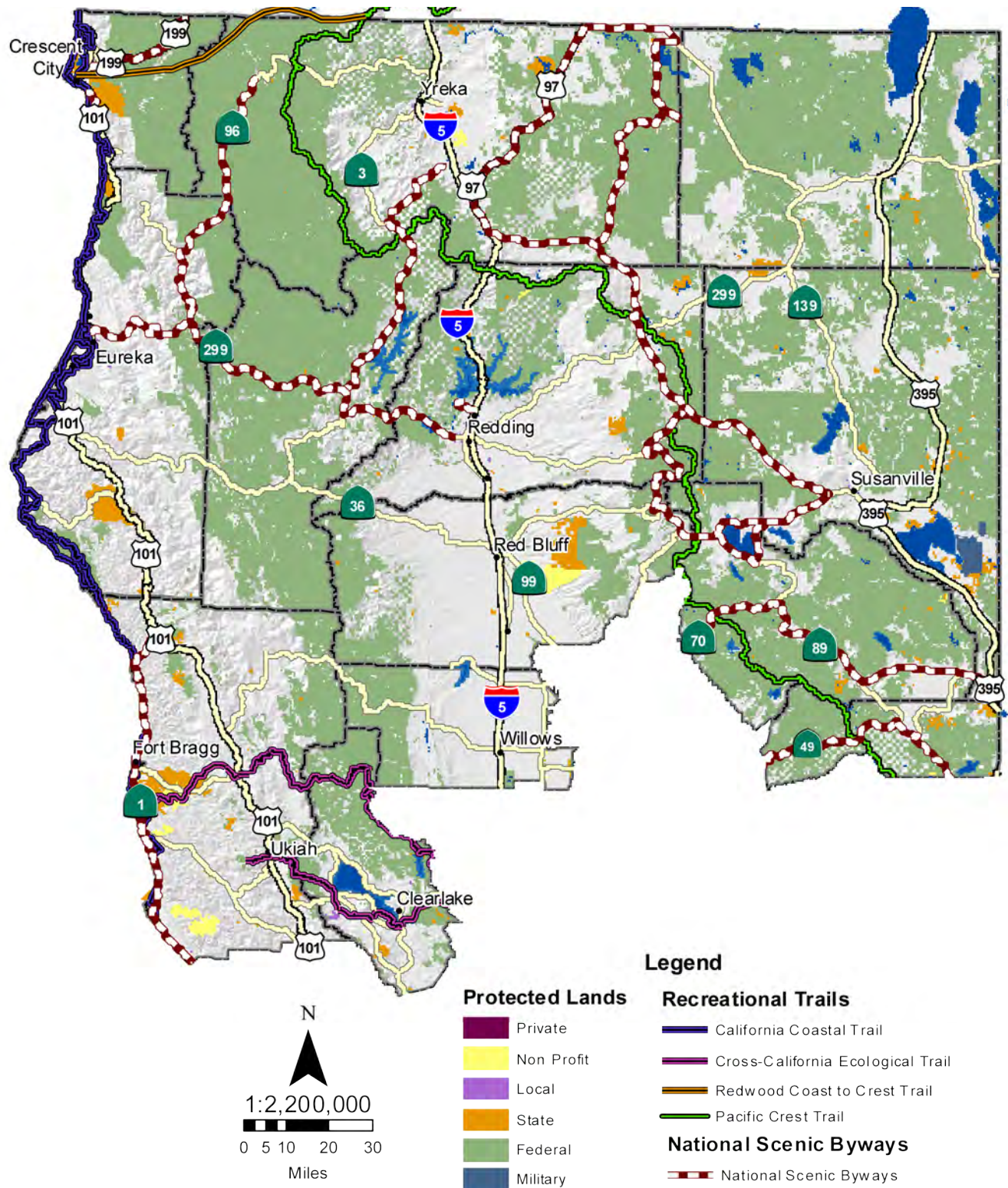
Historically, respondents to the Survey on Public Opinions and Attitudes have ranked “driving for pleasure” and “walking for pleasure” as top outdoor recreation activities. Figure 3.2-2, on this page, shows information on highways in the National Scenic Byways program by region.

The maps on the next pages, Figures 3.2-3 through 3.2-11, show region protected land, scenic byways and trails in the California Recreational Trails System. For more information on scenic roads, see the National Scenic Byways website. For more information on region trails, see this CSP Recreational Trails Program website: [http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=23443](http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=23443).

Figure 3.2-2. Number of Miles of Highways in the National Scenic Byways Program and Number of Miles per 100 Square Miles, by Region. 2012. (CPAD 2012)

Region	Miles of National Scenic Byways per Region	Miles of National Scenic Byways per 100 square miles
Northern California	1,348	3.5
Sierra	290	1.2
Central Valley	227	0.7
Greater SF Bay Area	102	1.5
Central Coast	279	2.5
Los Angeles	116	2.0
Southern California	334	0.9
Statewide total and average	Total 2,696	Average 1.7

Figure 3.2-3. Map showing Northern California Protected Land by Agency Type, National Scenic Byways and Trails in the California Recreational Trails System, 2011. (CPAD 2011, California State Parks, National Scenic Byways Program)



## Northern California protected land

As the Figure 3.2-3 map shows, federal protected land is a majority of region land.

Regarding percentages of protected land by agency, as shown earlier in Figure 3.2-1, about 96% of protected land is federal protected land, highest among regions. Compared with statewide averages, percentages of state, local and non-profit acres are low.

## Northern California National Scenic Byways

As shown earlier in Figure 3.2-2, this region has almost double the statewide average number of miles of National Scenic Byways per 100 square miles.

## Northern California trails

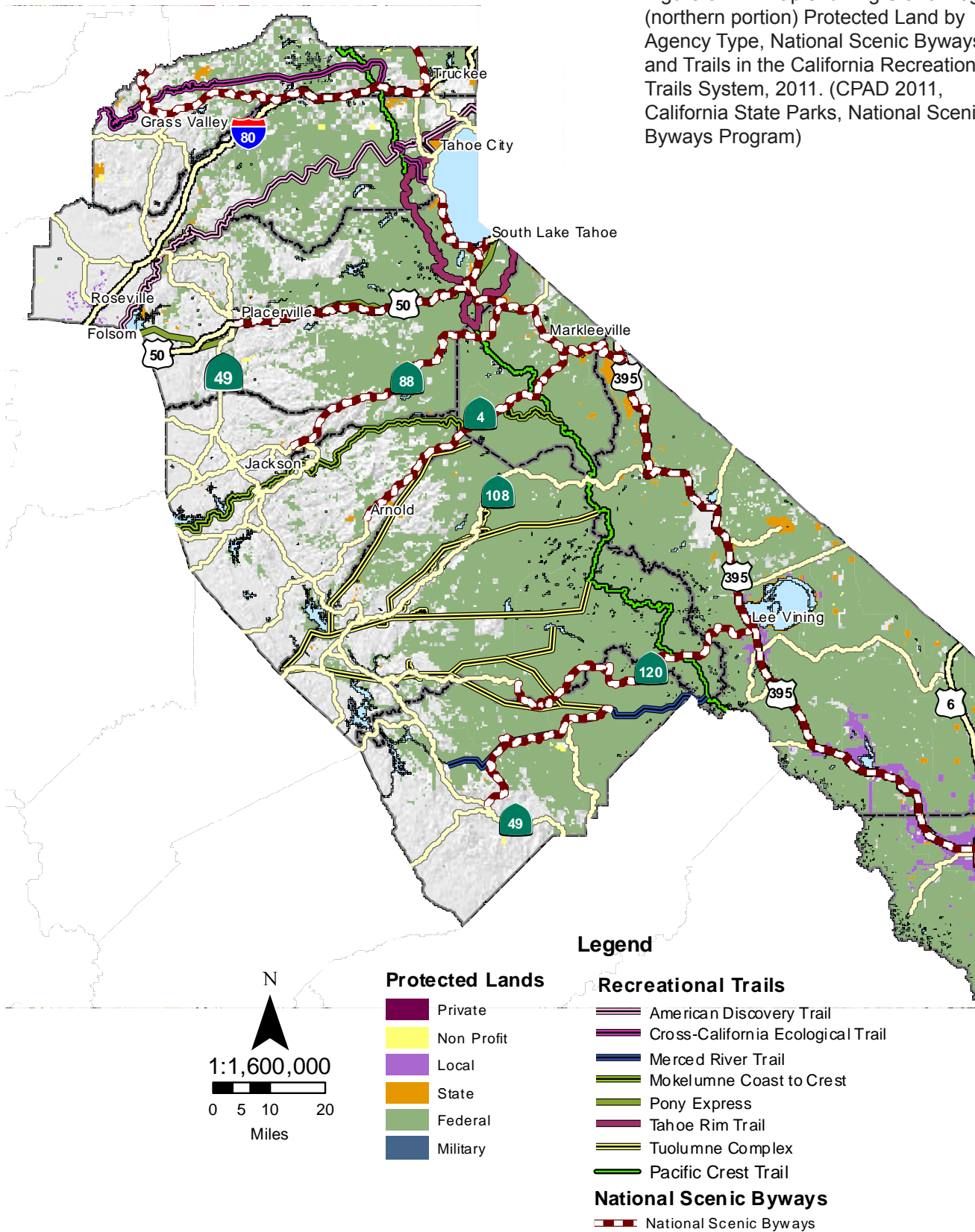
**Note:** Descriptions of trail characteristics such as trail length may refer to the entire trail, which may cross region boundaries. Additionally, some trails are still in progress.

These region trails are in the California Recreational Trails System (CRTPPR 2011):

- The **California Coastal Trail** is a network of public trails for pedestrians, bikers, equestrians, wheelchair riders and others along the entire California coastline. Resolution ACR20, passed by the State legislature in 2000, declared it an official state trail. The trail received federal recognition that year when it was declared a Millennium Heritage Trail by President Clinton.

- The **Cross-California Ecological Corridor** is a 180-mile heritage corridor and driving trail that follows Highway 20 and was promoted on National Geographic's Geotourism mapguides as an important tourist destination in the west.
- The **Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail** spans the length of California and continues north through Oregon and Washington to Canada. The total length is 2,650 miles, with 1,692 miles of non-motorized hiking and equestrian trail extending along the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains from Mexico to Canada.
- The **Redwood Coast to Crest Trail** is a riding and hiking trail that goes from Crescent City on the coast to the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail in the Cascade Mountains.

Figure 3.2-4. Map showing Sierra Region (northern portion) Protected Land by Agency Type, National Scenic Byways and Trails in the California Recreational Trails System, 2011. (CPAD 2011, California State Parks, National Scenic Byways Program)





## Sierra protected land

As the Figure 3.2-4 map shows, federal protected land is a large part of region land. Military protected lands are also prominent in the region's southern portion (see next pages).

Regarding percentages of protected land by agency, as shown earlier in Figure 3.2-1, about 88% of protected land is federal land, slightly above the statewide average. The percentages of state and non-profit protected land acres are lower than statewide averages, and percentage of local acres of protected land is higher than the statewide average.

## Sierra National Scenic Byways

As shown in Figure 3.2-2, this region has close to the statewide average distribution of National Scenic Byways per 100 square miles.

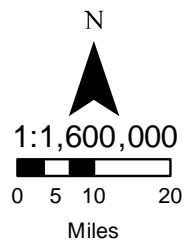
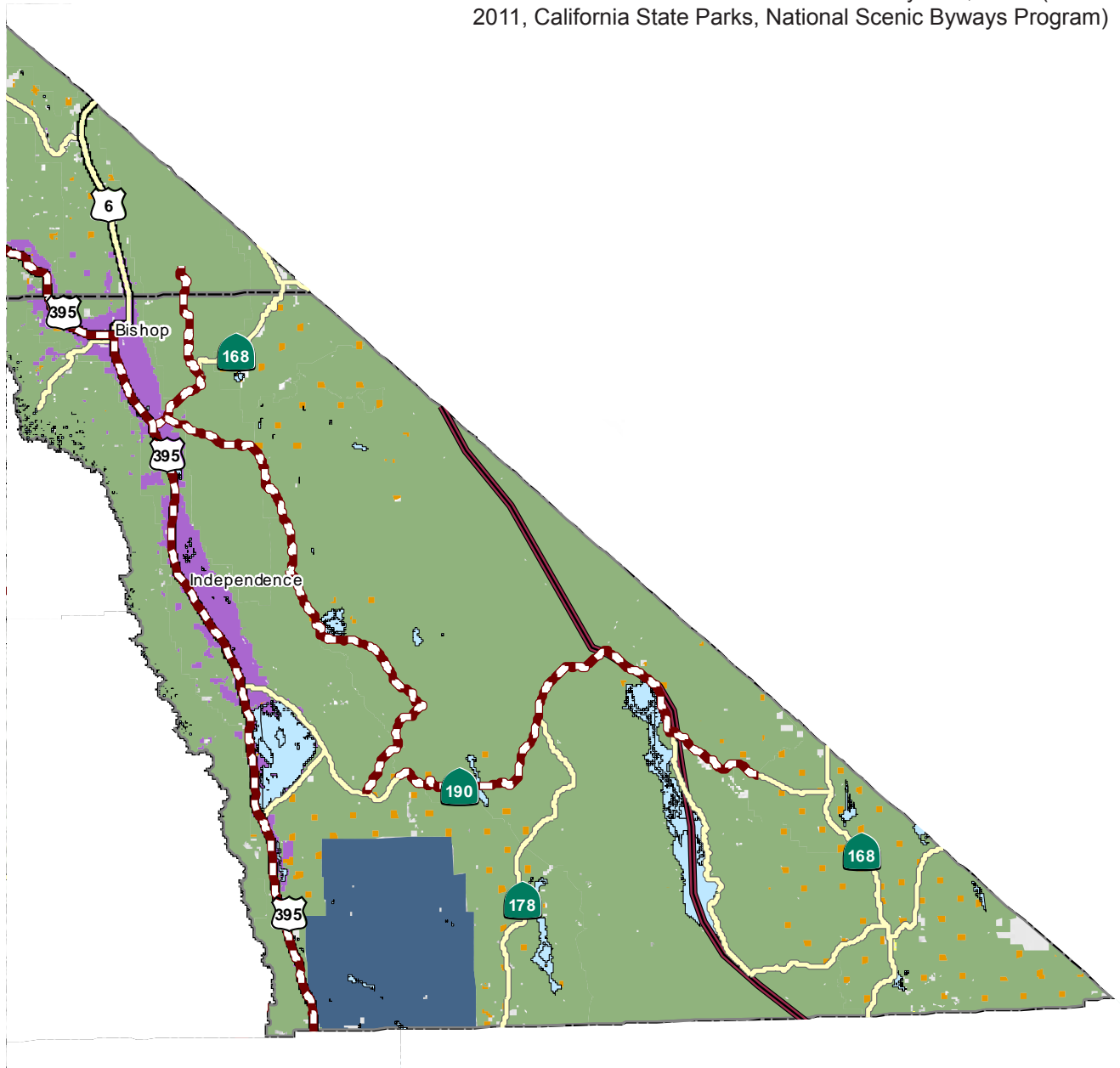
## Sierra (northern portion) trails

**Note:** Descriptions of trail characteristics such as trail length may refer to the entire trail, which may cross region boundaries. Additionally, some trails are still in progress.

