



# Chapter 3

## Open Space and Recreation Element



# 3.0

## OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION ELEMENT

### 3.1 Introduction

The *2030 Vision* prepared for this update to the City's General Plan emphasizes the value residents of La Cañada Flintridge place on preserving their city's natural open spaces, recreation areas, and trails, and the contribution these resources make to the City's quality of life and desirability as a place to live and recreate. The Open Space and Recreation Element reflects this priority. It also reflects the interrelationship between this element and the goals, objectives, and policies in the Land Use, Conservation, Safety, and Circulation elements.

The Open Space and Recreation Element meets the requirements of the State-mandated Open Space Element as defined in Section 55302(e) of the Government Code.

According to these requirements, an Open Space Element must contain policies concerned with managing all open space areas, including undeveloped lands and outdoor recreational areas. It must specifically identify open space that is left undeveloped for the preservation of natural resources, managed production of natural resources, protection of public health and safety, and lands for parks and recreation.

The Open Space and Recreation Element summarizes existing conditions regarding open space, parks and recreation facilities, and trails; describes guidelines for the preparation of an integrated parkland system; discusses implications and considerations for future parkland planning; and includes associated goals, objectives, and policies.



Open space south of Descanso Gardens

## 3.2 Setting

La Cañada Flintridge has a significant amount of natural open spaces, public parks, areas devoted to public and private recreation facilities, and trails (collectively described as parkland), which contribute to the semi-rural feel of the community and its distinctive character. The City is situated between the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains and the Angeles National Forest to the north, and the San Rafael Hills to the south.

Since its incorporation, the community has made preservation and protection of its open space areas a high priority. The City has approximately 983 acres of public and private land devoted to parkland, which includes all acreage designated Parks and Recreation and Open Space on the



Land Use Policy Map. Much of the undeveloped private land, which is designated Hillside Residential, is on steep, visually prominent hillsides, with slopes in excess of 30 to 40 percent. The hillsides contain or are surrounded by numerous significant environmental and aesthetic resources, and are traversed by hiking, bicycling, and equestrian riding trails.

Considerable open space and recreational facilities are adjacent to the City, including the Angeles National Forest and the Hahamogna Watershed Park in Pasadena. The City's trail system connects to an extensive network of trails in Pasadena, Glendale, South Pasadena, Altadena, and the Angeles National Forest.

## 3.3 Existing Conditions

### 3.3.1 Open Space

The property designated as Open Space on the City's Land Use Policy Map serves a variety of purposes, such as: protecting natural resources, including plant and animal habitats and waterways; managing the production of resources, including areas for groundwater recharge and electrical transmission lines; providing active and passive recreation opportunities; protecting the public's health and safety, including debris basins, watersheds, unstable soil areas, and areas of high wildfire risk; and preserving viewsheds.

The primary areas of existing publicly owned open space include, but are not limited to:

- Approximately 211 acres of City-owned property, including Cherry Canyon in the San Rafael Hills abutting the southern edge of La Cañada Flintridge; Rockridge conservation area; and 69.7 acres of City-owned property north of the A/B Development Line, which includes property in Gould Canyon, Flint Canyon, and Hall-Beckley Canyon.
- Approximately 297 acres of County-owned property, including Descanso Gardens and undeveloped land north of the A/B Development Line.
- Approximately 88 acres owned by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District.
- Approximately 44 acres owned by the federal government north of the A/B Development Line, adjacent to the Angeles National Forest.
- Approximately 108 acres owned by Southern California Edison (SCE), not including 1.69 acres designated Parks and Recreation on the Land Use Policy Map.

The primary areas of existing open space that are privately owned include the golf course of the La Cañada Flintridge County Club and four other parcels of privately owned land. Figure OSRE-1 shows the location of these open space areas. Figure OSRE-2 depicts how the existing publicly owned open space currently contributes to resource protection. Chapter 4, *Conservation Element*, discusses preservation of open space for habitat conservation and visual and aesthetic resources. Chapter 5, *Safety Element*, addresses protection of open space for areas that are prone to hazards, including debris and mudflows and wildfires.

