

city of shasta lake

park system
master plan



October 2005

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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COMMUNITY INPUT

The City of Shasta Lake appreciates the community's input on planning the City's future. We were extremely pleased with the amount of feedback, questions, and discussions of the various ideas as presented in this Park System Master Plan. Public input was shared at public hearings, open houses and at group meetings.

A special thanks is due to the citizens and staff who attended planning meetings and carefully reviewed the background information, analysis and recommendations that make up this document.

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Section I: Introduction

Park System Master Plan



City of Shasta Lake



PREFACE

Prior to its incorporation in 1993, Shasta Lake was composed of several small bedroom communities. These were created by those who worked on the Shasta Dam many years ago or developed more recently as quiet neighborhoods away from the noise and traffic of Redding. Since its incorporation, the City has begun to experience the pressures of growth and increased demand for services. With new growth has come the need for parks, open space, trails and other recreational facilities.

Until now, park and recreation services have been primarily a volunteer effort with private sport groups managing sports and providing most of the improvements to sport fields. The City's role has been to provide minimal maintenance to an aging park system.

However, with the new growth that is occurring, a higher community expectation for park and recreation services is becoming evident. New residents in the community are asking for services and facilities that were never considered in the past.

Meeting the needs for more park land, trails, sport fields, specialized facilities and recreation programs will be a challenge for the community. These new facilities and programs do not come without a cost. The issue is whether the community is willing to pay those costs.

The Plan as presented in this document assesses the need for recreation facilities and presents a strategy for meeting those needs. The most significant challenge is whether Shasta Lake residents demonstrate the drive, leadership capability, and financial support to implement the Plan.

PLAN ORGANIZATION

During the course of the master plan study, a series of discussion papers was prepared to provide technical review and analysis. These discussion papers included:

- Discussion Paper #1: Planning Context
- Discussion Paper #2: Existing Resources
- Discussion Paper #3: Needs Assessment



Due to the large amount of technical information in the Plan, much of the background information is presented in the appendices of this report. The main body of this report is organized as follows:

- *Section 1: Introduction* – Section 1 provides an overview of the document organization and the planning process.
- *Section 2: Community Profile* – Section 2 describes the physical and political characteristics that form the framework for recommendations made in this Plan. These characteristics include Shasta Lake’s regional context, climate, natural resources, demographics and planning issues.
- *Section 3: Existing Recreation Resources* – Section 3 includes an inventory of existing park, open space and recreational areas in the Shasta Lake area.
- *Section 4: Recreation Demand Summary and Needs Assessment Summary* – Section 4 provides an overview of the methodology used to assess and quantify park and facility needs in Shasta Lake, along with a summary of the City’s future park and facility needs.
- *Section 5: Recommendations* – Section 5 provides recommendations and policies for the development or redevelopment of parks, open space, trails and other recreation facilities. This section also includes recommendations on managing park and recreation services.
- *Section 6: Financing and Implementation* – Section 6 provides a list of potential funding sources, identifies project priorities, proposes a financing strategy, and recommends a six-year action plan for capital improvements, maintenance and programs.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

In order to reflect the views of the community and build consensus support for the plan, public participation was an integral part of the planning process. The methods focused on activities that solicited input and public involvement from a variety of interest groups. Public involvement was achieved through the following activities:

- *Community Workshop Meeting* – This was an advertised meeting open to the general public. The meeting was structured to allow participants an opportunity to voice their personal opinions. Input from this workshop was used to help understand the needs of the community.

- *Contacts with User Groups* – The planning process included specific outreach to facility providers and organized sports group representatives.
- *Planning Advisory Group* – This committee was a working/review group made up of Parks Board members and other interested citizens to advise on the plan.

PLANNING PROCESS

The planning process was divided into four phases. These are outlined in the figure below.

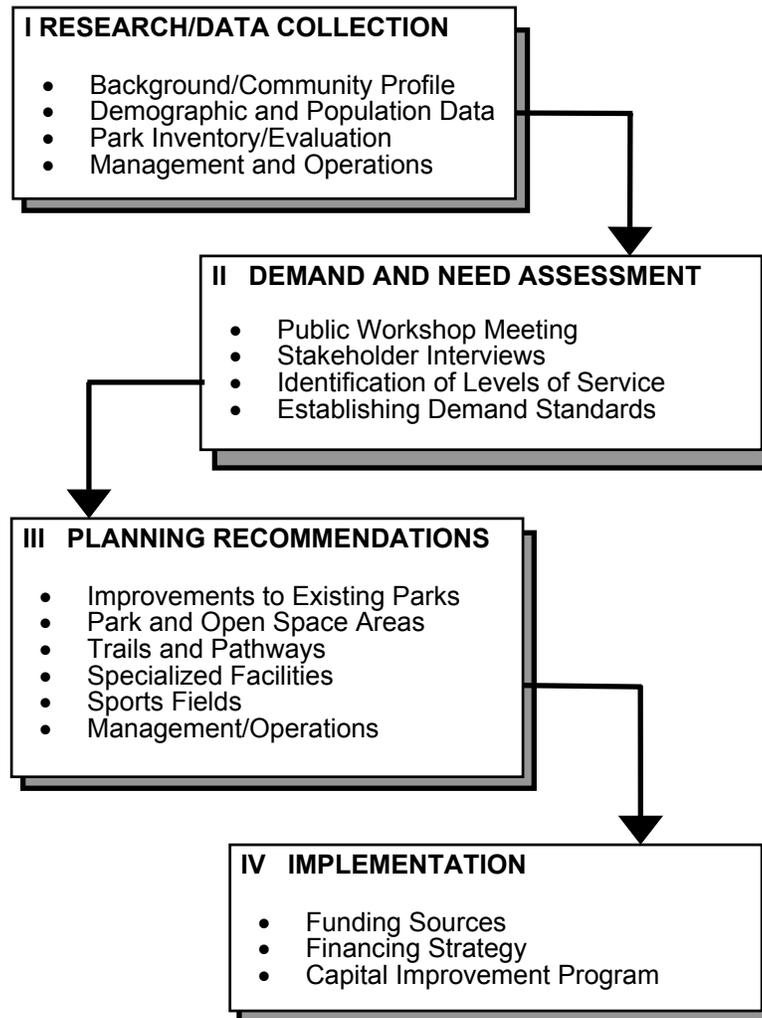


Figure 1.1
Planning Process

Section II Community Profile

Park System Master Plan



City of Shasta Lake

INTRODUCTION



Developing an understanding of the Shasta Lake community and its context is the first step in the planning process. This section summarizes key findings about the City of Shasta Lake and surrounding communities. The information contained in this section is outlined below:

Table 2.1
Community Profile

Community Profile
Regional Context
Planning Area
Climate
Natural Resources
Demographic Characteristics
Land Use
Housing
Population Forecast

Additional information and analysis that informed this section is provided in Appendix A.

REGIONAL CONTEXT

Geographically, the City of Shasta Lake is located at the northern end of the Sacramento Valley in the central portion of Shasta County. The City is situated off Interstate 5 between Lake Shasta and the City of Redding. In fact, Shasta Lake abuts the City of Redding on the south and southeast. The unincorporated community of Mountain Gate is located to the northeast, and unincorporated Shasta County lies to the west and northwest.