These trails in the northern portion of the region are in the California Recreational Trails System (CRTPPR 2011):

- The **Cross-California Ecological Corridor** is a 180-mile heritage corridor and driving trail that follows Highway 20 and was promoted on National Geographic's Geotourism mapguides as an important tourist destination in the west.
- The **Merced River Trail**, also known as the North Fork Merced Trail, follows the historic railroad bed of the old Yosemite Valley Railroad Grade up the Merced River.
- The **Mokelumne Coast to Crest Trail** (MCCT) is a scenic non-motorized, multi-use trail corridor that extends from the Sierra Nevada to the East Bay.
- The **Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail** spans the length of California and continues north through Oregon and Washington to Canada. The total length is 2,650 miles, with 1,692 miles of non-motorized hiking and equestrian trail extending along the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains from Mexico to Canada.
- The **Pony Express National Historic Trail** traces the 1860-1861 route of the Pony Express from St. Joseph, Missouri, to San Francisco. This trail is now a heritage corridor with hiking, equestrian and auto tour routes.
- The **Tahoe Rim Trail** traverses 165 miles of ridge tops surrounding the Lake Tahoe Basin in California and Nevada. It overlaps with approximately 50 miles of the **Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail** and is a multi-use, single-track trail.
- The **Tuolumne Complex Trail** is a proposed series of trails along railroad grades stretching from the High Sierra in Tuolumne County to Stanislaus County in the Central Valley. The backbone of the Tuolumne Complex is the Sierra RR grade, which stretches from Oakdale beyond Sonora.

Figure 3.2-5. Map showing Sierra Region (southern portion) Protected Land by Agency Type, National Scenic Byways and Trails in the California Recreational Trails System, 2011. (CPAD 2011, California State Parks, National Scenic Byways Program)



- Protected Lands**
- Non Profit
  - Local
  - State
  - Federal
  - Military

**Legend**

- Recreational Trails**
- California Desert Trail
- National Scenic Byways**
- National Scenic Byways

## Sierra (southern portion) trails

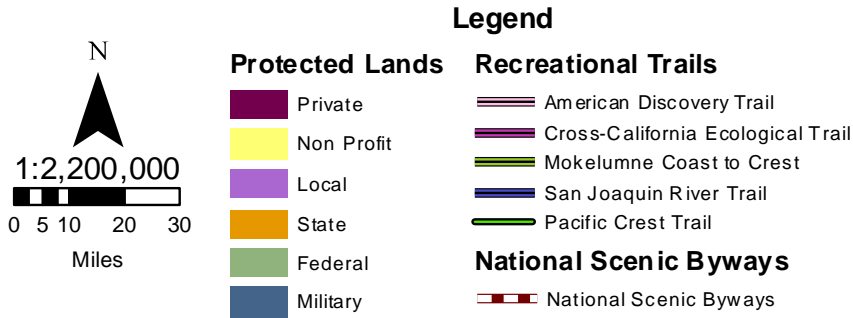
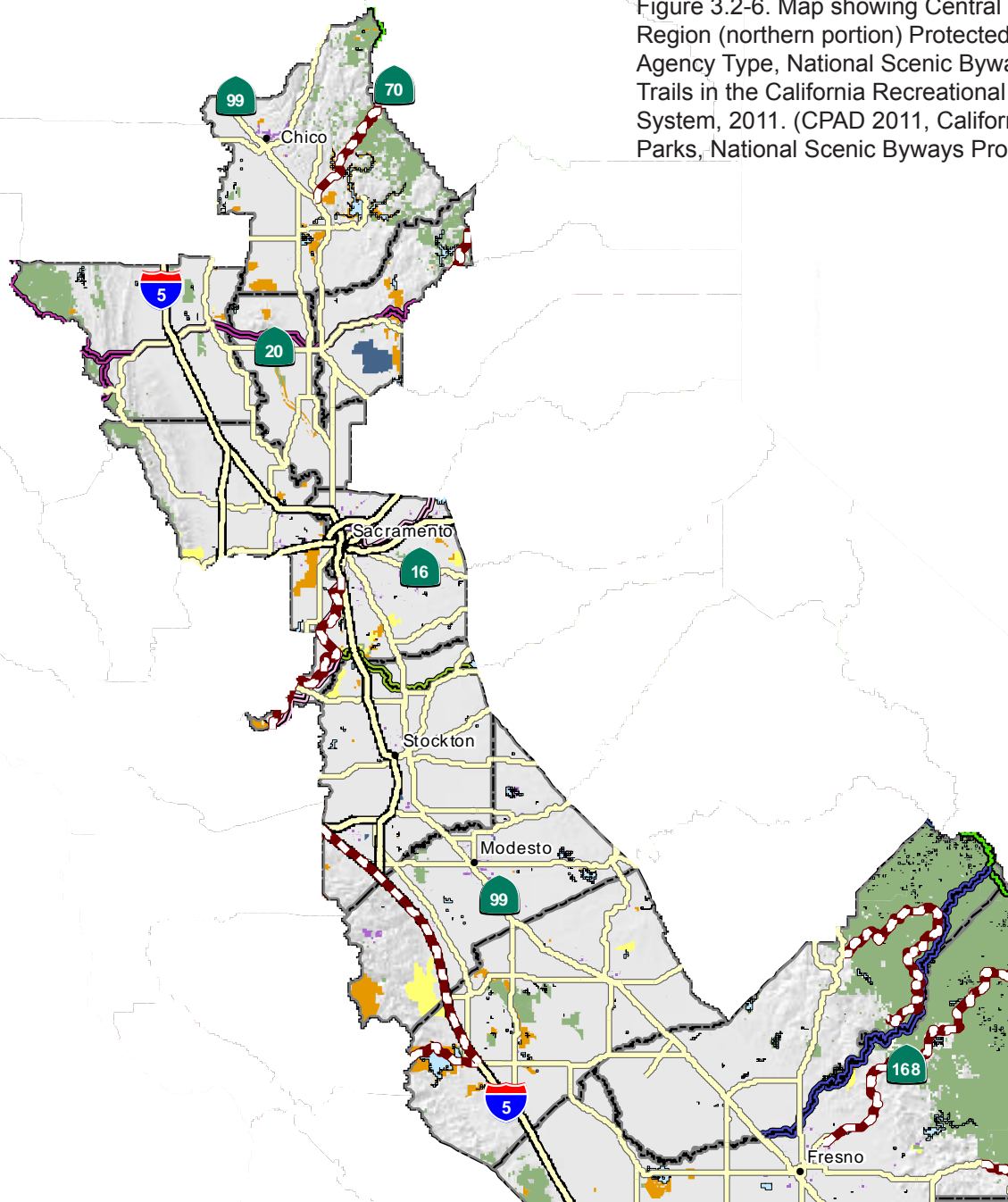
**Note:** Descriptions of trail characteristics such as trail length may refer to the entire trail, which may cross region boundaries. Additionally, some trails are still in progress.

One trail in the southern portion of the region is in the California Recreational Trails System (CRTPPR 2011). The **California Desert Trail** (CDT) is a 650-mile corridor that uses trails, existing roads and cross-country travel to traverse public lands.

The trail is less formalized and managed than other State Recreational Trails. The CDT has support from individuals and organizations such as the Desert Survivors and Death Valley Hikers Association (DVHA)

The route starts in Mexico and travels through the Mojave and Colorado deserts in southeastern California. The route then travels north through Nevada to Oregon, Idaho and Montana, continuing north to Canada. Much of the route still needs to be completed.

Figure 3.2-6. Map showing Central Valley Region (northern portion) Protected Land by Agency Type, National Scenic Byways and Trails in the California Recreational Trails System, 2011. (CPAD 2011, California State Parks, National Scenic Byways Program)



## Central Valley protected land

As the Figure 3.2-6 map shows, protected land is a minority of region land.

Regarding percentages of protected land by agency, as shown earlier in Figure 3.2-1, 85% of protected land is federal protected land, about the statewide average. Compared to statewide averages, percentages of state and non-profit protected land are higher, and the percentage of local protected land is lower.

## Central Valley National Scenic Byways

As shown earlier in Figure 3.2-2, this region has a much lower than average distribution of National Scenic Byways per 100 square miles.

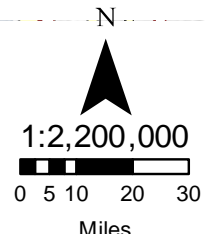
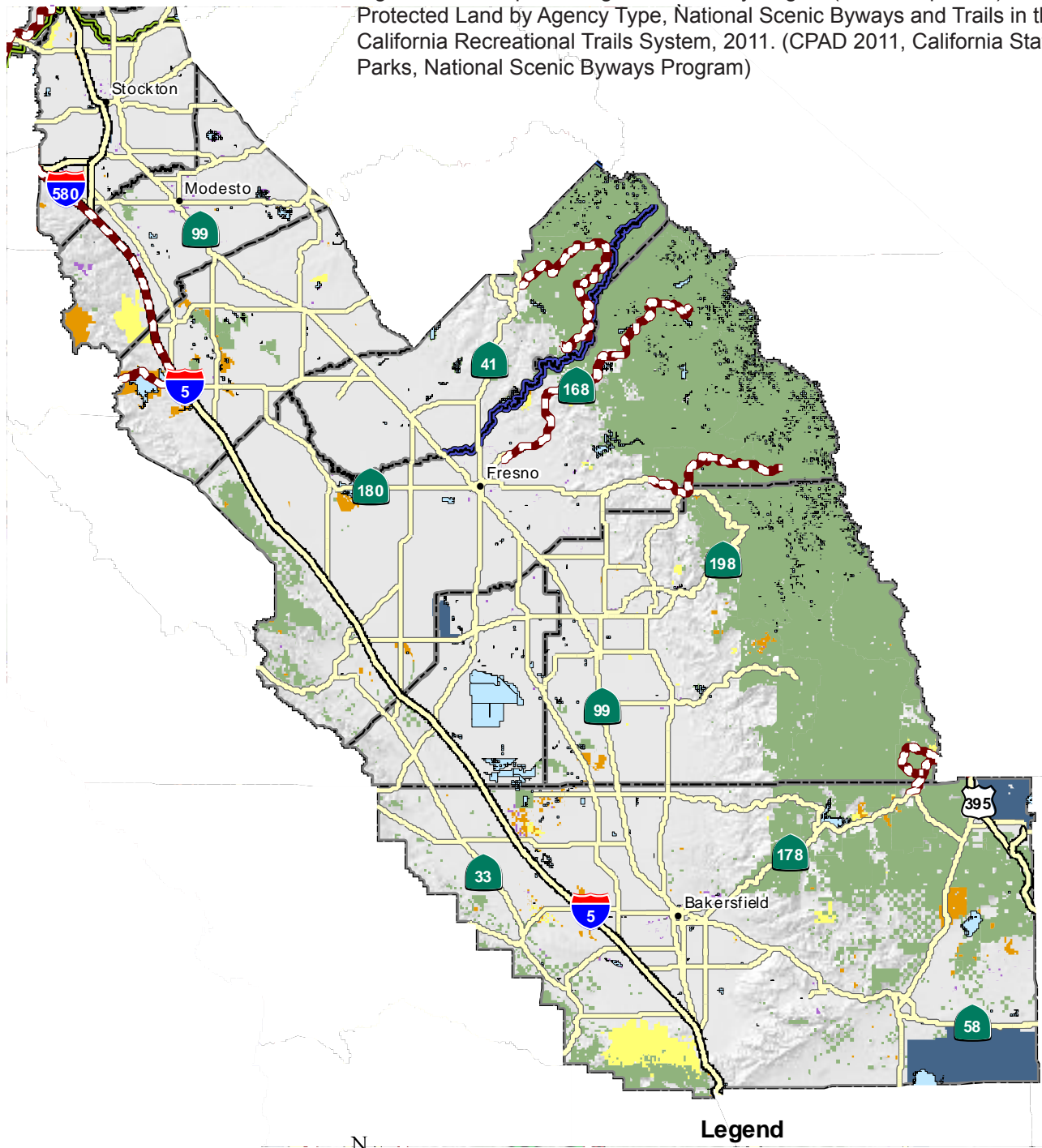
## Central Valley (northern portion) trails

**Note:** Descriptions of trail characteristics such as trail length may refer to the entire trail, which may cross region boundaries. Additionally, some trails are still in progress.