### 3.3.2 Parks and Recreation

The City owns and manages five developed parks totaling 4.4 acres, including Glenhaven, Glenola, Mayors' Discovery, Memorial, and Olberz Parks. In addition, the City has an agreement with SCE to maintain a 1.69-acre portion of its right-of way west of Indiana Avenue as parkland. In order to maximize its recreation facilities, the City has joint-use agreements with the La Cañada Unified School District (LCUSD) to operate and maintain ball fields and other recreational facilities for use by the public during non-school hours. These facilities include soccer, baseball, softball, and football fields; tennis and basketball courts; and a skateboard park. The City also has a joint-use agreement with the Church of Latter Day Saints for its ball field, which is located adjacent to



Memorial Park



Mayors' Discovery Park. La Cañada Flintridge is fortunate to have a very strong community support network in place, including parents, volunteers, sports associations, and sponsors, who work with LCUSD to improve its recreation facilities.

Organized recreation is also offered through non-City organizations, such as the Community Center of La Cañada Flintridge and the Crescenta-Cañada YMCA. Private recreational facilities include the Flintridge Riding Club, the La Cañada Flintridge Country Club, and the Flint Canyon Tennis Club. Figure OSRE-1 shows the location of City-owned, joint-use, and major non-profit and private recreation facilities within the City, and the current trail system.



Flintridge Riding Club

The City has a Parks and Recreation Commission that is responsible for advising the City Council on various matters pertaining to parks and recreation. The Commission works with local public and private schools in conjunction with non-profit service providers to ensure existing recreational services and facilities are made available and are coordinated for maximal use.

### 3.3.3 Trails

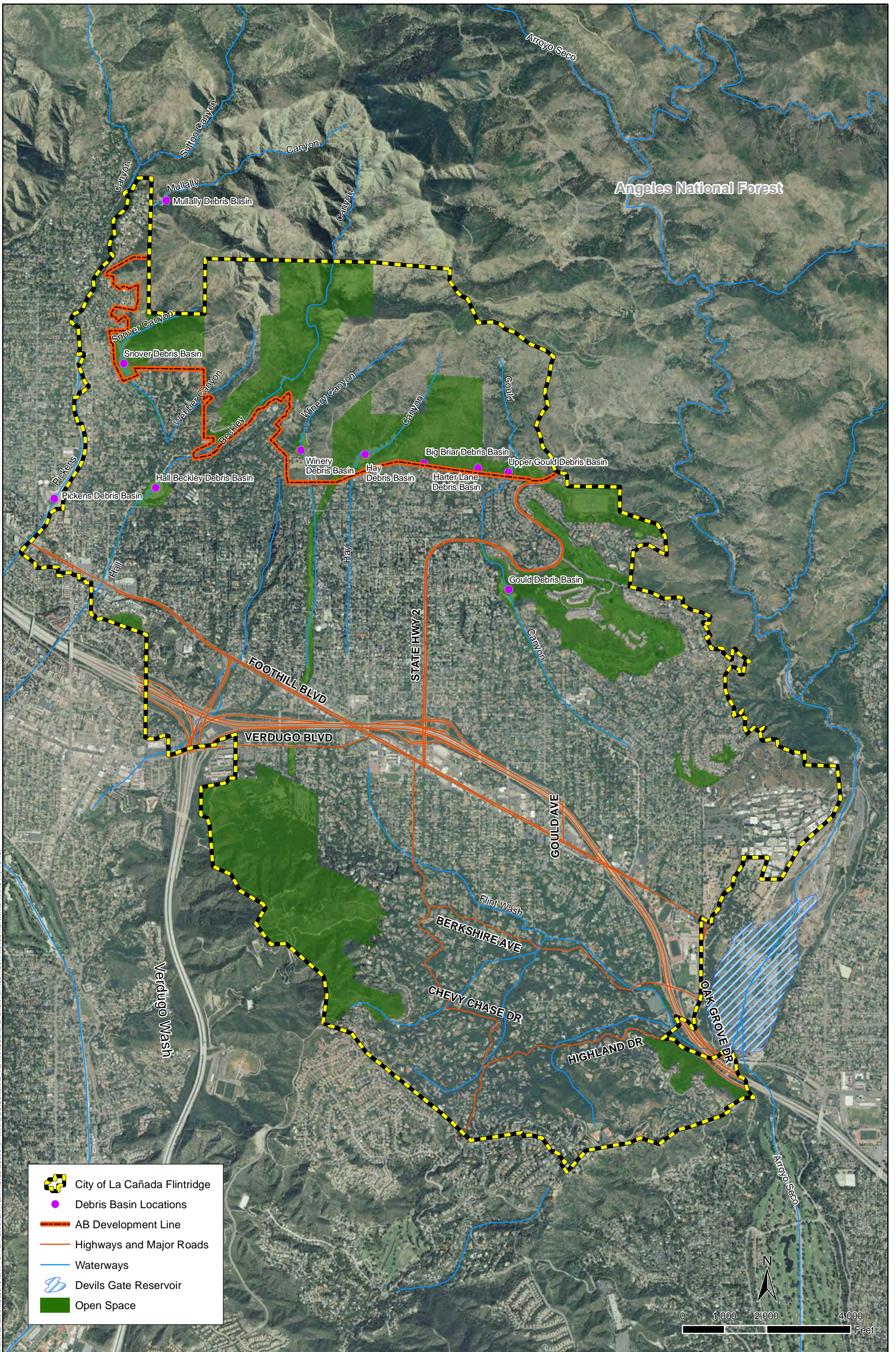
Trails have existed within the community of La Cañada Flintridge since it was settled. When the hills of Flintridge were subdivided in the 1920s, bridle paths were included in the plans. Trails have been, and continue to be, an important recreational asset to the community and contribute to its semi-rural character. The City has been distinguished as one of the top ten trail towns in the country and was given the honor of being named "Trail Town, USA" by the American Hiking Society. The City Council has placed a priority on increasing the trail system and its vital links. In March 2006 the City adopted the *City of La Cañada Flintridge Trails Master Plan* (Trails Master Plan) that provides a detailed guide for enhancements to the existing trail system and the creation of new trails.