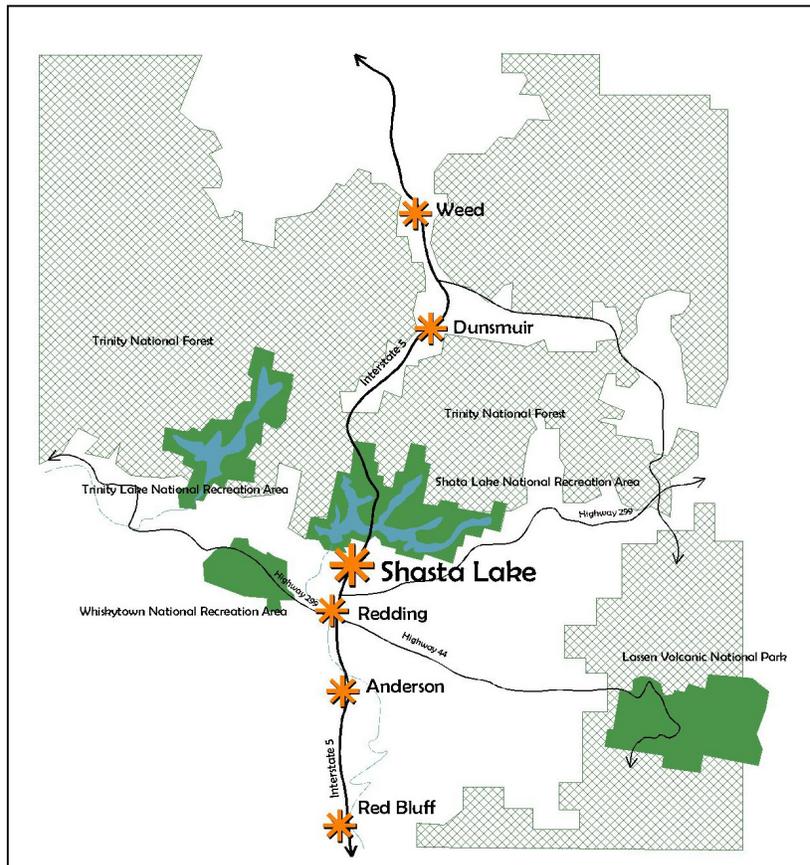


Figure 2.1:
Regional Context

PLANNING AREA

The planning area for this study includes land within the within the City's sphere of influence (which follows the 2005 city limits).

The City of Shasta Lake encompasses roughly 10.84 square miles (6,942 acres). The City boundaries are illustrated on the map below.

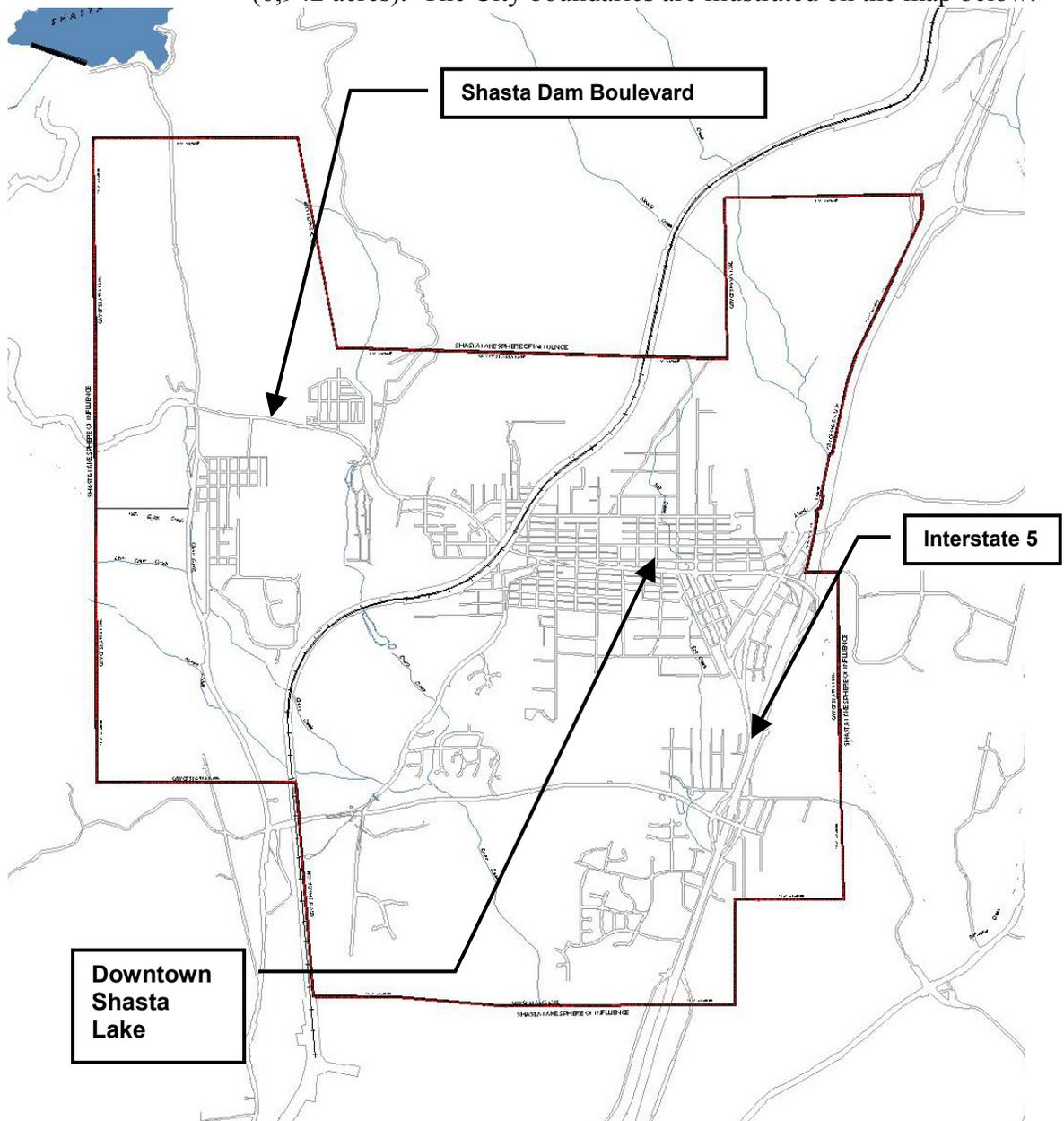


Figure 2.2:
Planning Area Map

CLIMATE

The climate in Shasta Lake can be described as a “Mediterranean” climate, with hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters. Average high temperatures during July and August frequently exceed 90 degrees, with temperatures in the low 50s in winter. Annual rainfall averages 9-11 inches, most of which falls between November and March. Snow is very rare in Shasta Lake and does not register an annual average. Listed below are the climatic statistics for 2004.

Table 2.2
Climate Statistics - 2004
City of Shasta Lake

Month	Temperature (F)		Precipitation (in.)
	High	Low	Rain
January	67	25	3.01
April	95	40	1.18
July	108	60	Trace
October	96	38	5.77

Source: Accuweather

NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural resources in the Shasta Lake area are important to recreation interests for a variety of reasons. The topography/terrain; the existence of water features and drainage corridors; and the reach of the floodplain/floodway all impact the potential for development. While these lands are considered environmentally sensitive and have limited development potential, they are often conducive to park, open space, and recreation uses.

The natural features influencing the provision of park, recreation and open space areas in Shasta Lake include:

- Topography/Terrain (steep hillside areas)
- Water features (rivers, streams and drainage ways areas)
- Floodplains and floodways areas

Other jurisdictions, including the California State Department of Fish and Game, Army Corp of Engineers and some state agencies, may have jurisdictional requirements affecting fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, critical recharging areas, frequently flooded areas and other hazard areas.

Maps and additional information on the following topics are included in Appendix A.