These trails in the northern portion of the region are in the California Recreational Trails System (CRTPPR 2011):

- The **Cross-California Ecological Corridor** is a 180-mile heritage corridor and driving trail that follows Highway 20 and was promoted on National Geographic's Geotourism mapguides as an important tourist destination in the west.
- The **Mokelumne Coast to Crest Trail** (MCCT) is a scenic non-motorized, multi-use trail corridor that extends from the Sierra Nevada to the East Bay.
- The **Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail** spans the length of California and continues north through Oregon and Washington to Canada. The total length is 2,650 miles, with 1,692 miles of non-motorized hiking and equestrian trail extending along the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains from Mexico to Canada.
- The **San Joaquin River Trail** links Highway 99 in Fresno with Friant Dam within the Millerton Lake State Recreation Area and the Pacific Crest Trail near Devils Postpile National Monument in the Sierra Nevada. The trail is multi-use, although only pedestrians and equestrians are allowed in portions of the Ansel Adams Wilderness in the Sierra National Forest.
- The **American Discovery Trail** is managed by the American Discovery Trail Society. California trail segments include the western terminus at Point Reyes National Seashore as well as routes near the San Francisco Bay, the Delta and the American River Parkway. Two kiosks and many signs at major trail junctions at East Bay Regional Park sites identifying the American Discovery Trail were recently installed.

Figure 3.2-7. Map showing Central Valley Region (southern portion) Protected Land by Agency Type, National Scenic Byways and Trails in the California Recreational Trails System, 2011. (CPAD 2011, California State Parks, National Scenic Byways Program)



Protected Lands		Recreational Trails	
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:yellow; border:1px solid black;"></span>	Non Profit	<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; border-bottom:2px solid green;"></span>	Mokelumne Coast to Crest
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:purple; border:1px solid black;"></span>	Local	<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; border-bottom:2px solid blue;"></span>	San Joaquin River Trail
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:orange; border:1px solid black;"></span>	State	<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; border-bottom:2px dashed red;"></span>	National Scenic Byways
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lightgreen; border:1px solid black;"></span>	Federal		

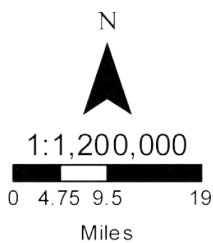
## Central Valley (southern portion) trails

**Note:** Descriptions of trail characteristics such as trail length may refer to the entire trail, which may cross region boundaries. Additionally, some trails are still in progress.

These trails in the southern portion of the region are in the California Recreational Trails System (CRTPPR 2011):

- The **Mokelumne Coast to Crest Trail** (MCCT) is a scenic non-motorized, multi-use trail corridor that extends from the Sierra Nevada to the East Bay.
- The **San Joaquin River Trail** links Highway 99 in Fresno with Friant Dam within the Millerton Lake State Recreation Area and the Pacific Crest Trail near Devils Postpile National Monument in the Sierra Nevada. The trail is multi-use, although only pedestrians and equestrians are allowed in portions of the Ansel Adams Wilderness in the Sierra National Forest.

Figure 3.2-8. Map showing Greater San Francisco Bay Area Region Recreation Protected Land by Agency Type, National Scenic Byways and Trails in the California Recreational Trails System, 2011. (CPAD 2011, California State Parks, National Scenic Byways Program)



- Protected Lands**
- Private
  - Non Profit
  - Local
  - State
  - Federal
  - Military

- Recreational Trails**
- California Coastal Trail
  - California Coastal Trl/Bay Area Ridge Trl/ American Discovery Trl
  - Juan Bautista de Anza Trail
  - Mokelumne Coast to Crest
  - SF Bay Trail
  - SF Bay Trail - Proposed

- National Scenic Byways**
- National Scenic Byways



## Greater San Francisco Bay Area protected land

As the Figure 3.2-8 map shows, protected land is a minority of region land.

Regarding percentages of protected land by agency, as shown earlier in Figure 3.2-1, only about 11% of protected land is federal protected land, the lowest percentage among regions. Compared to statewide averages, percentages of state, local and non-profit protected land are at least double statewide averages, with local lands especially high at about 63%, more than ten times the statewide average of about 6%.

## Greater San Francisco Bay Area National Scenic Byways

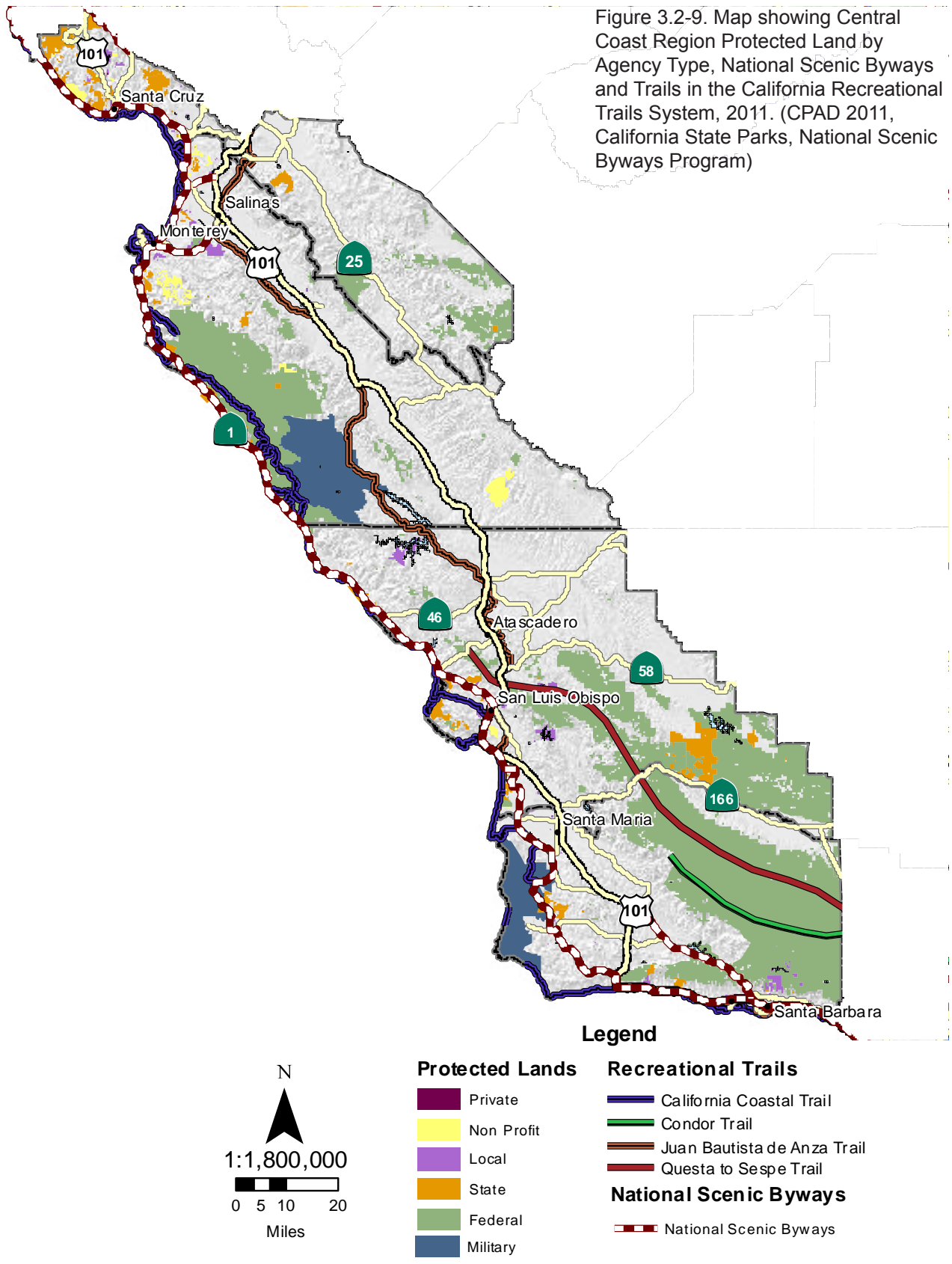
As shown earlier in Figure 3.2-2, this region has about the statewide average number of miles of National Scenic Byways per 100 square miles.

## Greater San Francisco Bay Area trails

**Note:** Descriptions of trail characteristics such as trail length may refer to the entire trail, which may cross region boundaries. Additionally, some trails are still in progress.

These region trails are in the California Recreational Trails System (CRTPPR 2011):

- The **American Discovery Trail** (ADT) includes more than 6,800 miles of multi-use recreational trails and roads. In California, the trail extends from San Francisco to Lake Tahoe. The overall trail extends east from Pt. Reyes National Seashore to Cape Henlopen State Park, Delaware.
- The **Bay Area Ridge Trail** is envisioned as a 550-mile ridgeline loop encircling the San Francisco Bay. About two-thirds of the Bay Area Ridge Trail is improved and open for hikers, equestrians and cyclists.
- The **California Coastal Trail** is a network of public trails for pedestrians, bikers, equestrians, wheelchair riders and others along the entire California coastline. Resolution ACR20, passed by the State legislature in 2000, declared it an official state trail. The trail received federal recognition that year when it was declared a Millennium Heritage Trail by President Clinton.
- The **Juan Bautista De Anza National Historic Trail** (also known as the Anza Trail and the Anza National Historic Trail) includes 1,200 miles of shared use trail that traces the historical route of the Spanish explorer, Juan Bautista De Anza, from Nogales, Arizona to San Francisco.
- The **Mokelumne Coast to Crest Trail** (MCCT) is a scenic non-motorized, multi-use trail corridor that extends from the Sierra Nevada to the East Bay.
- When complete, the **San Francisco Bay Trail** will include 500 miles of shared use waterfront paths that will allow continuous travel around the shores of the San Francisco Bay.



## Central Coast protected land

As the Figure 3.2-9 map shows, federal protected land is a minority of region protected land.

Regarding percentages of protected land by agency, as shown earlier in Figure 3.2-1, about 82% of protected land is federal protected land, about the same as the statewide average. Percentages of state and local protected land are about the same as statewide averages, and the percentage of non-profit protected land is higher than the statewide average.

## Central Coast National Scenic Byways

As shown earlier in Figure 3.2-2, this region has a higher than average distribution of National Scenic Byways per 100 square miles.

## Central Coast trails

**Note:** Descriptions of trail characteristics such as trail length may refer to the entire trail, which may cross region boundaries. Additionally, some trails are still in progress.

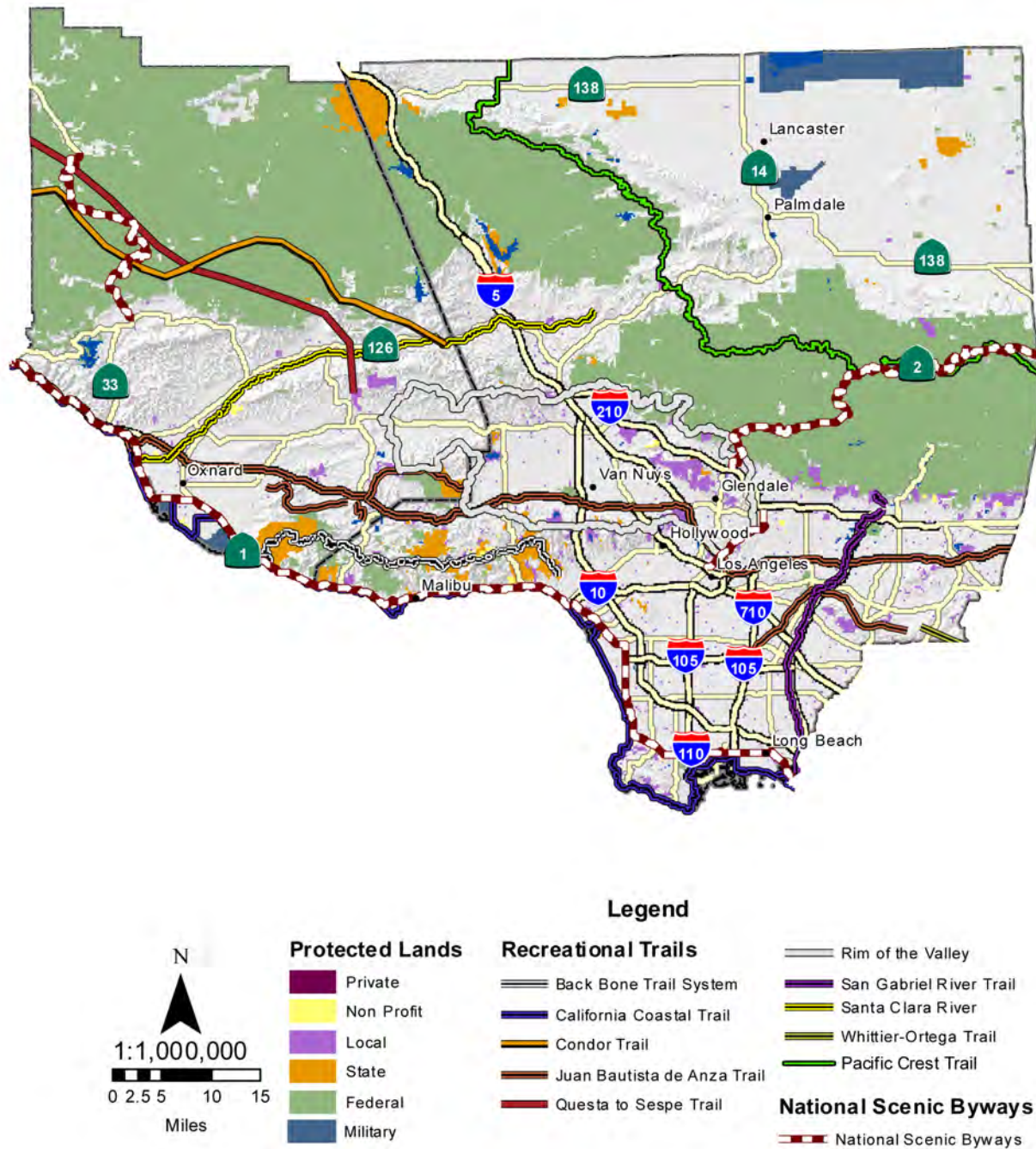
These region trails are in the California Recreational Trails System (CRTPPR 2011):