According to the Trails Master Plan's trails inventory, there are approximately 24 miles of existing hiking and riding trails of a variety of levels of difficulty. Approximately 4 miles of trails are maintained by the City;







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Source : California Department of Water Resources (2002); ESRI USA Imagery (5/2006; 0.5m)

**Figure OSRE-2**  
**Open Space and Resources Protection**  
**City of La Cañada Flintridge**



these trails are currently on City-owned, SCE right-of-way, or Caltrans property. The remaining 20 miles of trails are located on County, SCE, federal, and privately owned property; these trails are maintained by the County. Figure OSRE-1 shows the active trail system in La Cañada Flintridge. The City also adopted a Trails Ordinance in 2006, which outlines conduct on City and non-City owned trails and on property adjoining and abutting trails.

## 3.4 Planning for an Integrated Park, Recreation, Open Space, and Trails System

During the planning period, the City will continue to place a high priority on preserving and enhancing open space areas and expanding park and recreation facilities and trails. The following sections describe the process the City will use to develop an integrated parkland system through the creation of an integrated park, recreation, open space, and trail (parkland) system within the City that meets the needs of a full range of community members and interests. The sections also identify a number of key considerations for development of that plan.

### 3.4.1 Guidelines for Parkland Plan Development

Public agencies responsible for identifying goals and developing plans for park, recreation, and open space facilities often refer to the *Park, Recreation, Open Space, and Greenway Guidelines* (Guidelines) that were developed by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA). NRPA is an independent, non-profit organization, and is the primary professional organization in the field. The original 1983 Guidelines, which were updated in 1990, recommended that a park system should be composed of a “core” system of parklands with a total of 6.25 to 10 acres of developed open space per 1,000 residents (National Recreation and Park Association 1990). When NRPA revised those standards in 1996, it acknowledged that every community has its own unique blend of social, economic, institutional, and natural resource characteristics that influence the most appropriate quantity, quality, and mix of park, open space, and recreational facilities within the jurisdiction’s fiscal limits. It also recognized that that the long-standing recommended national standard of 10 acres per 1,000 persons is not necessarily



Tennis court at Glenhaven Park



appropriate for all communities, and that citizens should determine what is best for their own communities (National Recreation and Park Association 1996).