TOPOGRAPHY/TERRAIN:

The topography in the Shasta Lake region varies from rolling hills to rugged mountainous terrain. In general, the further north the one travels, the steeper the terrain becomes.

WATER FEATURES (RIVERS, STREAMS AND DRAINAGE WAYS):

Drainage basins are described in terms of their size within the overall drainage system. The primary basins are those with the largest carrying capacity and are subsequently divided into smaller sub-basins. The major drainage system in the Shasta Lake area is part of the larger Sacramento River basin. Sub-basins, such as the Churn Creek basin, feed into the larger drainage system.

Streams and drainage way areas are important because of their ability to provide habitat corridors for fish and wildlife, preserve riparian vegetation and carry storm water runoff. In addition to their functional and aesthetic characteristics, the drainage ways can also serve as conduits for trails. The predominant water features in the Shasta Lake area are the Sacramento River and Shasta Lake.

Other smaller water features include Rich Gulch Creek, Little Churn Creek, Churn Creek, Salt Creek, Moody Creek, Rancheria Creek, and Stillwater Creek

FLOODWAY/FLOODPLAINS AREAS:

Floodplains are areas seasonally inundated by rivers, streams, creeks, etc. These areas are delineated in terms of their frequency of flooding, such as 100-year and 500-year. The floodway is an area within the floodplain that includes a channel and any area below the ordinarily high-water level. These areas have been identified and mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Floodways and floodplains are important in planning due to their hazard potential and their ability to store floodwater. Since lands within these areas are subject to flooding, development is usually heavily regulated and/or prohibited, particularly in the floodways. Generally, these areas are less conducive to the construction of housing, commercial, or industrial structures. However, floodways and floodplains can be used as a resource for recreation, in the form of open space, sport fields and scenic areas. These types of facilities do not typically interfere with the flow of water and are not significantly impacted by seasonal flooding.

LAND USE

Land use plays an important role in the location, distribution and availability of park and recreational facilities. The diversity of land uses in the Shasta Lake area makes it necessary to evaluate the most effective means of meeting the park and open space needs for each major category of use. Residential areas will need local parks (neighborhood and community parks) to fulfill their resident’s needs. Industrial areas may require day use parks for employee use during the day. Commercial areas are more likely to require plazas and places for people to gather for community events and passive recreation during breaks and lunch hours.

Based on geographic information supplied by the City, the total land area of the City of Shasta Lake is 6,942 acres. Currently, much of this land is undeveloped.

The developed areas of Shasta Lake are spread widely across the city. Since most of the developed land in the City is either composed of or designated for residential uses, proximity and location of parks and support facilities are important issues.

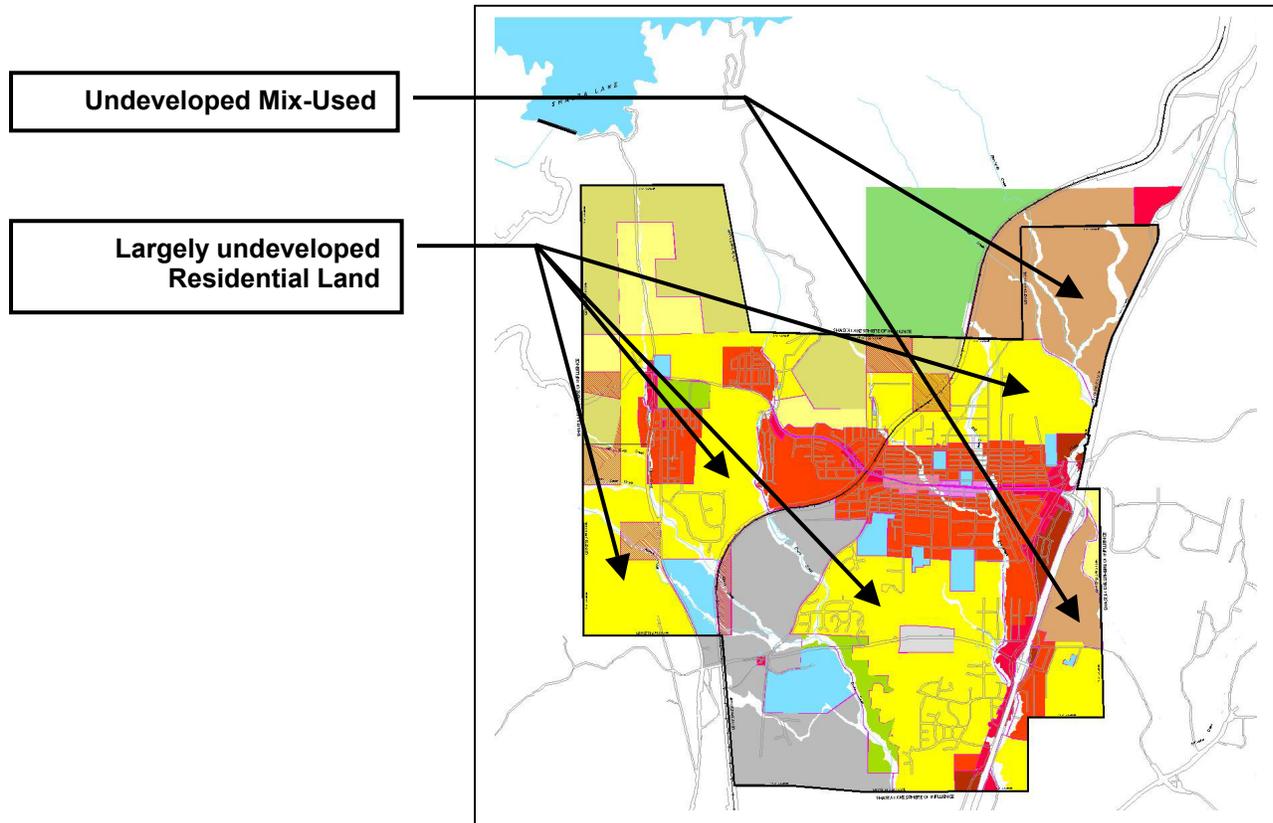


Figure 2.3
Undeveloped Residential Areas
Shasta Lake Planning Area

Of the 6,942 acres of land in the City, it is estimated roughly 41% (or 2,904 acres) remains undeveloped. When these areas develop, new parks will be needed. It is important to note that the City has also designated over 100 acres land for park use in the City's General Plan. This land is located along Churn Creek, adjacent to the City Wastewater Treatment Plant.

HOUSING

Based on the 2000 Census data, a majority of the households in the Shasta Lake Area are 1-unit detached homes. However, there are a significant number of mobile homes: 13.3 percent of the housing units in Shasta Lake.

Table 2.3
Housing Units - 2000
City of Shasta Lake

Year	Shasta Lake CCD* (% of Total)
1 Unit Detached	76.8%
1 Unit Attached	0.7%
2 Units	0.6%
3-4 Units	5.7%
5-9 Units	1.0%
10-19 Units	0.7%
20 or More Units	1.2%
Mobile Home	13.3%
TOTAL	100.0%

Source: US Bureau of the Census
*Census County Division

Over the past few years, the City has averaged roughly 70 building permits annually. In 2003, there were 89 building permits and in 2004, the City had a total of approximately 60 building permits. This appears to be a stable, ongoing trend of growth in housing.



DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Demographic characteristics can influence recreational interests and level of participation. Factors such as age and income significantly affect an individual's ability to pursue and participate in recreational activities. To a lesser extent, employment, education and ethnicity also play a role. Additional demographic characteristics are discussed in Appendix A.