- The **California Coastal Trail (CCT)** is a network of public trails for pedestrians, bikers, equestrians, wheelchair riders and others along the entire California coastline. Resolution ACR20, passed by the State legislature in 2000, declared the CCT an official state trail. The trail received federal recognition that year when the CCT was declared a

Millennium Heritage Trail by President Clinton.

- The **Condor Trail** is a recreational multi-use trail that will cover an estimated 400 miles from Lake Piru (Ventura County) to Botchers Gap (Monterey County). The trail is named after the endangered California Condor bird species.
- The **Juan Bautista De Anza National Historic Trail** (also known as the Anza Trail and the Anza National Historic Trail) includes 1,200 miles of shared use trail that traces the historical route of the Spanish explorer, Juan Bautista De Anza, from Nogales, Arizona to San Francisco, California.
- The **Questa to Sespe Trail** (also known as Cuesta to Sespe Trail) is about 165 miles long. It is complete and uses many existing dirt roads and trails. This trail is almost entirely within National Forest land from San Luis Obispo near the Cuesta Grade and traverses a nearly straight route to Fillmore in Ventura County at Highway 126.

Figure 3.2-10. Map showing Los Angeles Region Protected Land by Agency Type, National Scenic Byways and Trails in the California Recreational Trails System, 2011. (CPAD 2011, California State Parks, National Scenic Byways Program)



## Los Angeles protected land

As the Figure 3.2-10 map shows, federal protected land is a large portion of region land.

Regarding percentages of protected land by agency, as shown earlier in Figure 3.2-1, about 87% of protected land is federal protected land, slightly higher than the statewide average. Percentages of nonprofit and local protected land are also slightly higher than statewide averages, but the percentage of state protected land is lower than the statewide average.

## Los Angeles National Scenic Byways

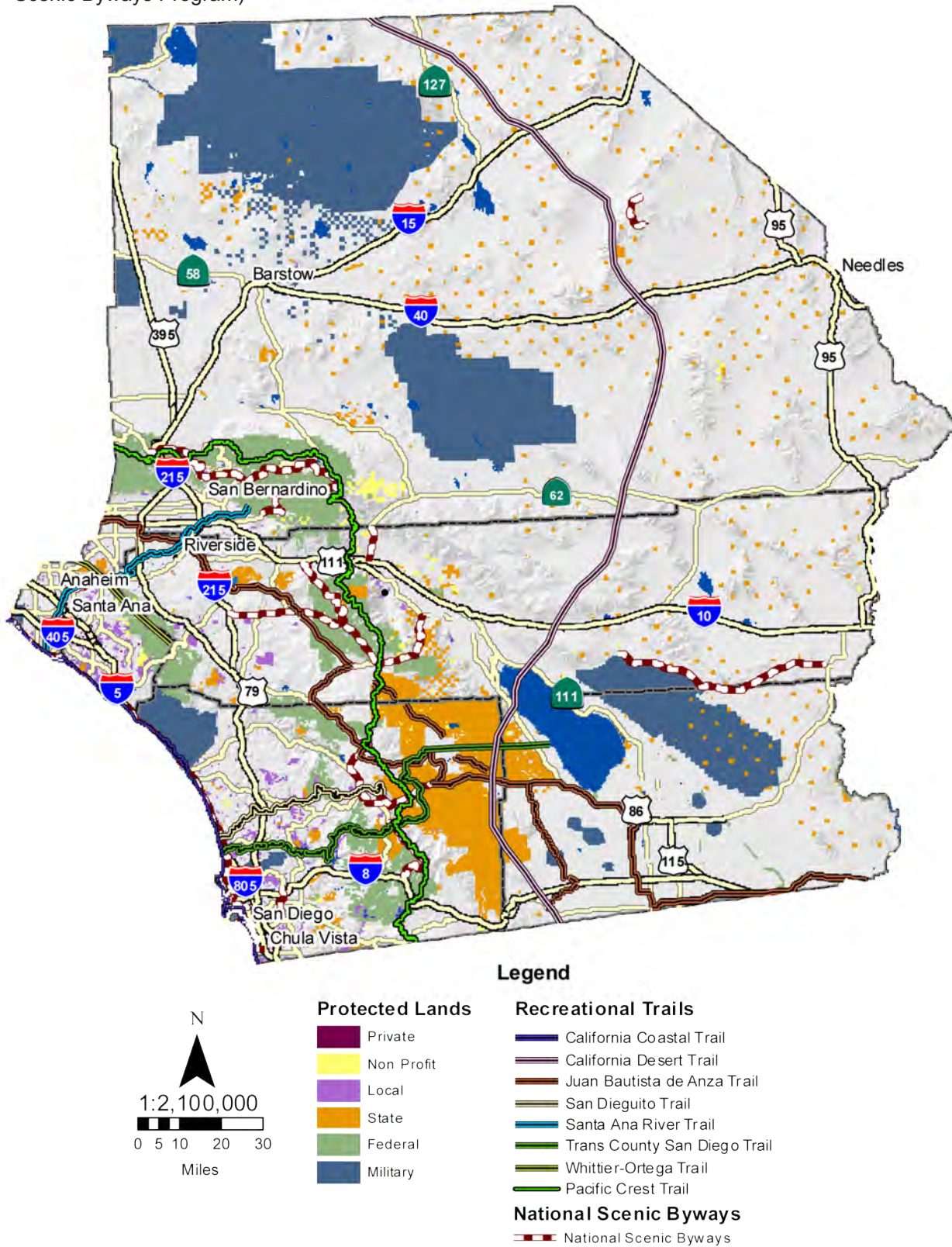
As shown earlier in Figure 3.2-2, this region has a slightly higher than average distribution of National Scenic Byways per 100 square miles.

## Los Angeles trails

**Note:** Descriptions of trail characteristics such as trail length may refer to the entire trail, which may cross region boundaries. Additionally, some trails are still in progress. These region trails are in the California Recreational Trails System (CRTPPR 2011):

- The **Backbone Trail** ties together the individual parks of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area within the greater Los Angeles region. The unpaved trail begins in Point Mugu State Park, follows the ridges across the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and ends 65 miles later in Will Rogers State Historic Park.
- The **California Coastal Trail (CCT)** is a network of public trails for pedestrians, bikers, equestrians, wheelchair riders and others along the entire California coastline.
- The **Condor Trail** is a recreational multi-use trail that will cover an estimated 400 miles from Lake Piru (Ventura County) to Botchers Gap (Monterey County).
- The **Juan Bautista De Anza National Historic Trail** includes 1,200 miles of shared use trail that traces the historical route of the Spanish explorer, Juan Bautista De Anza, from Nogales, Arizona to San Francisco.
- The **Questa to Sespe Trail** is about 165 miles long. It uses many existing dirt roads and trails and is almost entirely within National Forest land from San Luis Obispo near the Cuesta Grade and traverses a nearly straight route to Fillmore in Ventura County at Highway 126.
- The **Rim of the Valley Trail** encompasses the entire upper Los Angeles River watershed area within the Angeles National Forest and portions of the Upper Santa Clarita River watershed.
- The **San Gabriel River Trail** is a 40-mile multi-use trail in the San Gabriel River corridor, connecting the National Forest to the Pacific coast in Long Beach.
- The **Santa Ana River Trail** traverses diverse terrain from beach to mountains, through urban and undeveloped areas adjacent to the Santa Ana River.
- The **Santa Clara River Trail** and Parkway (also known as the Santa Clarita Commuter Rail Trail or Santa Clara River Trail) closely follows the path of the Santa Clara River.
- The **Whittier to Ortega Trail** is a multi-use trail in Chino Hills State Park and the Coal Canyon Ecological Preserve.

Figure 3.2-11. Map showing Southern California Recreation Protected Land by Agency Type, National Scenic Byways and Trails in the California Recreational Trails System, 2011. (CPAD 2011, California State Parks, National Scenic Byways Program)



## Southern California protected land

As Figure 3.2-11 shows, protected land is a minority of region land.

Regarding percentages of protected land by agency, as shown earlier in Figure 3.2-1, about 57% of protected land is federal protected land, much lower than the statewide average. Percentages of state, local and non-profit protected land are higher than statewide averages. As the map shows, protected military land makes up a significant proportion of region protected land.

## Southern California National Scenic Byways

As shown earlier in Figure 3.2-2, this region has a much lower than average distribution of National Scenic Byways per 100 square miles.

## Southern California trails

**Note:** Descriptions of trail characteristics such as trail length may refer to the entire trail, which may cross region boundaries. Additionally, some trails are still in progress.

These region trails are in the California Recreational Trails System (CRTPPR 2011):

- The **California Coastal Trail** is a network of public trails for pedestrians, bikers, equestrians, wheelchair riders and others along the entire California coastline.
- The **California Desert Trail** is a 650-mile corridor that uses trails, existing roads and cross-country travel to

traverse public lands. The trail is less formalized and managed than other State Recreational Trails. The route starts in Mexico and travels through the Mojave and Colorado deserts in southeastern California, then travels north through Nevada to Oregon, Idaho and Montana, continuing north to Canada. Much of the route is incomplete.

- The **Juan Bautista De Anza National Historic Trail** includes 1,200 miles of shared use trail that traces the historical route of the Spanish explorer, Juan Bautista De Anza, from Nogales, Arizona to San Francisco.
- The **San Dieguito River Park Coast to Crest Trail** is a multi-use trail system that extends from the Pacific Ocean at Del Mar, to Volcan Mountain.
- The **San Gabriel River Trail** is a 40-mile multi-use trail in the San Gabriel River corridor, connecting the National Forest to the Pacific coast in Long Beach.
- The **Santa Ana River Trail** traverses diverse terrain from beach to mountains, through urban and undeveloped areas adjacent to the Santa Ana River.
- The **Trans County Trail** (also known as the Sea to Sea Trail) is envisioned to be 115 miles long. Trail users pass several geographical features including deserts in San Diego County, mountains, beaches and the Salton Sea and Pacific Ocean.
- The **Whittier to Ortega Trail** is a multi-use trail in Chino Hills State Park and the Coal Canyon Ecological Preserve.

## Protected Land Availability and Accessibility

The availability and accessibility of protected land differ widely among regions, as figures here show:

- Figure 3.2-12 shows data on the *availability* of protected land, including the population and density, and information on the number of acres of protected land available per thousand residents (by region and statewide).
- Figure 3.2-13 shows data on residents' *access* to protected land—the number of acres of protected land within walking distance (1/4 mile) of residents and the percentages in urban areas and for the region overall (by region and statewide).
- Figure 3.2-14 combines population data from Figure 3.2-12 and protected-land information from Figure 3.2-13 to compare acres of public land versus region population (by region).

Figure 3.2-12. Population, Population Density and Protected Land Data, including Acres of Protected Land per 1,000 Residents, by Region, in descending order of acres of protected land per thousand residents. (Census 2010, Claritas 2010, CPAD 2011)

Region	Population (Census 2010)	Population density per square mile (Census 2010 and Claritas 2010)	Protected land data (CPAD 2011)*		
			Acres	Percentage of all region land	Acres per 1,000 residents
Northern California	711,061	18	12,990,138	51%	18,269
Sierra	819,462	35	11,354,256	76%	13,819
Southern California	10,504,924	288	13,724,898	58%	1,307
Central Coast	1,426,240	127	1,704,908	23%	1,195
Central Valley	5,999,607	180	5,538,958	26%	923
Los Angeles	10,641,923	1,801	1,411,051	37%	133
Greater SF Bay Area	7,150,739	1,033	819,758	18%	115
Statewide totals and averages	Total 37,253,956	Average 239	Total 47,436,031	Average 48%	Average 1,273

\*Note: CPAD 2012 data are used elsewhere in this document, so total protected land figures may differ.