In order to help communities evaluate their own parkland needs and develop goals based on a national methodology, NRPA developed a parkland classification system that identifies individual categories of parkland classifications based on use, service area, and/or location criteria; desirable size; recommended acres per 1,000 residents; and desirable characteristics. The classification system should be tailored to address the community's unique demographic, economic, and natural resource factors noted above, in conjunction with the community's other General Plan goals, such as land use, safety, conservation, circulation, and sustainability. These classifications may include, but are not limited to, the following: mini-park, neighborhood park, school park, community park, large urban park, natural resource area, greenway, sports complex, special use, park trail, connector trail, on-street bikeway, all-terrain bike trail, equestrian trail, private park, and private recreation facility. The 1996 Guidelines also provide recommended minimum goals that cities can use to evaluate and plan for specific activities and facilities, including: sports fields, courts, and rinks; tracks, trails; pools; and golf driving ranges and courses.

The former Environmental Resource Management Element (ERME), which was adopted in 1980 and is being replaced by this update of the General Plan, called for the City to implement a parkland standard of 3.5 acres per 1,000 residents. Table OSRE-1 shows the acres required to achieve the standard proposed in the ERME and the acres required to achieve the range identified in the 1990 Guidelines.

**Table OSRE-1. Parkland Guidelines Comparison**

Overall Parkland Acreage Guideline Options	Acres of Parkland	
	Existing Population <sup>1</sup> (2010: 20,246)	Estimated Population <sup>2</sup> (2015: 21,399)
3.5 acres per 1,000 residents (ERME)	70.9	74.9
6.25 acres per 1,000 residents (NRPA range)	126.5	133.7
10 acres per 1,000 residents (NRPA range)	202.5	213.0

<sup>1</sup>Department of Finance 2008.  
<sup>2</sup>Southern California Association of Governments 2004.

The combined acreage of the five parks SCE right-of-way and all joint-use recreational facilities in La Cañada Flintridge is 26.21 acres. If the City considers "parkland" to include open space areas that are owned by the City or other public agencies and available to the public for trail use and other passive recreation purposes, the total acreage provided is approximately 345.38 acres. These parkland areas include Rockridge conservation area (5.37 acres), the Hall-



Beckley Canyon property (5.48 acres), Cherry Canyon (135.93 acres owned by the City), other City-owned property north of the A/B Development Line (64.22 acres), and the SCE right-of-way (approximately 108.17 acres). (Note: This is a conservative estimate, because it does not include acreage devoted to trails that are not also a part of a parcel designated for Parks and Recreation or Open Space, or other publicly owned land upon which trails are located.) Figure OSRE-1 shows the recreational and open space properties and trail system noted above.

Although the City exceeds the total acreage goal based on 1990 Guidelines (10 acres per 1,000 residents), it has not evaluated the community's needs based on the parkland classification system described above or to developed parkland goals based on the identified needs. During the planning period, the City will develop a parkland plan that consists of an integrated and complementary system of parks, recreation facilities, trails, bikeways, and open spaces that, when considered together, meet the needs of a full range of community interests. The Trails Master Plan will be the trails component of the parkland plan. Since the City's population is not expected to grow significantly, future parkland planning will not have to accommodate a significant change in the number of residents.

To develop the plan, the City will evaluate its open space and recreation needs based on community input, evaluation of existing constraints and opportunities, demographic trends and projections, and other General Plan goals.

Opportunities for property acquisition and funding will be investigated. Some of the constraints include the following: the City is nearly built out; much of the open space areas that remain are valuable for protecting and/or managing important natural resources and minimizing safety hazards; and the cost of

land in the City is very high. The plan also should acknowledge the community's vision and goals, such as the desire to retain the City's low density, single-family character and the value citizens place on the equestrian nature of the community. Demographic considerations should include the fact that the population is aging and the number of families with young children is declining and projected to continue to do so within the foreseeable future. (See Chapter 9, *Housing Element*, for relevant demographic data.) Figure OSRE-1 illustrates how the existing parkland spaces are linked currently.



Mayors' Discovery Park



### 3.4.2 Open Space Planning

In response to the City's ongoing goal of protecting open space areas in La Cañada Flintridge, the Land Use Policy Map in the Land Use Element redesignates all publicly owned open space land as Open Space. With this redesignation, the total amount of land in the City that is designated Open Space (public and private) increases from 856.12 acres to 927.34 acres. (See the Land Use Policy Map in Chapter 2, *Land Use Element*, and Figure OSRE-1, for land designated for public and private open space uses.)