AGE

Compared to surrounding communities, the age profile in Shasta Lake appears to be slightly lower in the older age groups (ages 65+) and higher in the under 18-age group. In general, the older the population, the lower the participation in active or competitive recreation activities. In contrast, youth tend to participate in recreation activities more frequently than any other age group and favor more active and competitive activities generally. This would include activities such as basketball, baseball, soccer, swimming, and bicycling.

Young adults (ages 18-35) are also an active age group and typically form the core of adult competitive sports. Older adults (ages 35-65) typically have less time to devote to recreational activities and tend to have a more passive interest in recreation programs. For this age group, recreational time is often at a premium and limited to weekends and evenings.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Income levels also provide important information for recreation planning. In general, people with higher incomes tend to be more active and participate in more expensive types of activities. Lower-income residents may face limitations in recreation planning and programming due to less discretionary income or time. Table 2.4 shows a comparison of the 2000 household incomes.

Income levels in Shasta Lake are lower than the state and county, as a whole, but higher than many of the surrounding communities. It is worth noting the considerable difference in the level of park development in Redding compared to Shasta Lake. Redding has more parks with a higher level of development, even though Redding has a lower median household income than Shasta Lake. The reason for this is that Redding's investment in and expectations for parks and recreation are much higher than Shasta Lake.

Table 2.4
Median Household Income Levels - 2000
Selected Geographic Areas

Area	2000 Median Household Income	2000 Per Capita Income
State of California	\$47,493	\$22,711
Shasta County, CA	\$34,335	\$17,738
City of Shasta Lake City, CA	\$26,275	\$13,687
City of Redding, CA	\$23,194	\$18,207
City of Anderson, CA	\$24,558	\$11,744
City of Dunsmuir, CA	\$23,191	\$15,982
City of Red Bluff, CA	\$27,029	\$14,060
City of Weed, CA	\$23,333	\$12,434

Source: US Census Bureau; Census 2000

RACE AND ETHNICITY

An analysis of race and ethnic background revealed the ethnic composition of Shasta Lake is largely “White”. However, compared to other communities in the region, there is a slightly higher percentage of “American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut” while Hispanic populations are low in comparison to nearby communities.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

In most cities, population growth occurs as a result of new development or the annexation of existing developed areas. In Shasta Lake, a majority of the population increase will be as a result of new development. Based on the development of the existing vacant lands, the City’s General Plan projects the build-out population to reach 27,895 people.

Shown in Table 2.5 below is the population projection for the City of Shasta Lake.

Table 2.5
Population Projections
City of Shasta Lake

Year	Shasta Lake Population
2000	9,008
2004	10,050
Build-Out	27,895

Source: US Bureau of the Census; City of Shasta Lake General Plan

Section III: Existing Recreation Resources

Park System Master Plan



City of Shasta Lake

SUMMARY OF PARK AND RECREATION AREAS



Currently, the City of Shasta Lake is the primary provider of parks and recreational facilities. The Gateway Unified School District also provides a variety of athletic facilities that contribute to the diversity of facilities available in the City. A summary of the park, recreation and open space areas owned by the City of Shasta Lake are included below.

Table 3.1
Summary of Parks
Shasta Lake Planning Area

Park Site	Acreage	Status
Mini Parks		
Blue Canyon Park	1.02	Partially Developed
Shasta Park	0.23	Partially Developed
Subtotal	1.25	
Neighborhood Parks		
Akard Park	2.92	Partially Developed
Subtotal	2.92	
Community Parks		
Margaret V. Polf Park	25.84	Developed
Subtotal	25.84	
Special Use Areas		
Dam Builders Memorial Park	0.13	Developed
Harold Bizz Johnson Park	7.15	Partially Developed
Clair Engle Park	2.80	Developed
Wynne Price Field	4.32	Developed
Subtotal	14.40	
Natural Open Space Areas		
<i>None</i>	0.0	
Subtotal	0.0	
Undeveloped Park Land		
HBJ Addition Property	25.11	Undeveloped
Windsor Property #1	2.75	Undeveloped
Windsor Property #2	2.66	Undeveloped
Churn Creek Land	100.00	Undeveloped
Subtotal	130.52	
Total	174.93	

The tables below summarize the additional public lands within the Shasta Lake planning area. These include a variety of federally owned lands and the sites owned by the Gateway Unified School District.

Table 3.2
Summary of Federally Owned Sites
Shasta Lake Planning Area

Park Site	Acreage
Undeveloped Land	
DNR – Central Valley #1	49.43
DNR – Central Valley #2	40.71
DNR – Summit City #1	25.89
DNR – Summit City #2	42.88
DNR – Summit City #3	40.23
DNR – Summit City #4	25.29
Total	224.43

Table 3.3
Summary of Public School Facilities – Gateway Unified School District
City of Shasta Lake

Location	Acres	Facilities
Central Valley High School	30.71	Softball field, football field (stadium lighted), track, tennis courts (4), gym
Shasta Lake Middle School	29.96	Soccer field, multi-use backstop, basketball courts (2), gym
Grand Oaks Elementary School	10.05	Multi-use field, basketball court, playground; gym
Toyon Elementary School	9.92	Soccer fields (2), multi-use fields (2); basketball court; playground; gym
Total	80.64	

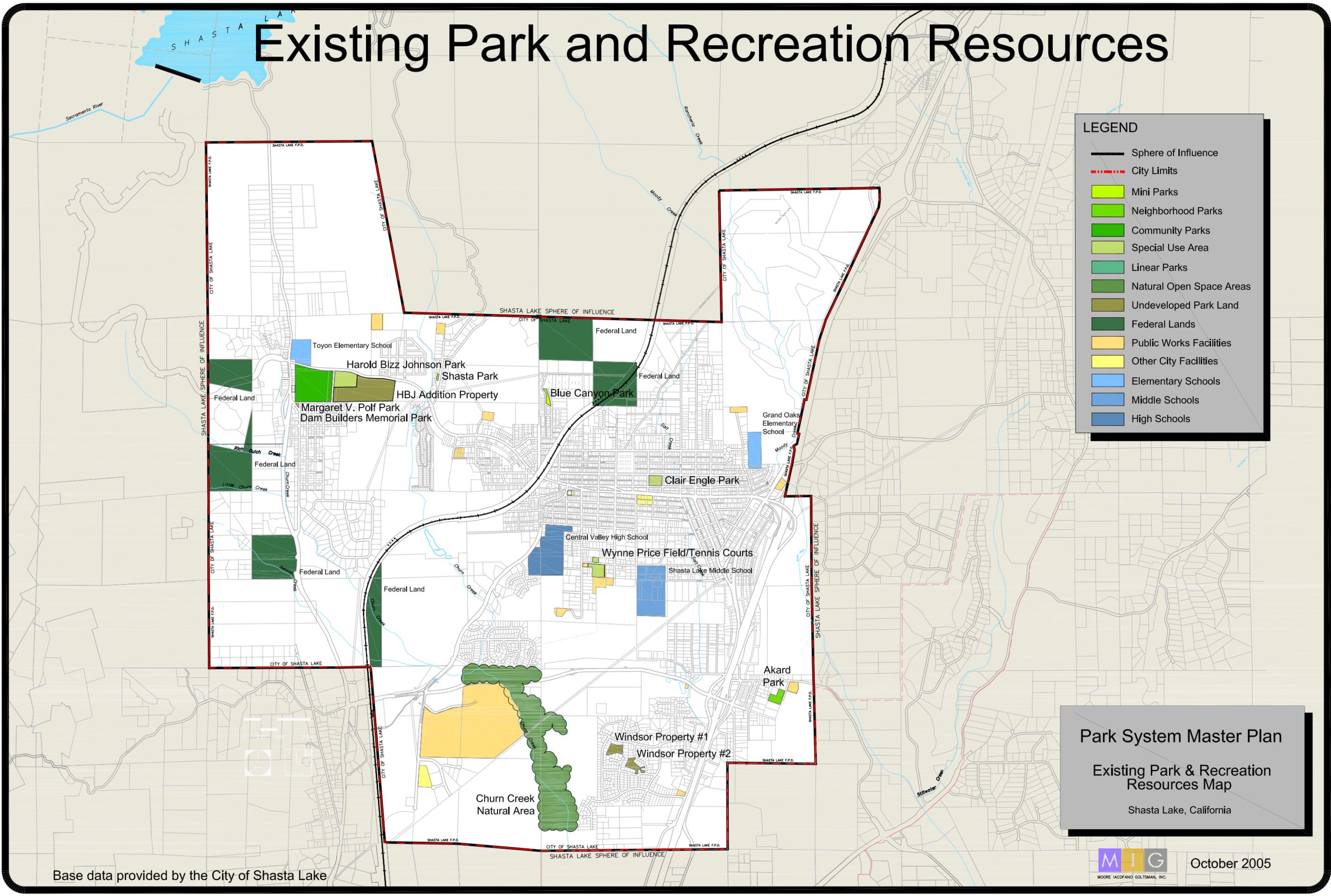
The Gateway Unified School District is currently expanding its facilities to include additional soccer and softball fields as well as a new gymnasium and eventually a pool facility.