- Figure 3.2-15, on the next page, shows the number of acres of urban protected land and acres per thousand urban residents (by region and statewide).

Figure 3.2-13. Residents living within 1/4 Mile of Protected Land by Region, in ascending order by percentage in region overall. (CPAD 2011, Claritas 2010)

Region	Residents living within 1/4 mile of protected land			
	In region overall		In urban areas	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Northern California	191,092	26.7%	128,060	31.2%
Central Valley	2,348,480	38.9%	2,300,306	42.8%
Sierra	322,855	39.3%	260,713	49.9%
Los Angeles	4,442,284	40.4%	4,409,826	40.5%
Southern California	4,637,706	43.6%	4,548,172	44.5%
Central Coast	745,942	52.3%	708,350	56.2%
Greater San Francisco Bay Area	4,420,222	61.1%	4,383,197	62.0%
Statewide totals and averages	Total 17,108,581	Average 45.2%	Total 16,738,624	Average 46.8%

Figure 3.2-14. Population versus Acres of Protected Land by Region, 2010, in descending order of region population. (Census 2010, CORP Regions, CPAD 2011)

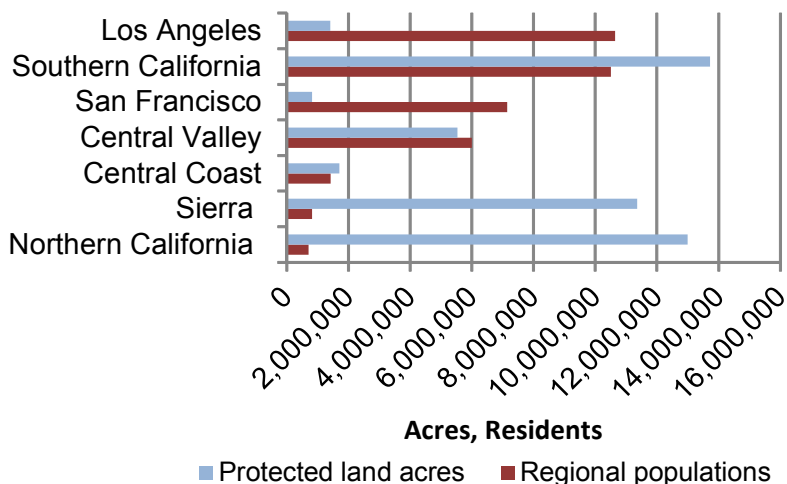


Figure 3.2-15. Urban Protected Land Acres and Acres per 1,000 Urban Residents by Region, in descending order of acres per thousand urban residents. (CPAD 2011, Census 2010)

Region	Urban protected land	
	Acres	Acres per 1,000 urban residents
Northern California	132,197	322
Sierra	133,059	254
Greater San Francisco Bay Area	415,210	59
Southern California	485,105	47
Central Coast	43,863	35
Central Valley	75,064	14
Los Angeles	121,301	11
Statewide total and average	Total 1,405,798	Average 106

As one example of the differences among regions and how data can be used, consider this information revealed by Figures 3.2-12 and 3.2-13. Figure 3.2-12 shows that the number of acres per 1,000 residents is greatest in the Northern California region and smallest in the Greater San Francisco Bay Area region. However, the Greater San Francisco Bay Area region has the highest percentage of residents living within 1/4 mile of protected land in both urban areas and in the region overall, and the Northern California region has the lowest, as Figure 3.2-13 shows.

## A free tool for recreation providers

### Using the Community Fact Finder tool

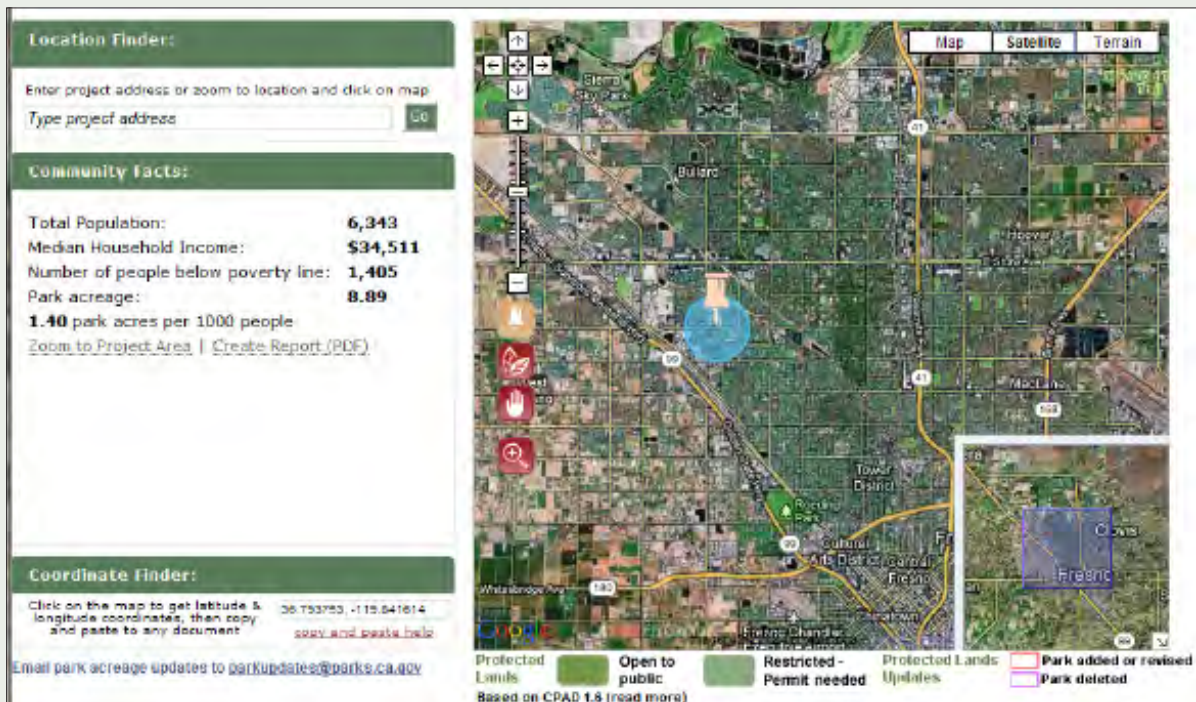
The Community Fact Finder, a free web-based analytic tool, helps California State Parks' Office of Grants and Local Services (OGALS) and local recreation providers plan recreation facilities.

The tool combines mapping and demographic data to calculate the total population, median household income, number of people below the poverty line, and ratio of park acres per 1,000 residents within a half-mile radius of any project location in California.

Access the Community Fact Finder tool at this OGALS web page:

[http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=26166](http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=26166).

Figure 3.2-16. Image showing features of the Community Fact Finder (CPAD 2011, Census 2010, OGALS 2012)



## Facilities (incorporated areas)

To create the figures shown here, facilities were identified in the state's incorporated areas using satellite photographs. Many of the facilities are typical of that local recreation providers. Because of the research method, numbers are approximate.

### Total number of facilities

Figure 3.2-17 shows the number of facilities such as playgrounds and skate parks in incorporated areas in each region in 2012. The most numerous type of facility statewide is the playground; the least numerous is the skate park.

### Population and facilities percentages

Figure 3.2-18 shows the percentage of facilities in incorporated areas for each region in 2012. It also includes each region's percentage of incorporated areas, for comparison purposes.

Figure 3.2-17. Number of Facilities, Region Incorporated Areas, 2012. (CPAD 2012)

Facility type	Number of facilities per region, incorporated areas							
	Northern California	Sierra	Central Valley	Greater S.F. Bay Area	Central Coast	Los Angeles	Southern California	Total California
Aquatic Facilities	12	12	82	87	18	110	167	488
Ball Fields	76	89	612	683	127	656	870	3,113
Basketball Courts	43	54	483	556	94	576	658	2,464
Community Centers	5	12	116	157	25	183	144	642
Picnic/BBQ Areas	14	55	307	138	31	216	365	1,126
Playgrounds	84	133	1,083	1,329	233	993	1,327	5,182
Skate Parks	12	12	57	58	22	52	65	278
Tennis/Racquet Courts	29	23	211	396	55	350	377	1,441

Figure 3.2-18. Percentages of Facilities per Region, Incorporated Areas. (Claritas 2010, CPAD 2012)

Facility type	Percentage of facilities* per region, incorporated areas							
	Northern California	Sierra	Central Valley	Greater S.F. Bay Area	Central Coast	Los Angeles	Southern California	Total California
Incorporated Areas Population	309,000	341,316	4,189,730	6,440,846	926,274	9,485,832	9,063,214	30,756,212
Percentage of Incorporated Areas Population	1.0%	1.1%	13.6%	20.9%	3.0%	30.8%	29.5%	100.0%
Aquatic Facilities	2.5%	2.5%	16.8%	17.8%	3.7%	22.5%	34.2%	100.0%
Ball Fields	2.4%	2.9%	19.7%	21.9%	4.1%	21.1%	27.9%	100.0%
Basketball Courts	1.7%	2.2%	19.6%	22.6%	3.8%	23.4%	26.7%	100.0%
Community Centers	0.8%	1.9%	18.1%	24.5%	3.9%	28.5%	22.4%	100.0%
Picnic/BBQ Areas	1.2%	4.9%	27.3%	12.3%	2.8%	19.2%	32.4%	100.0%
Playgrounds	1.6%	2.6%	20.9%	25.6%	4.5%	19.2%	25.6%	100.0%
Skate Parks	4.3%	4.3%	20.5%	20.9%	7.9%	18.7%	23.4%	100.0%
Tennis/Racquet Courts	2.0%	1.6%	14.6%	27.5%	3.8%	24.3%	26.2%	100.0%

\*Facilities were counted using aerial photographs; only facilities visible in those photographs are included.

## What about campgrounds?

Campground data in CPAD were being updated while this analysis was conducted, so campground distribution per region is addressed in the *California Outdoor Recreation Plan 2014* document.



PICNICKING

## Chapter 3.3.

# Economic Contribution of Outdoor Recreation on Public Land

Outdoor recreation, which is responsible for hundreds of thousands of jobs and more than \$7 billion annually in gross sales, makes up a significant part of the state's economy.

Information here summarizes outdoor recreation on federally managed land, California State Park System parks, local and regional parks and other public outdoor locations, for all economic sectors. (See sidebar for more on economic sectors.) This information is from a CORP element commissioned by CSP, the *2010 Economic Study on Outdoor Recreation in California*, (BBC 2011).

## Summary

In general, outdoor recreation spending, earnings, employment and tax receipts are greatest in the state's more populated metropolitan areas, while the per capita contribution is greatest in rural, non-metropolitan areas. This indicates the relative higher value of outdoor recreation spending in rural regions.

## Economic sectors: definitions and examples

An economic sector is a type of business activity within an economy. Sectors are commonly categorized into primary, secondary and tertiary economic sectors.

The primary economic sector includes activities involved in obtaining and refining raw materials. Mining, forestry, fishing and farming businesses are all part of the primary economic sector.

Activities in the secondary economic sector are those involved with the processing of raw materials into finished goods. The construction industry and processing plants are part of the secondary economic sector.

Activities in the tertiary economic sector provide services to businesses and consumers. Banking, tourism and retail stores all make up parts of the tertiary economic sector.

## Why the economic effect is slightly understated in each region

The economic effect is understated in some region BBC data because some multiplier effects\* of a region's direct expenditures and because jobs can occur in one or more other regions. The economic modeling used in the study does not permit assigning such dollars to specific regions.

As a result, the 'all region' sales totals are about 18 percent less than the statewide total, and the 'all region' employment total is about 10 percent less than the statewide total.

\*For more information on the economic terms used in this section, see the BBC report. (BBC 2011)

## Direct expenditures for outdoor recreation

The two figures here show total direct trip and equipment expenditures on outdoor recreation by region and spending per 1,000 residents.

### Total expenditures

Figure 3.3-1 shows direct trip and equipment spending by region in 2008 by participants in major recreation activities.

The Southern California region had the highest dollar amount of direct trip and equipment expenditures in 2008, with over \$5 billion in expenditures. The Central Coast region had the lowest, with just over \$1 billion in total expenditures.

### Expenditures per 1,000 residents

Figure 3.3-2 shows direct trip and equipment spending per thousand residents by region. The figure shows that the economic contribution of outdoor recreation is most important to the two most rural and least populous regions of the state:

- The Sierra region had the highest per capita expenditures, with \$2.16 in expenditures per thousand residents.
- The Northern California region had expenditures of \$1.77 per thousand residents.

The lowest amount of per capita direct trip and equipment expenditures was in the populous Los Angeles region, with \$.40 in expenditures per thousand residents.