As the City implements the policies and programs in the Conservation and Safety elements during the planning period, it may determine that additional open space is necessary to minimize potential impacts on people and property from natural hazards, conserve and manage natural resources, and preserve viewsheds. Figure OSRE-2 depicts how the existing publicly owned open space currently contributes to resource protection. This map also provides a visual guide for areas that the City may consider for future protection or acquisition, such as property in Webber, Winery, and Gould canyons, and undeveloped property south of Highland Drive in the San Rafael Hills.

### 3.4.3 Parks and Recreation Planning

During the planning period, the City will evaluate its park and recreation needs and develop strategies for implementing them through development of the parkland plan. Because La Cañada Flintridge is mostly built out, it may be difficult to find vacant and available property located in areas that would be appropriate for the development of recreational facilities. For example, lighted fields and courts and noise associated with sports activities often can be incompatible with single-family neighborhoods. Therefore, the City will continue to work with local partners, such as LCUSD, to expand joint-use recreation facilities. The City also will consider its changing demographics as it identifies future recreational needs, such as the trend toward an increasingly older population and a drop in the percentage of people who have young children.



Olzberg Park

The *City of La Cañada Flintridge Downtown Village Specific Plan (DVSP)* originally identified two sites for potential park development. One site, the 0.75-acre



Olberz Park in the new Town Center project, has been accepted by not yet completed. The second site was redesignated from Park to Mixed Use 1 (shown on Figure LUE-2, Downtown Village Specific Plan) to provide the potential for an additional parking facility. (See Figure OSRE-1 for land designated for public and private parks and recreation uses.)

### 3.4.4 Trail Planning

The Trails Master Plan will continue to provide direction for development, management, usage, and maintenance of the trail system during the planning period. One of the major objectives in the Trails Master Plan is the creation and preservation of a core circular trail within the City that connects with other local and regional trails. The core circular trail system allows trail users to enter or exit the trail system at multiple points throughout the City and to travel up to 12 miles without having to leave the trail system. It provides citizens on the

westernmost portions of the City a more convenient and accessible route to Cherry Canyon and other remote natural areas. Another key objective is to link the trail system to other parkland uses, activity centers, and bicycle paths within and adjacent to the City as a part of



creating an integrated parkland system for the City. Encouraging non-vehicular circulation within the City is also an important objective and opportunity.

The Trails Master Plan is the implementing document for the General Plan update for trails and trail-related issues during the planning period. However, as the Trails Master Plan is a stand-alone document that was adopted by the City Council by resolution, amendment of either the Trails Master Plan or the Trails Map will not require amendment of the General Plan unless the changes would create inconsistency with the General Plan's goals, objectives, and policies.

## 3.5 Goals, Objectives, and Policies

The goals, objectives, and policies in the Open Space and Recreation Element promote the preservation and enhancement of the City's open space, recreation, and trails resources. They emphasize and support the interrelationship between all General Plan elements to achieve a community whose parkland resources also

support land use, circulation, conservation, and safety goals, objectives, and policies.

**OSRE Goal 1: Create an integrated park, recreation, open space, and trail (parkland) system within the City that meets the needs of a full range of community interests.**

**OSRE Objective 1.1: Develop and implement an integrated parkland plan that is based on the recreational needs of the residents and preserves and protects the community's important natural resources.**

OSRE Policy 1.1.1: Develop a classification system and acreage goals for parkland components that: 1) are tailored to meet the needs of the community; 2) integrate the vision, goals, objectives, and policies of the General Plan and Trails Master Plan; and 3) reflect new data and demographic information.

OSRE Policy 1.1.2: Integrate the City's Bikeway Plan, which shows access to primary destinations for commuting, schools, and recreational activities, into the overall parkland plan.

OSRE Policy 1.1.3: Continue to work with citizens, organizations, volunteer groups, and other community partners to identify and acquire land and provide needed active and passive park, recreation, and open space lands.

OSRE Policy 1.1.4: Encourage and, where appropriate, require the inclusion of recreation facilities, permanently dedicated open space, and/or trails within new residential land divisions and residential and commercial developments.

OSRE Policy 1.1.5: Coordinate the parkland plan and bikeway and trails plans with regional facilities of the County and nearby cities.

OSRE Policy 1.1.6: Develop and utilize a funding program for acquisition and/or development of identified parkland property and facilities that includes a variety of methods, such as grants, easements, leaseholds, joint-use, land donations, and gift annuities.