On the following page is a map of the existing parks and open space areas in the Shasta Lake area.

Existing Park and Recreation Resources

LEGEND

- Sphere of Influence
- City Limits
- Mini Parks
- Neighborhood Parks
- Community Parks
- Special Use Area
- Linear Parks
- Natural Open Space Areas
- Undeveloped Park Land
- Federal Lands
- Public Works Facilities
- Other City Facilities
- Elementary Schools
- Middle Schools
- High Schools



Park System Master Plan
 Existing Park & Recreation Resources Map
 Shasta Lake, California

SUMMARY OF EXISTING FACILITIES

Some recreation facilities in Shasta Lake are highly developed and meet the design standards for their individual sports, while other are minimally developed and are only suitable for practice. Individual facilities range from good to poor condition.

Table 3.4
Summary of Recreation Facilities by Type
Shasta Lake Planning Area

Number	Location	Comments	Condition
Adult Baseball Fields			
1	Wynne Price Field	Lighted; non-regulation	Good
1	Total		
Youth Baseball Fields			
2	Harold Bizz Johnson Park	Lighted; 1 under construction	Fair
2	Total		
Adult Softball Fields			
2	Margaret V. Polf Park	Lighted	Good
1	Central Valley High School		Good
3	Total		
Multi-Use Fields			
1	Akard Park		Poor
1	Grand Oaks Elementary School		Fair
1	Shasta Middle School		Fair
2	Toyon Elementary School		Fair
2	Harold Bizz Johnson Park	T-ball field	Good
7	Total		
Soccer Fields			
1	Shasta Middle School		Fair
2	Toyon Elementary School		Fair
2	Margaret V. Polf Park	Overlay	Good
5	Total		
Football Fields			
1	Central Valley High School	Lighted stadium	Excellent
1	Total		

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

In 2001-02, park and recreation services accounted for a small fraction (3.9%) of the City's overall General Fund budget. This allocation has grown slowly to 5.1% in the most recent budget year (2003-04). In communities offering a full range of park and recreation services, budgets generally range from 10-12% of the total City General Fund budget. This excludes special revenue or enterprise funds.

Impact fees, a major source of resources for park development, are established in Shasta Lake. However, the current level of these fees, \$340, is relatively low for the region (Redding charges \$2,820 as a base fee plus \$194 per bedroom). In general, these fees range between \$1,000 and \$4,000 in the region.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS

Currently, the City-sponsored recreation programs are limited to a summer playground program "Camp Shasta Lake", which is provided to City residents through a contract with the City of Redding. Average weekly participation in this program is estimated to be 32-40 children.



In addition to the City, there are several private organized sport groups that provide recreation programs and services. These include:

- Shasta Dam Area Little League;
- Shasta Lake Youth Soccer;
- American Legion Baseball;
- Shasta Dam Area Junior and Senior Baseball;
- Northern California Men's Hardball Association; and
- Central Valley Youth Football.

Section IV: Recreational Demand and Needs Assessment Summary

Park System Master Plan



City of Shasta Lake



INTRODUCTION

Quantifying park and recreation facility needs is difficult because many different variables influence recreation needs. Community values, participation patterns, and willingness to pay for services vary widely from one community to another. Consequently, what seems appropriate for one community may not be suitable for another. One of the problems associated with determining needs is that overstating the demand can result in the development of underutilized facilities. Conversely, under-estimating the needs can result in overused facilities and a lack of usable park land and open space..

This section of the report discusses the park and facility needs for the City of Shasta Lake. The process for identifying needs was:

1. Inventorying and analyzing the existing supply of park and recreation facilities.
2. Public input on park and recreation needs from:
 - Public Workshop Meeting
 - Sports Group Questionnaire
3. Forecasting park and facility needs using various approaches, with specific methods described within this document and Appendix C.

SUMMARY OF WORKSHOP MEETING

At the public workshop, participants were asked to help identify and prioritize improvements needed to their park system. In this discussion, citizens suggested both new facilities and improvements to existing parks and facilities.

An important topic discussed at the workshop was improvements to Shasta Lake's existing parks. This focused on improving maintenance as well as providing upgrades to facilities and design of the sites. A second major area of interest was in trails and specifically a trail system that connects City parks and links Shasta Lake to other trails systems in the region.

The group also discussed a need for tourist-attracting facilities in the City. Many ideas were suggested, with the common theme being drawing in tourists passing through on the freeway and on their way to Lake Shasta. By stopping these tourists, the expectation is that additional dollars will be spent on lodging, food and services, thus increasing economic development in the City.

Finally, the group envisioned the City’s role in providing park and recreational services as a supporting one. The feedback indicated that the City should provide facilities, maintenance, coordination of services (such as field scheduling), and some recreational programming. Private groups should take the lead on providing recreational programs.

The discussions with the community and the work with the Planning Advisory Committee have been key in developing the recommendations of this report.

PARK LAND NEEDS

Developing a statement of land needs for park areas and open space depends on localized values, availability of land, financial resources and desired service levels.

To determine specific land needs for the City of Shasta Lake, several analytical methods were used. These included comparison to similar communities, review of land availability and analysis of geographical deficiencies for parks and open space areas. It should be noted that even with the statistical information available, a certain amount of subjective analysis and professional experience must be used to quantify the standards.

In the following discussion, recommended standards for specific types of park areas are given. These comparisons are given as the "current ratio". The current ratio is the existing amount of parkland divided by the existing population. It is expressed in terms of acres per 1,000 population. The recommended standard is the desired amount of parkland and is also expressed in terms of acres per 1,000 population.

Table 4.1
Comparison of Current Ratio and
Recommended Demand Standard

Recreation Area	Current Ratio	Recommended Standard
Mini-Parks	0.12 Acres/1,000 Pop.	0.04 Acres / 1,000 Pop.
Neighborhood Parks	0.29 Acres/1,000 Pop.	1.07 Acres / 1,000 Pop.
Community Parks	2.57 Acres/1,000 Pop.	2.72 Acres / 1,000 Pop.
Special Use Areas	1.43 Acres/1,000 Pop.	1.05 Acres / 1,000 Pop.
Natural Open Space Areas	22.33 Acres/1,000 Pop.	10.91 Acres / 1,000 Pop.