Figure 3.3-1. Direct Trip and Equipment Expenditures on Outdoor Recreation by Region, 2008, in ascending order. (BBC 2011)

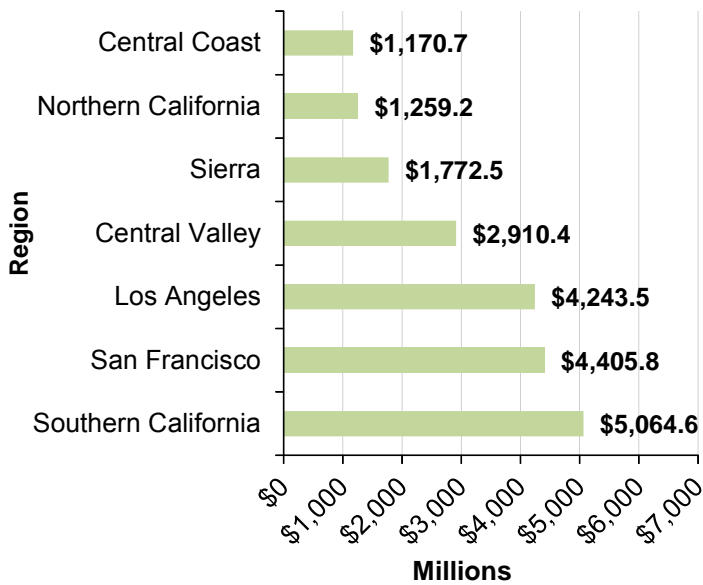
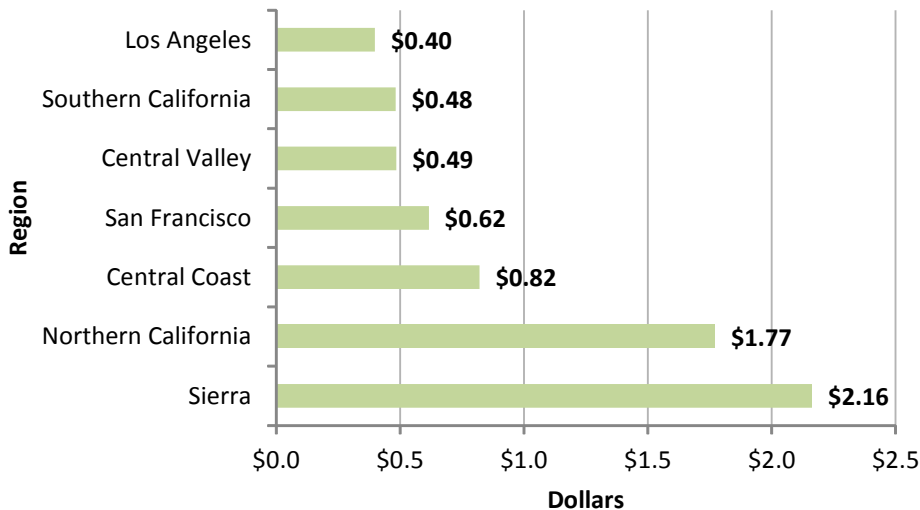


Figure 3.3-2. Direct Trip and Expenditures Related to Outdoor Recreation by Region, 2008, per Thousand Residents, in ascending order. (BBC 2011, Census 2010)



### Why travel industry data is excluded from this report

The California Travel and Tourism Commission (CTTC) documents spending, earnings, employment and tax receipts in the travel industry, which includes lodging, food services, recreation, transportation and retail businesses.

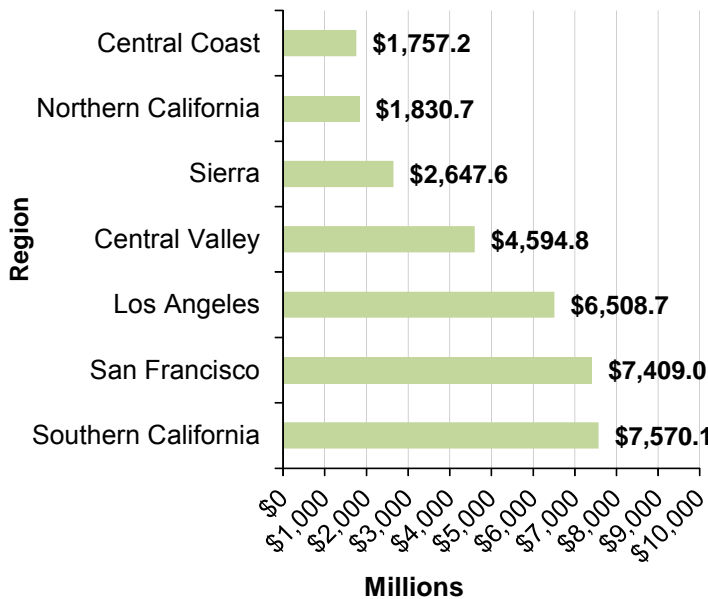
While travel industry information is valuable, because the industry includes so many categories besides outdoor recreation, it is not as pertinent for this report's purposes as BBC data, and so was excluded.

For more information on CTTC, see the Appendix.

## Sales related to outdoor recreation

Figures here show by region the total gross sales related to outdoor recreation and the sales per 1,000 residents, for 2008.

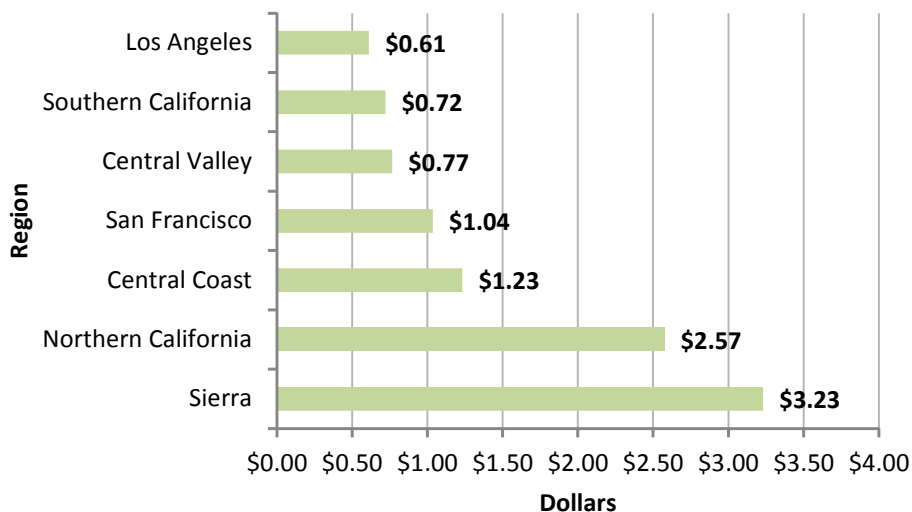
Figure 3.3-3. Total Annual Gross Sales Related to Outdoor Recreation by Region, 2008, in ascending order. (BBC 2011)



### Total sales

Figure 3.3-3 shows annual gross sales related to outdoor recreation. The Southern California region had the highest amount of sales in 2008, with about \$7.6 billion. The Central Coast region had the lowest amount of sales, with about \$1.76 billion.

Figure 3.3-4. Total Annual Gross Sales Related to Outdoor Recreation by Region, 2008, per 1,000 Residents, in ascending order. (BBC 2011, Census 2010)



### Sales per 1,000 residents

Figure 3.3-4 shows sales per thousand residents by region. As with the direct trip and equipment expenditures, the Sierra and Northern California regions top the regions, with \$3.23 and \$2.57 in sales per thousand residents, respectively. The Los Angeles region had the lowest amount of gross sales per thousand residents, with \$0.61.

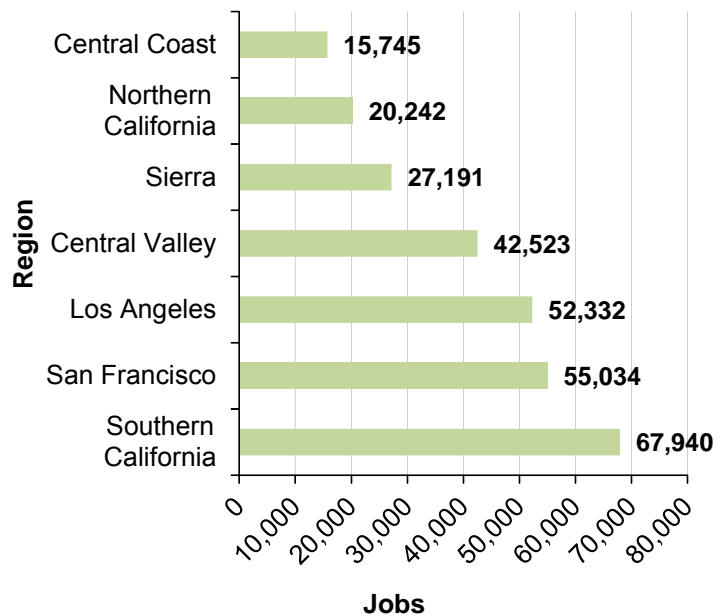
## Employment related to outdoor recreation

Figures here show total employment related to outdoor recreation and employment per 1,000 residents.

### Total employment

Figure 3.3-5 shows total jobs directly and indirectly supported by outdoor recreation in 2008 by region. Southern California had the most jobs that year, with about 67,940 jobs; the Central Coast region had the least, with 15,745 jobs.

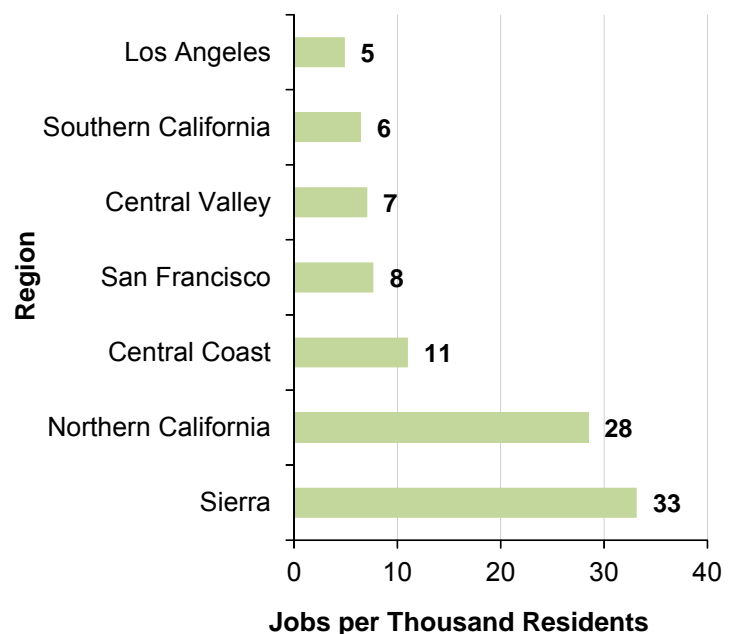
Figure 3.3-5. Total Employment (Number of Jobs) Related to Outdoor Recreation by Region, 2008, in ascending order. (BBC 2011)



### Employment per 1,000 residents

Figure 3.3-6 shows that, as with other figures in this chapter, the Sierra and Northern California regions topped the list when measured per 1,000 residents, with 33 and 28 jobs respectively.

Figure 3.3-6. Total Employment (Number of Jobs) Related to Outdoor Recreation per 1,000 Residents, by Region, 2008, in ascending order. (BBC 2011, Census 2010)





BIKING

# Chapter 3.4. LWCF Grants: Projects, Costs and Trends



The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) partially funded this report series.

LWCF grant funding data can provide valuable information to grantors and recreation providers. Data are from the Office of Grants and Local Services (OGALS 2012) and U.S. Census estimates (Census Estimates).

Figure 3.4-1 shows project information for Fiscal Year (FY) 2000/2001 through FY 2009/2010 for all regions. (The fiscal year is July 1 through June 30.) The number of projects, average project cost, and average per capita grant amount varied widely by region during the ten-year period.

Figure 3.4-1. Number of LWCF Projects, Projects per One Million Residents, Average Project Cost, and Average per Capita Grant Amount, by Region, FY 00/01 through FY 09/10. (OGALS 2012, Census Estimates)

Region	No. of projects	No. of projects per one million residents	Average project cost	Average per capita grant amount
Northern California	10	14.1	\$89,198	13 cents
Sierra	1	1.2	\$480,000	6 cents
Central Valley	83	13.8	\$111,087	11 cents
Greater San Francisco Bay Area	41	5.7	\$248,099	15 cents
Central Coast	25	17.5	\$242,620	44 cents
Los Angeles	36	3.4	\$200,949	7 cents
Southern California	71	6.8	\$243,661	18 cents
Statewide average	NA	7.2	\$192,374	16 cents
Statewide total	267	NA	NA	NA

Figure 3.4-2. Northern California LWCF Grant Funding per Capita, FY 00/01 through FY 09/10 compared to California. (OGALS 2012, Census Estimates)