OSRE Policy 1.1.7: Develop brochures, maps, a website, and other informational material that inform the community about the parks and recreational opportunities within the City and their linkages with regional systems and facilities.



**OSRE Goal 2: Preserve, protect, and enhance open space areas within and adjacent to the City.****OSRE Objective 2.1: Preserve or enhance open space for preservation of natural resources.**

OSRE Policy 2.1.1: All publicly owned open space committed to open space land or utility right-of-way should be preserved and designated Open Space on the Land Use Policy Map.

OSRE Policy 2.1.2: Reasonable efforts should be made to acquire from willing sellers undeveloped properties that contain significant community features and resources, such as natural chaparral and wildlife habitat, watersheds, areas of passive recreation, settings for riding and hiking trails and outdoor education, and other community-wide hillside amenities. Open space areas of particular value include Cherry Canyon, Webber Canyon, Gould Canyon, Winery Canyon, Hall Beckley Canyon, Snover Canyon, Hay Canyon, and their surrounding hillsides.

OSRE Policy 2.1.3: The semi-rural, hillside character of the community should be maintained by regulation and development control, thus preserving the unique setting and significant resources in the San Gabriel Mountains and San Rafael Hills.

OSRE Policy 2.1.4: Privately owned recreational and open space areas designed as an integral part of a land use development will be designated Open Space on the Land Use Policy Map.

OSRE Policy 2.1.5: Preserve and expand non-vehicular access to the Angeles National Forest trails and open lands remaining in the San Rafael Hills and San Gabriel Mountains, in coordination with the federal Angeles Forest Plan.

OSRE Policy 2.1.6: Provide input regarding the federal Angeles Forest Plan to communicate the City's goals for use and management of the Angeles National Forest, such as expansion of joint use and improved reciprocal mutual aid for emergencies (e.g., fires and flooding).

OSRE Policy 2.1.7: Encourage the dedication of additional lands to public open space, in cooperation with the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, Rim of the Valley Corridor Special Resource Study, and other partners and open space conservation efforts.

OSRE Policy 2.1.8: Cooperate regionally with other municipalities and Los Angeles County to preserve natural open space corridors for wildlife.

OSRE Policy 2.1.9: Consider the enhancement of the property currently used for utility transmission lines for use as community gardens or other complementary open space uses, within the constraints of the utility's requirements.

OSRE Policy 2.1.10: Preserve and increase the amount of open space/forest land within the City to provide carbon (CO<sub>2</sub>) sinks to help mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.

**OSRE Objective 2.2: Provide and preserve open space areas for the protection of public health and safety.**

OSRE Policy 2.2.1: Identify potential public safety hazards, such as earthquake fault zones, earthquake-induced landslides, wildfires, debris and mudflows, and unstable slopes, and designate undeveloped areas subject to such hazards as open space areas to minimize potential impacts on people and property.

OSRE Policy 2.2.2: Discourage development within open space areas identified for the protection of public safety.

OSRE Policy 2.2.3: Provide a combination of brush clearance, irrigated areas, and fire-resistant planting adjacent to large areas of native vegetation to serve as a buffer between highly hazardous natural fuels and developed areas. Ensure that the buffers will be completed in a manner that is sensitive to plant and animal habitats and will promote erosion control.

OSRE Policy 2.2.4: In an effort to protect residents from potential adverse environmental impacts, health and safety hazards and audible nuisances, prohibit the use of off-road vehicles from operating within the City limits, except as otherwise authorized by the federal Angeles Forest Plan.

**OSRE Goal 3: Provide and enhance park and recreation opportunities within the City.**

**OSRE Objective 3.1: Encourage continued cooperation between public and private recreational service providers to assure a wide variety of recreational, educational, and cultural programs for all segments of the community.**

OSRE Policy 3.1.1: Consider the National Recreation and Park Association Guidelines when evaluating and planning for specific activities and facilities, such as sports fields, courts, and rinks; tracks; trails; pools; and golf driving ranges and courses.

OSRE Policy 3.1.2: Consider the community's changing demographics as the City identifies future recreational needs.

OSRE Policy 3.1.3: Consider the acquisition and/or development of playfields (e.g., softball and soccer), picnic grounds, and other similar recreation facilities and maintain the ones the City has.