Applying these recommended standards to the current population of Shasta Lake determines the need for, or surplus of, park land. The table below illustrates this application of the recommended ratio.

Table 4.2
Summary of Current Park Needs (Year 2005)*
Park and Recreation Areas (in Acres)
Shasta Lake Area

Area or Facility	Existing Inventory	Year 2005 Demand	Additional Need
Mini-Parks	1.25	0.40	(0.85)
Neighborhood Parks	2.92	10.77	7.86
Community Park	25.84	27.32	1.48
Special Use Parks	14.40	10.55	(3.85)
Natural Open Space Areas	224.43	109.64	(114.79)
Total	268.84	158.68	(110.15)

* Based on a 2005 population of 10,050

Similarly, the recommended standard can then be applied to the projected build-out population to predict the future need for facilities.

Table 4.3
Summary of Park Needs (Build-out) **
Park and Recreation Areas (in Acres)
Shasta Lake Area

Area or Facility	Existing Inventory	Build-out Demand	Additional Need (1)
Mini-Parks	1.25	1.25	0.00
Neighborhood Parks	2.92	29.92	27.00
Community Park	25.84	75.84	50.00
Special Use Parks	14.40	29.29	14.89
Natural Open Space Areas	224.43	304.43	80.00
Total	268.84	440.73	171.89

** Based on a build-out population of 27,895

Listed below is a summary of the total park land needs in Shasta Lake (at build-out).

- 6 additional neighborhood parks, including 5 new park sites.
- 2 new community parks on new sites

- Provision of additional neighborhood park elements at existing parks
- Designation and access development for natural open space land
- Purchase or otherwise reserving appropriate lands for future special use parks

Additional detailed analysis is included in Appendix C.

RECREATIONAL FACILITY NEEDS



Establishing needs for recreation facilities such as sport fields, gymnasiums and trails was derived from several analytical approaches, including an analysis of recreation participation levels, review of the play and practice time requirements of sport teams, and use of mathematical models developed over the years from other studies.

On the following pages, the needs for specific types of facilities are discussed. Similar to the discussion of parkland needs, the "current ratio" and "recommended demand standard" are expressed. The existing ratio is the existing population divided by the number of facilities (e.g., fields, square feet, and miles). Likewise, the recommended demand standard is the desired ratio of population to facilities. This is based on the desired level of service. By establishing a desired level of service and applying it to the existing and future population forecast, one can determine appropriate recommended demand standard and ultimately the future needs. To determine the existing ratio for facilities, the population within the city was used.

To determine the need for sport fields, a demand model was created that compared the supply of fields against the demand created by the number of teams. Within this demand model there are many variables (or service levels) that will affect the eventual need statement. These variables include:

DEMAND VARIABLES

- Number of teams
- Number of games and practices permitted per team per week

SUPPLY VARIABLES

- Number of fields
- Number of games/practices permitted per field per week
- Existence of lighted or unlighted fields

Table 4.4
Comparison of Current Ratio and Recommended Demand Standard
Recreation Facilities
City of Shasta Lake

Recreation Area	Current Ratio	Recommended Standard
Baseball Fields	1 field per 2,010 pop.	1 field per 1,436 pop.
Softball Fields	1 field per 3,335 pop.	1 field per 3,500 pop.
Soccer Fields	1 field per 2,010 pop.	1 field per 2,512 pop.
Football Fields	1 field per 10,050 pop.	1 field per 10,050 pop.
Indoor Gym Space (Courts)	1 court per 2,513 pop.	1 court per 5,000 pop.
Pathways and Trails	0.05 miles per 1,000 pop.	0.59 miles per 1,000 pop.
Swimming Pools	0 SF per 1,000 Pop.	193 SF per 1,000 pop.

Applying these recommended standards to the current population of Shasta Lake determines the need for, or surplus of, recreational facilities. The table below illustrates this application of the recommended ratio.

Table 4.5
Summary of Recreation Facility Needs (Year 2005)*
Shasta Lake Planning Area

Area or Facility	Existing Inventory	Year 2005 Demand	Additional Need
Baseball Fields	5	7	2
Softball Fields	3	3	0
Soccer Fields	5	4	(1)
Football Fields	1	1	0
Indoor Gym Space (Courts)	4	2	(2)
Pathways and Trails	0.5 Mi	5.88 Mi	5.38 Mi
Swimming Pools	0 SF	1,941 SF	1,941 SF

* Based on a 2005 population of 10,050

Similarly, the recommended standard can then be applied to the projected build-out population to predict the future need for facilities.

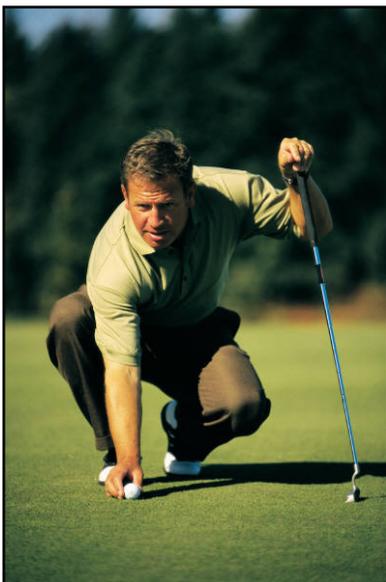
Table 4.6
Summary of Recreation Facility Needs (Build-out)**
Shasta Lake Area

Area or Facility	Existing Inventory	Build-out Demand	Additional Need
Baseball Fields ¹	5	19	14
Softball Fields ¹	3	8	5
Soccer Fields	5	11	6
Football	1	3	2
Indoor Gym Space (Courts)	4	6	2
Pathways and Trails	0.5 Mi	16.45 Mi	15.95 Mi
Swimming Pools	0 SF	5,384 SF	5,384 SF

** Based on a Build-out population of 27,895

Listed below are the specific needs for recreation facilities in Shasta Lake (at build-out), based on the standards listed above.

- Significant numbers of additional fields, particularly for baseball and soccer, will be needed by the time Shasta Lake is built out.
- In the short-term, surplus softball fields might be utilized to fulfill baseball needs.
- Trails connecting park facilities and neighborhoods are needed
- The need for swimming pool space is low but will develop as the City approaches build-out.



SPECIALIZED FACILITY NEEDS

In addition to the more traditional types of parkland and recreation facilities discussed earlier in this report, there were other needs identified during the study. These are identified below:

- Tourist related facilities
 - Museum
 - RV Park/Campground
 - Golf Course
- Restrooms in parks
- Group picnic facilities
- Water playground

RECREATION PROGRAM NEEDS

As Shasta Lake grows, residents will likely desire additional access to recreational programming. Opportunities identified during the course of this study include:

- Adult softball
- Adult basketball
- Adult volleyball
- Special interest classes
- Youth programs (summer recreation and ongoing programming for teens)



Section V: Recommendations

Park System Master Plan



City of Shasta Lake

INTRODUCTION



This section of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan discusses the recommendations for specific lands and facilities, as well as management and operations. These recommendations are divided into the following categories:

Table 5.1
Recommendations

Recommendations
Park System Concept
Park Layout Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mini-Parks • Neighborhood Park • Community Park • Special Use Areas • Natural Open Space Areas
Trails and Pathways
Sport Field Facilities
Specialized Facilities
Management and Operations
Recreational Programs and Services

PARK SYSTEM CONCEPT

Shasta Lake’s current park system is heavily focused on a small number of parks, largely in one area. In addition, the community has developed as relatively isolated subdivisions forming neighborhoods that are widely spread across the City. Many neighborhoods lack connections to park facilities as well as to other neighborhoods in the City. As a result of this development pattern, most of the City’s residents live without convenient access to existing park facilities and pedestrian travel is made more difficult by the lack of sidewalks on most streets.