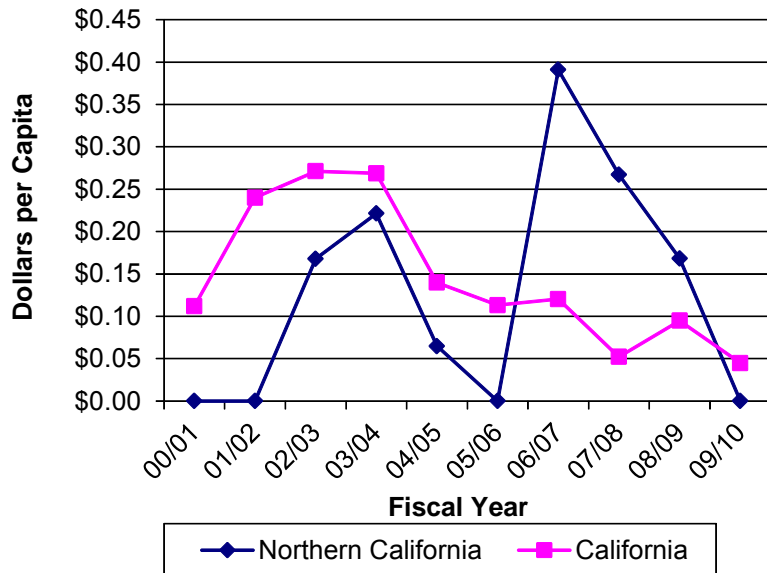
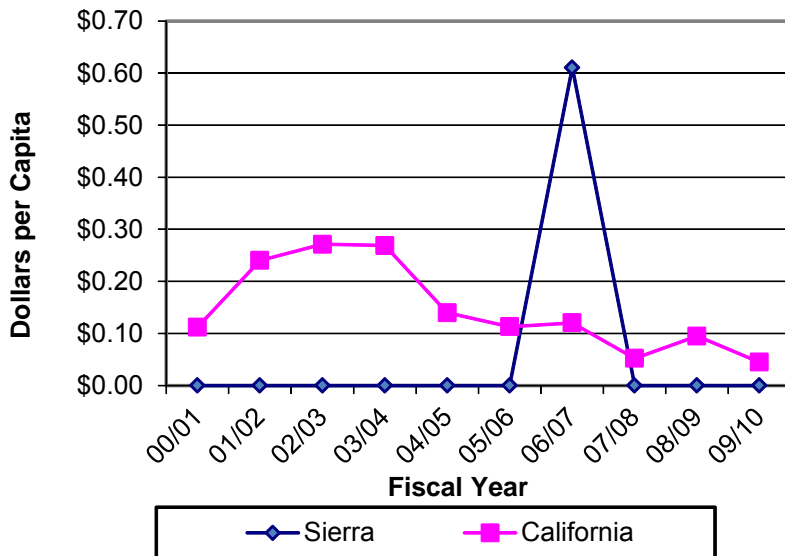


Figure 3.4-3. Sierra Region LWCF Grant Funding per Capita, FY 00/01 through FY 09/10 compared to California. (OGALS 2012, Census Estimates)



## Northern California

As shown in Figure 3.4-1, on the previous page, the region had ten projects over the ten-year period. The region’s average project cost, \$89,198, was less than half the statewide average of \$192,374. Per capita, the average grant amount over the period, 13 cents, was slightly below the statewide average of 16 cents.

The per capita LWCF grant funding in the region vs. the state during the ten-year period is shown in Figure 3.4-2. Compared with statewide, the region received less LWCF grant funding per capita in Fiscal Years 00/01 through 05/06 and more grant funding in FY 06/07 through FY 08/09, with per capita funding on a steep decline from FY 06/07 to FY 09/10.

## Sierra

As shown in Figure 3.4-1, on the previous page, the region had only one project during the ten-year period, but it cost almost half a million dollars (\$480,000). Per capita, the average grant amount, 6 cents, was far below the statewide average of 16 cents.

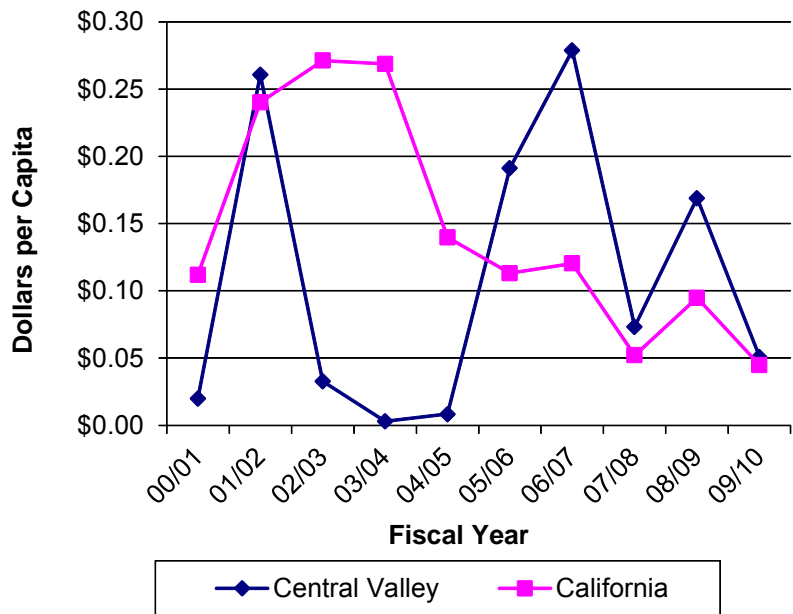
The per capita LWCF grant funding in the region vs. the the state during the ten-year period is shown in Figure 3.4-3. The one region project was in FY 06/07.

## Central Valley

As shown in Figure 3.4-1, earlier in the chapter, the region had the most number of projects among all regions. Per capita, the average grant amount over ten years, 11 cents, was slightly below the statewide average of 16 cents. The region's average project cost, \$111,087, was less than half the statewide average of \$192,374.

The per capita LWCF grant funding in the region vs. the state during the ten-year period is shown in the region graph, Figure 3.4-4. Per capita grant funding peaked in FY01/02 and FY 06/07, with the lowest per capita grant funding from FY 02/03 to FY 04/05.

Figure 3.4-4. Central Valley Region LWCF Grant Funding per Capita, FY 00/01 through FY 09/10 compared to California. (OGALS 2012, Census Estimates)



## Greater San Francisco Bay Area

As shown in Figure 3.4-1, earlier in the chapter, the region had 41 projects during the period. Per capita, the average grant amount over ten years, 15 cents, was slightly below the statewide average of 16 cents. The region's average project cost, \$248,099, was more than the statewide average of \$192,374.

The per capita LWCF grant funding in the region vs. the the state during the ten-year period is shown in the region graph, Figure 3.4-5. Per capita grant funding peaked in FY01/02 and FY 03/04, with the lowest per capita grant funding from FY 04/05 to FY 08/00.

Figure 3.4-5. Greater San Francisco Bay Area Region LWCF Grant Funding per Capita, FY 00/01 through FY 09/10 compared to California. (OGALS 2012, Census Estimates)

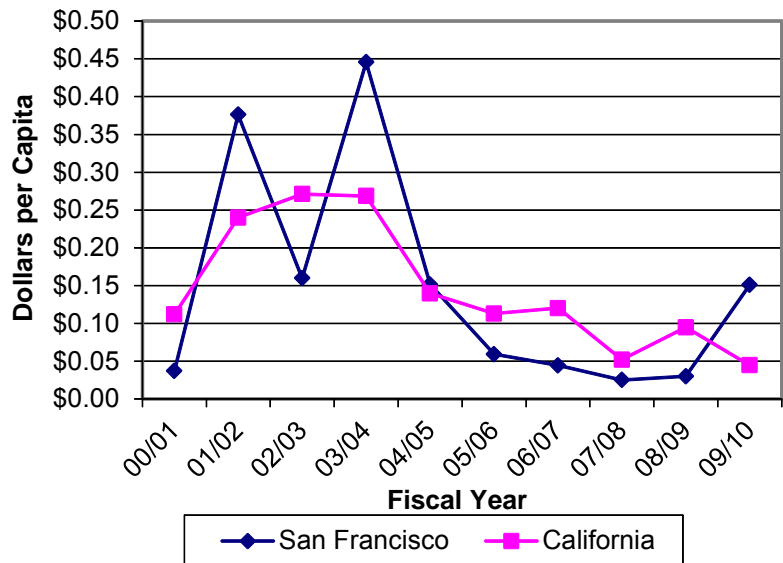
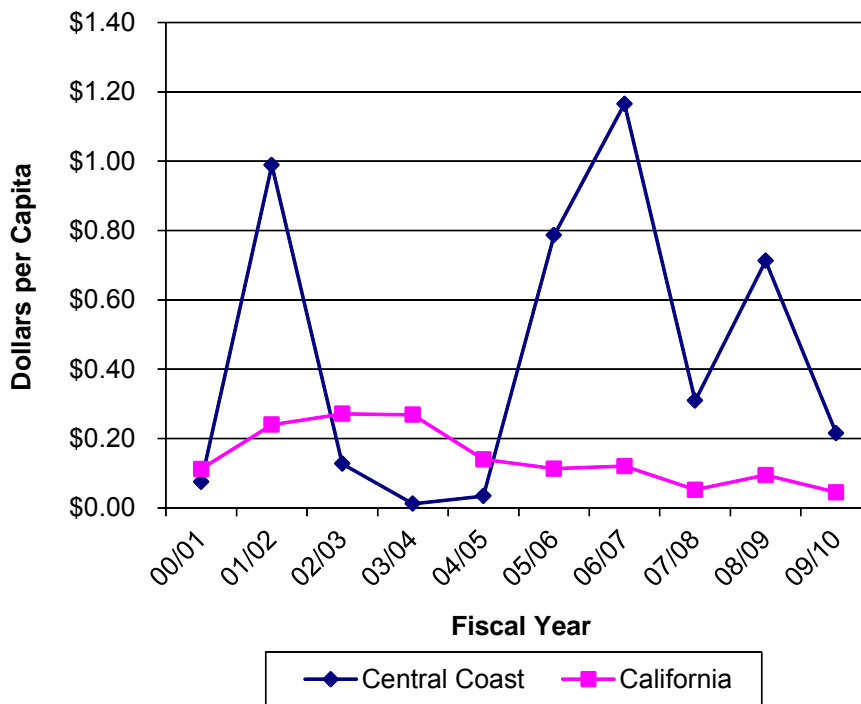


Figure 3.4-6. Central Coast Region LWCF Grant Funding per Capita, FY 00/01 through FY 09/10 compared to California. (OGALS 2012, Census Estimates)

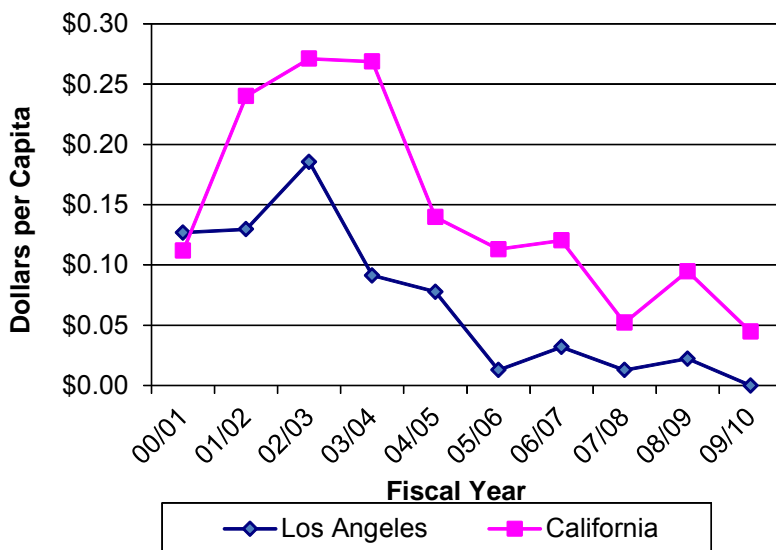


### Central Coast

As shown in Figure 3.4-1, earlier in the chapter, the region had 25 projects during the period. Per capita, the average grant amount over ten years, 44 cents, was almost three times that of the statewide average of 16 cents. The region’s average project cost, \$242,620, was more than the statewide average of \$192,374.

The per capita LWCF grant funding in the region vs. the the state during the ten-year period is shown in the region graph, Figure 3.4-6. The graph shows per capita grant funding peaking in FY01/02 and FY 06/07, with the lowest per capita grant funding from FY 02/03 to FY 04/05.

Figure 3.4-7. Los Angeles Region LWCF Grant Funding per Capita, FY 00/01 through FY 09/10 compared to California. (OGALS 2012, Census Estimates)



### Los Angeles

As shown in Figure 3.4-1, earlier in the chapter, the region had 36 projects during the period. Per capita, the average grant amount over ten years, 7 cents, was less than half the statewide average of 16 cents. The region’s average project cost, \$200,949, was slightly more than the statewide average of \$192,374.

The per capita LWCF grant funding in the region vs. the the state during the ten-year period is shown in the region graph, Figure 3.4-7, which shows per capita grant funding following much the same



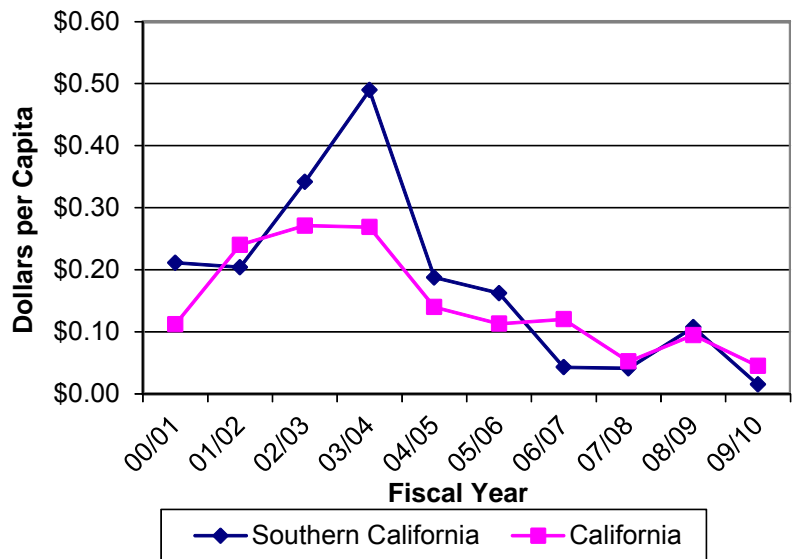
pattern as the statewide average, but at a lower level.