OSRE Policy 3.1.4: Consider developing and imposing impact fees for recreational purposes (such as for trails, acquisition of open space, new recreational facilities, and other purposes that may be identified in the



proposed parkland plan), as a requirement of new residential land divisions and new residential developments over a certain threshold (to be determined through the integrated parkland plan).

OSRE Policy 3.1.5: Cooperate with public agencies, public utilities, and private organizations, including the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, the Los Angeles County Fire Department, Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation, LCUSD, and SCE to promote the use and development of public recreation uses on their land. Such facilities are important to the City's efforts in providing a balanced recreation program.

OSRE Policy 3.1.6: Implement the Link Linear Park identified in the *Link and West Gateway Corridor Improvement Recommendations* (2004) from the Crescenta-Cañada YMCA west to the commercial area, using excess right-of-way on the south side of Foothill Boulevard, and screen the high retaining wall.

OSRE Policy 3.1.7: Create a multi-use pedestrian/bike parkway along the south side of Foothill Boulevard between Mayors' Discovery Park and the YMCA, with possible further extension to the west, as per the recommendations in the *Link and West Gateway Corridor Improvement Recommendations* (2004).

OSRE Policy 3.1.8: Encourage the preservation, ~~maintenance~~, expansion, and development of new privately owned recreation facilities.

**OSRE Goal 4: Preserve, improve, and expand existing trails and promote coordinated and comprehensive trail systems for hikers, bicyclists, and equestrians.**

**OSRE Objective 4.1: Implement the Trails Master Plan and associated implementing policies and ordinances as the blueprint for continued enhancement and protection of the trails.**

OSRE Policy 4.1.1: The Trails Master Plan is the implementation document for the General Plan regarding trails and trail-related issues.

OSRE Policy 4.1.2: The Trails Map is maintained and updated as the Trails Master Plan is implemented, and is available for public reference and use. The Trails Map is amended by separate resolution of the City Council as additional routes, trails, and facilities are deemed appropriate.

OSRE Policy 4.1.3: Amendment of either the Trails Master Plan or Trails Map will not require amendment of the General Plan unless the changes would create inconsistency with the General Plan's goals, objectives, and policies.

OSRE Policy 4.1.4: Use the *Community Development Department Project Review Procedure: Trails* (Appendix 7 in the Trails Master Plan, or as modified by the Community Development Director) when reviewing proposed development that is located adjacent to or within current trails, existing trail easement(s),

or proposed trail location(s), to evaluate and require mitigation of potential impacts on the trail system.

OSRE Policy 4.1.5: Implement the Trails ordinance (Chapter 4.64 of the La Cañada Flintridge Municipal Code) to regulate conduct on a City-owned trail, on a non-City-owned trail, and on property adjoining and abutting all trails.

**OSRE Objective 4.2: Implement the Trails Master Plan through dedication of land, purchase (through various funding sources), easements, or other methods.**

OSRE Policy 4.2.1: Continue to seek dedication of land and/or fees in lieu of such dedication for trails as a requirement of new residential land divisions, where such dedications or fees have the opportunity to augment the existing trails system.

OSRE Policy 4.2.2: Encourage public agencies, public utilities, and private organizations to promote the use and development of trail facilities on their land.

OSRE Policy 4.2.3: Promote sustainable maintenance practices of the trail system by public agencies, public utilities, and private organizations and property owners to maintain and keep in good repair all recreational trails, and seek to prevent loss of use or access to existing trails by encroachment or interference from abutting property owners.

OSRE Policy 4.2.4: Maintain efforts to work with regional organizations, such as the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, to secure funding for the ongoing implementation of the Trails Master Plan.

OSRE Policy 4.2.5: Pursue alternative funding sources that support recreational uses, such as bikeway monies, to provide a balanced recreational trail system for the community. Where appropriate, the trails will be identified as an adjunct of the Bikeway Plan.

OSRE Policy 4.2.6: Assemble the right-of-way and create improvements for a circular trail to connect Mayors' Discovery Park, the Rockridge conservation area, the Link Linear Park on Foothill Boulevard, and the YMCA.

OSRE Policy 4.2.7: Install and maintain trail signage that promotes safety and courtesy between all trail users, including equestrians, hikers, and bicyclists, and provides information regarding the trails and their use.

OSRE Policy 4.2.8: Preserve the core circular trail that connects with other regional trail networks.