Finally, the overall condition of Shasta Lake’s parks is fair to poor. This mediocrity has failed to inspire ownership in the parks or generate excitement for bold improvements.

This plan proposes an “ideal park system” that would serve Shasta Lake’s entire population with interconnected and conveniently located park facilities. This ideal system is built on a foundation of new and upgraded neighborhood and community parks that provide basic recreational opportunities within a convenient walking distance of most residents.

Proposed Connecting the parks and the many areas of town are on and off-street trails connect the parks with neighborhoods and provide recreation and transportation opportunities in Shasta Lake and to the rest of the region.

PARK LAYOUT PLAN

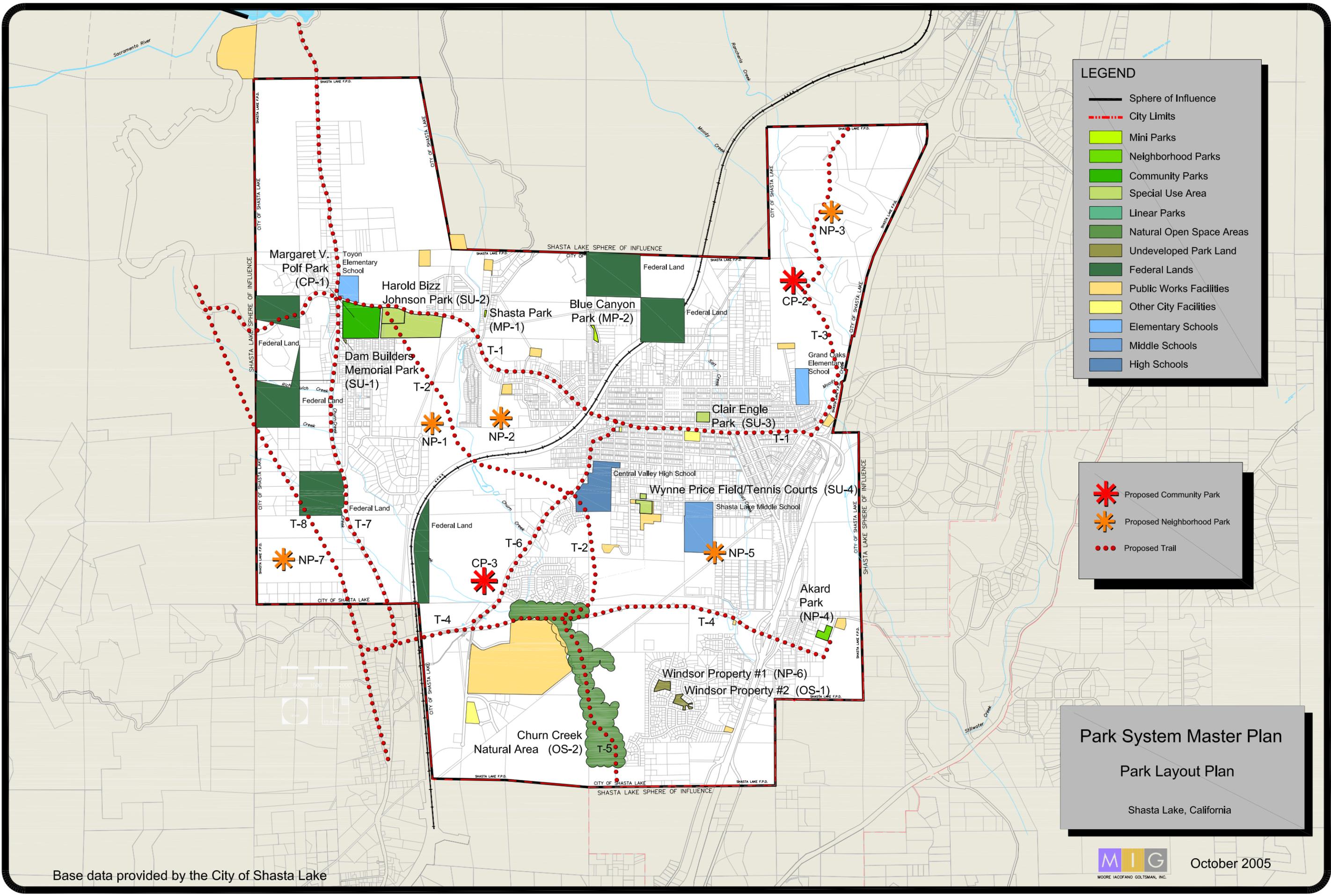
The Layout Plan (on the next page) is a graphic representation of the park system concept and shows where future parks and recreational facilities should be located in Stayton. Some important notes about the Layout Plan are discussed below.

1. An abbreviation and a number (such as NP-5) defines each site on the Layout Plan. The number is for site identification only and corresponds to text in this section. The letter represents the type of existing or proposed park and are identified as follows:

Table 5.2
Symbols for Park Types

Symbol	Park Type
MP	Mini Parks
NP	Neighborhood Parks
CP	Community Parks
SU	Special Use Areas
OS	Natural Open Space Areas

2. On the Layout Plan, an asterisk illustrates proposed park sites. The intent is to show only a general location of where a park site should be located. The actual location will be determined based on land availability, acquisition cost and the property owner's willingness to sell.
3. The location and arrangement of the parks, open space areas and trails systems are designed to serve the entire planning area.
4. Names of proposed parks are for **reference purposes only** and have not been approved by City Staff or the City Council.



LEGEND

- Sphere of Influence
- - - City Limits
- Mini Parks
- Neighborhood Parks
- Community Parks
- Special Use Area
- Linear Parks
- Natural Open Space Areas
- Undeveloped Park Land
- Federal Lands
- Public Works Facilities
- Other City Facilities
- Elementary Schools
- Middle Schools
- High Schools

- Proposed Community Park
- Proposed Neighborhood Park
- Proposed Trail

Park System Master Plan

Park Layout Plan

Shasta Lake, California

Tables 5.3 and 5.4 indicate the page number where specific recommendations are located for each existing and planned park.

Table 5.3
Index of Individual Park Recommendations
Existing Shasta Lake Park Land

Site Number	Park Name	Page Number
MP-1	Shasta Park	40
MP-2	Blue Canyon Park	39
NP-4	Akard Park	45
CP-1	Margaret V. Polf Park	52
SU-3	Clair Engle Park/Senior Center	56
SU-1	Dam Builders Memorial Park	58
SU-2	Harold Bizz Johnson Park	58
SU-4	Wynne Price Field	60

Table 5.4
Index of Individual Park Recommendations
Proposed Parks

Site Number	Park Name	Page Number
NP-1	Proposed Neighborhood Park A	45
NP-2	Proposed Neighborhood Park B	45
NP-3	Proposed Neighborhood Park C	47
NP-5	Shasta Lake Middle School Park	47
NP-6	Windsor Neighborhood Park	47
NP-7	Proposed Neighborhood Park D	49
CP-2	Proposed Northeast Community Park	54
CP-3	Proposed Pine Grove Community Park	54
OS-1	Windsor Natural Area	64
OS-2	Churn Creek Natural Area	64



MINI PARKS

Definition: Mini parks are small, single-purpose play lots designed primarily for use by small children. Facilities in a mini park are usually limited to a small open grass area, a children's playground, and a picnic area.