### Southern California

As shown in Figure 3.4-1, earlier in the chapter, the region had 71 projects during the period. Per capita, the average grant amount over ten years, 18 cents, was slightly more than the statewide average of 16 cents. The region's average project cost, \$243,661, was more than the statewide average of \$192,374.

The per capita LWCF grant funding in the region vs. the the state during the ten-year period is shown in the region graph, Figure 3.4-8. Per capita grant funding peaked in FY 03/04 and declined after that.

Figure 3.4-8. Southern California Region LWCF Grant Funding per Capita, FY 00/01 through FY 09/10 compared to California. (OGALS 2012, Census Estimates)





NATURE STUDY

# Section 4.

## Planning Websites

### Federal and State Agency Websites

These planning websites have information applicable to all regions, including studies and management plans that guide use and development of federal and state land:

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife. <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/lands/mgmtplans/>
- California State Parks. [www.parks.ca.gov/planning](http://www.parks.ca.gov/planning)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. <http://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/ProjectPlanning.aspx>
- U.S. Bureau of Land Management. <http://www.blm.gov/ca/st/en/prog/planning.html%20%20>
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. <http://www.fws.gov/cno/refuges/planning/index.cfm%20>
- U.S. Forest Service. <http://www.fs.fed.us/plan/>
- U. S. National Park Service. <http://parkplanning.nps.gov>
- Department of Defense. <http://www.acq.osd.mil/ie/index.shtml>
- United States Bureau of Reclamation. <http://www.usbr.gov/lc/socal/planning.html>

# Region-specific Websites

Listings of General Plan and Recreation Element websites that are specific to each region follow.

Links to many county and region plans and additional resources can be found on the State of California's website LUPIN (California Land Use Planning Information Network). See: <http://ceres.ca.gov/planning/genplan/>.

## Northern California

- Del Norte County. <http://www.co.del-norte.ca.us/departments/community-development-department/planning-division>
- Glenn County. <http://gcppwa.net/default.aspx>
- Humboldt County. <http://co.humboldt.ca.us/planning/planning/>
- Lake County. [http://www.co.lake.ca.us/Government/Directory/Community\\_Development.htm](http://www.co.lake.ca.us/Government/Directory/Community_Development.htm)
- Lassen County. [http://www.lassencounty.org/govt/dept/planning\\_building/planning\\_division/default.asp](http://www.lassencounty.org/govt/dept/planning_building/planning_division/default.asp)
- Mendocino County. <http://www.co.mendocino.ca.us/planning/>
- Modoc County. <http://www.co.modoc.ca.us/departments/planning>
- Plumas County. <http://www.countyofplumas.com/index.aspx?nid=89>
- Shasta County. [http://www.co.shasta.ca.us/index/drm\\_index/planning\\_index.aspx](http://www.co.shasta.ca.us/index/drm_index/planning_index.aspx)
- Sierra County. [http://www.sierracounty.ws/index.php?module=pagemaster&PAGE\\_user\\_op=view\\_page&PAGE\\_id=44&MMN\\_position=103:103](http://www.sierracounty.ws/index.php?module=pagemaster&PAGE_user_op=view_page&PAGE_id=44&MMN_position=103:103)
- Siskiyou County. <http://www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/phs/planning/planning.aspx>
- Tehama County. <http://www.co.tehama.ca.us/planningdept>
- Trinity County. <http://www.trinitycounty.org/index.aspx?page=73>

## Sierra

- Alpine County. <http://www.alpinecountycalifornia.gov/Index.aspx?NID=161>
- Amador County. <http://www.co.amador.ca.us/index.aspx?page=178>
- Calaveras County. <http://www.co.calaveras.ca.us/cc/departments/planningdepartment.aspx>

- El Dorado County. <http://www.edcgov.us/Planning/>
- Inyo County. <http://www.inyoplanning.org/>
- Mariposa County. <http://ca-mariposacounty.civicplus.com/index.aspx?NID=80>
- Mono County. <http://www.monocounty.ca.gov/planning>
- Nevada County. <http://www.mynevadacounty.com/nc/cda/planning/Pages/Home.aspx>
- Placer County. <http://www.placer.ca.gov/Departments/CommunityDevelopment/planning.aspx>
- Tuolumne County. [http://portal.co.tuolumne.ca.us/psp/ps/TUP\\_COMMUNITY\\_DEV/ENTP/c/TU\\_DEPT\\_MENU.TUOCM\\_HTML\\_COMP.GBL?action=U&CONTENT\\_PNM=EMPLOYEE&CATGID=1474](http://portal.co.tuolumne.ca.us/psp/ps/TUP_COMMUNITY_DEV/ENTP/c/TU_DEPT_MENU.TUOCM_HTML_COMP.GBL?action=U&CONTENT_PNM=EMPLOYEE&CATGID=1474)

## Central Valley

- Butte County. <https://www.buttecounty.net/Development%20Services/Planning%20Division.aspx>
- Colusa County. <http://www.countyofcolusa.org/index.aspx?NID=136>
- Fresno County. <http://www.co.fresno.ca.us/Departments.aspx?id=182>
- Kern County. <http://pcd.kerndsa.com/>
- Kings County. <http://www.countyofkings.com/planning/index.html>
- Madera County. <http://www.madera-county.com/index.php/planning-documents>
- Merced County. <http://www.co.merced.ca.us/index.aspx?nid=79>
- Sacramento County. <http://www.per.saccounty.net/Pages/default.aspx>
- San Joaquin County. <http://www.sjgov.org/commdev/cgi-bin/cdyn.exe?grp=planning>
- Stanislaus County. <http://www.stancounty.com/planning/>
- Sutter County. [http://www.co.sutter.ca.us/doc/government/depts/cs/ps/cs\\_planning\\_services](http://www.co.sutter.ca.us/doc/government/depts/cs/ps/cs_planning_services)
- Tulare County. <http://www.tularecounty.ca.gov/rma/index.cfm/planning/>
- Yolo County. <http://www.yolocounty.org/Index.aspx?page=398>
- Yuba County. <http://www.co.yuba.ca.us/departments/community%20development/planning/>

## Greater San Francisco Bay Area

- Alameda County. <http://www.acgov.org/cda/planning/>
- Contra Costa County. <http://www.co.contra-costa.ca.us/index.aspx?NID=766>
- Marin County. <http://www.co.marin.ca.us/depts/CD/main/comdev/current/index.cfm>

- Napa County. <http://www.countyofnapa.org/planning/>
- San Francisco County. <http://www.sfplanning.org/>
- San Mateo County. <http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/portal/site/planning>
- Santa Clara County. <http://www.sccgov.org/sites/planning/Pages/Planning-Home-Page.aspx>
- Solano County. <http://www.co.solano.ca.us/depts/rm/planning/default.asp>
- Sonoma County. <http://www.sonoma-county.org/prmd/>

## Central Coast

- Monterey County. <http://www.co.monterey.ca.us/planning/>
- San Benito County. [http://www.cosb.us/government/building-planning/#.UTpZDI\\_TlaQ](http://www.cosb.us/government/building-planning/#.UTpZDI_TlaQ)
- San Luis Obispo County. <http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/planning.htm>
- Santa Barbara County. <http://sbcountyplanning.org/>
- Santa Cruz County. <http://www.sccoplanning.com/>

## Los Angeles

- Los Angeles County. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/>
- Ventura County. <http://www.ventura.org/rma/planning/>

## Southern California

- Imperial County. <http://www.icpds.com/>
- Orange County. <https://media.ocgov.com/gov/pw/cd/planning/land/default.asp>
- Riverside County. <http://www.rctlma.org/planning/>
- San Bernardino County. <http://cms.sbcounty.gov/lus/Planning.aspx>
- San Diego County. <http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/pds/>

# Appendix.

## Data Sources and References

Figure A-1 shows information on the data sources and references for Section 3, Research Summary.

Figure A-1. Data Sources and References for this Report.

Source/reference abbreviation	Source/reference description	Website
Agency websites 2011/2012	Public agency websites for the seven regions, 2011, 2012.	Various
BBC 2011	Economic Study on Outdoor Recreation in California (ESOR), two reports by BBC Consulting for California State Parks, 2011.	<a href="http://www.parks.ca.gov/CORP">http://www.parks.ca.gov/CORP</a>
BOL 2012	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2012.	<a href="http://www.bls.gov">http://www.bls.gov</a>
CBC 2010	<i>California Bioregions</i> , California Biodiversity Council (CBC) website, 2010.	<a href="http://ceres.ca.gov/geo_area/bioregions/">http://ceres.ca.gov/geo_area/bioregions/</a>
CDL 2010	Fact Sheets by County, California Department of Labor (CDL) website, 2010.	Available on request from the Planning Division, <a href="mailto:Planning.Planning@parks.ca.gov">Planning.Planning@parks.ca.gov</a>
Census 2010	U.S. Census 2010 website, 2010.	<a href="https://www.census.gov/2010census/">https://www.census.gov/2010census/</a>
Census 2012	Region population for cities and towns as of January, 2012.	<a href="http://www.dof.ca.gov">http://www.dof.ca.gov</a>
Census Estimates	U.S. Census population projections made between the 2000 and 2010 U.S. censuses.	Various US Census websites. <a href="http://www.census.gov">http://www.census.gov</a>

Figure A-1. Data Sources and References for this Report.

Source/reference abbreviation	Source/reference description	Website
CERES	California Environmental Resources Evaluation System, an information system to facilitate access to electronic data.	<a href="http://ceres.ca.gov">http://ceres.ca.gov</a>
Claritas 2010	Claritas Pop-Facts database, Table PFPCAG07.xls, Block Group Level Data, Column POP_C, 2010 Current Year Total Population, [computer file]. The Nielsen Company, 770 Broadway, NY, NY 10003-9595. Using: Microsoft Excel, version 97-2003. Microsoft, Redmond, WA.	Database available for purchase at: <a href="http://www.nielsen.com">http://www.nielsen.com</a>
CORP 2008	<i>2008 California Outdoor Recreation Plan</i> , 2008.	<a href="http://www.parks.ca.gov/CORP">http://www.parks.ca.gov/CORP</a>
CORP Regions	California Outdoor Recreational Plan Regions, GIS Data [computer files], California Dept. of Parks and Recreation, Planning Division, Sacramento, CA. Using: ESRI ArcGIS [GIS Software] version 9.3. Environmental Systems Research Institute, Redlands, CA.	--
CPAD 2009	California Protected Areas Database, 2009. GreenInfo Network, San Francisco, CA, 2009. Using: ESRI ArcGIS [GIS Software] version 9.3, Environmental Systems Research Institute, Redlands, CA.	<a href="http://www.calands.org">http://www.calands.org</a>
CPAD 2011	California Protected Areas Database, 2011 (updated in 2011 to include public land acreage). GreenInfo Network, San Francisco, CA, 2011. Using: ESRI ArcGIS [GIS Software] version 9.3, Environmental Systems Research Institute, Redlands, CA	<a href="http://www.calands.org">http://www.calands.org</a>
CPAD 2012	California Protected Areas Database, 2012 (updated in 2012 to include an expanded inventory of recreation facilities). See CPAD 2011 listing, above, for more information.	<a href="http://www.calands.org">http://www.calands.org</a>
CRTPPR 2011	<i>California Recreational Trails Plan Progress Report</i> , California State Parks, 2011.	<a href="http://www.parks.ca.gov/trails/trailsplan">http://www.parks.ca.gov/trails/trailsplan</a>
CTTC 2012	<i>California Travel Impacts by County, 1992-2010: 2011 Preliminary State &amp; Regional Estimates. California Travel and Tourism Commission</i> , April 2012.	<a href="http://deanrunyan.com/index.php?fuseaction=Main.TravelstatsDetail&amp;page=California">http://deanrunyan.com/index.php?fuseaction=Main.TravelstatsDetail&amp;page=California</a>
DOF 2013	California Department of Finance website, 2013.	<a href="http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/">http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/</a>
FR 2011	FindRecreation website, 2011.	<a href="http://findrecreation.parks.ca.gov/openspaces/">http://findrecreation.parks.ca.gov/openspaces/</a>
NSBP 2011	National Scenic Byways Program website, 2011.	<a href="http://bywaysonline.org">http://bywaysonline.org</a>
OGALS 2012	California State Parks, Office of Grants and Local Services website, 2012.	<a href="http://www.parks.ca.gov/grants">http://www.parks.ca.gov/grants</a>



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Source/ reference abbreviation	Source/reference description	Website
SPOA 2012, SPOA 2008, SPOA 2002	The three most recent surveys in a series that asks Californians' their opinions on outdoor recreation. Results are published by California State Parks. The most recent (2009) publication is entitled <i>Survey on Public Opinions and Attitudes in California</i> . SPOA 2012 is scheduled for release in 2013.	<a href="http://www.parks.ca.gov/CORP">http://www.parks.ca.gov/CORP</a>
USGS	United States Geological Survey maps.	<a href="http://nationalatlas.gov/">http://nationalatlas.gov/</a>

# Outdoor Recreation in California's Regions 2013

California's diverse geography, demography, economies and natural resources present both opportunities and challenges to state outdoor recreation providers.

An approach that recognizes regional differences and divides regions along county lines can aid state and local planning efforts. The report includes:

- proposed issues, strategies, actions and priorities
- data and analysis supporting the issues and recommendations and
- a listing of useful planning websites.

**The report is available at [www.parks.ca.gov/CORP](http://www.parks.ca.gov/CORP).**

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