Assessment:

- 1. Existing Conditions:** Currently, there are two mini-parks in the Shasta Lake planning area. Both parks are owned by the City of Shasta Lake and make up a total of 1.25 acres of land.
- 2. Service Areas:** The service area for a typical mini-park is a 1/4-mile radius.
- 3. Mini Park Concept:** The Needs Assessment analysis (Appendix C) examined the potential of providing mini-parks as an alternative to larger neighborhood parks and determined that neighborhood parks would be preferable throughout Shasta Lake.

Design and Development Policies:

1. General Land Use Guidelines:

- a. Because of their size and limited recreational value, **public** parks of this type should be **discouraged**.
- b. The development of this type of park should be encouraged as part of large private multi-family developments under **private ownership**. Within single-family subdivisions, they should be owned and maintained by a homeowners association.

2. Site Selection Criteria:

- a. The minimum size for a mini-park should be 25,000 square feet.
- b. The site should be central to the area it serves.
- c. The site should be flat and usable and have the ability to support active uses.
- d. If possible, walking distance should not exceed one-quarter mile, and not require crossing of busy streets or other barriers.

3. Design and Development Standards:

- a. Appropriate facilities include:
 - Children's playground facilities
 - Open grass play area
 - Picnic areas
 - Site amenities (picnic tables, benches, bike racks, drinking fountains, trash receptacles, etc.)

- b. The site should be visible from adjoining streets and have at least 100-150 feet of street frontage.

Recommendations:

1. Summary of Recommendations:

Table 5.5
Summary of Mini-Park Recommendations
Shasta Lake Planning Area

Park Number	Site	Existing Acres/ Proposed Acres	Action
MP-2	Blue Canyon Park	1.02	Upgrade
MP-1	Shasta Park	.23	Upgrade
	Total	1.25	

Note: Bold sites are in public ownership

Existing Acres = 1.25 Acres
Proposed Acres = 0.00 Acres

2. Specific Improvements:



Blue Canyon Park **Site MP-2**

Blue Canyon Park is a 1.02-acre park located on Central Avenue adjacent to the Salt Creek tributaries, in the north-central area of Shasta Lake. Facilities at this park include a playground, an open grass play area, parking and site amenities (picnic tables, trash cans, etc.). Recommendations for this site include:

- Replace playground area with separate equipment for respective age categories; install safety surfacing and curbing
- Upgrade turf and irrigation



Shasta Park

Site MP-1

Shasta Park is a 0.23-acre park located on Shasta Park Road, in the north-central area of Shasta Lake. Facilities at this park include a playground, an open grass play area and site amenities.

Recommendations for this site include:

- Replace playground area with separate equipment for respective age categories; install safety surfacing and curbing
- Upgrade turf and irrigation

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS



Definition: Neighborhood parks are a combination playground and park designed primarily for non-supervised, non-organized recreation activities. They are generally small in size (about 3-7 acres) and serve people living within approximately one-half mile of the park. Since these parks are located within walking and bicycling distance of most users, the activities they offer become a daily pastime for the neighborhood children. Typical facilities found in a neighborhood park include: A children’s playground, picnic areas, trails, open grass areas for passive use, outdoor basketball courts, and multi-use open grass areas for practice field sports.

Assessment:

1. **Existing Conditions:** Currently, there is one neighborhood park in the planning area. Akard Park is owned by the City of Shasta Lake and is 2.92 acres in size.
2. **Service Areas:** The service radius for a neighborhood park is 1/2 mile. Community parks can also provide neighborhood-oriented facilities. When neighborhood-oriented facilities are provided in a community park, it is assumed that the community park also serves a ½ mile radius. Please refer to the Neighborhood Park Service Area Map in Appendix C to see the underserved areas.
3. **Neighborhood Park Concept:** In order to best serve the entire city six additional neighborhood parks will be needed. One potential park location was dropped and one relocated from the preliminary service area analysis (see Appendix C) due to the steep hillsides in the north-central and northwestern portions of the city.

One of the new parks should be sited adjacent to the Shasta Lake Middle School grounds. A smaller more efficient site is possible for this “School Park” due to its proximity to the additional facilities at the school. A second school park, at Central Valley High School, has also been removed from consideration due to site constraints.

Design and Development Policies:

1. General Land Use Guidelines:

- a. The acquisition of neighborhood parkland should occur far in advance of its need. Final site selection and purchase should be in coordination with residential development of the area.
- b. The construction of a neighborhood park should occur when the area it will serve is about 75% developed (measured by either acreage developed, or population accommodated).
- c. Wherever feasible, neighborhood park acquisition should occur adjacent to elementary schools sites.

2. Site Selection Criteria:

- a. Under most conditions, neighborhood parks should be no smaller than about three acres in size, with optimum size being 5 acres. If located next to a school site, optimum park size may be reduced to 2 - 3 acres, depending upon the school facilities provided.
- b. At least 50% of the site should be flat and usable, and provide space for both active and passive uses.
- c. The site should be reasonably central to the neighborhood it is intended to serve.
- d. If possible, walking or bicycling distance should not exceed one-half mile for the area it serves. Access routes should minimize physical barriers, and crossing of major arterials.
- e. The site should be visible from adjoining streets.
- f. Access to the site should be via a local residential street. The park should have at least 200 feet of frontage along the street. If located on a busy street, buffers and/or barriers should be incorporated if necessary to reduce vehicular hazards.
- g. Additional access points from the adjoining neighborhood should be provided. These should be at least 25 feet wide.



3. Design and Development Standards:

- a. Appropriate facilities include:
 - Unstructured open play areas and practice sports fields
 - Children's playground (tot and youth)
 - Basketball court
 - Tennis courts
 - Picnic areas
 - Shelter building (small)
 - Trails and/or pathways
 - Natural open space
 - Site amenities (picnic tables, benches, bike racks, drinking fountains, trash receptacles, etc.)
- b. Parking Requirements: Minimum of three spaces per acre of usable active park area. If on-street parking is available, this standard can be reduced by one car for every 25 feet of available street frontage. Design should encourage access by foot or bicycle.
- c. Active and noise producing facilities, such as tennis and basketball courts, should be located away from adjoining homes.
- d. Restrooms are appropriate where there are facilities that may draw people from outside of the neighborhood.

Recommendations:

The following are recommendations for **existing** and **future** neighborhood parks in the Shasta Lake area. The table on the following page summarizes the recommendations for neighborhood parks.

1. Summary of Recommendations:

Table 5.6
Summary of Neighborhood Park Recommendations
Shasta Lake Planning Area

Park Number	Site	Existing Acres/ (Proposed Acres)	Action
NP-4	Akard Park	2.92	Major Upgrade
NP-1	Proposed Neighborhood Park A	5.00	Acquire/Develop
NP-2	Proposed Neighborhood Park B	5.00	Acquire/Develop
NP-3	Proposed Neighborhood Park C	5.00	Acquire/Develop
NP-5	Shasta Lake Middle School Park	2.00	Acquire/Develop
NP-6	Windsor Park - Windsor Property #1	2.75	Develop
NP-7	Proposed Neighborhood Park D	5.00	Acquire/Develop
	Total	27.67	

Note: Bold sites are in public ownership

Existing Acres = 2.92 Acres

Proposed Acres = 24.75 Acres

2. Specific Improvements:

Akard Park Site NP-4

This park is located on Akrich Street in the southeast corner of town. This site is the only neighborhood park in the city, and is the only public park located on the east side of the I-5 freeway. Because of poor current conditions on the site, major upgrades are recommended, including:

- A new basketball court
- A water Playground
- New playgrounds for multiple ages and abilities
- Soccer field
- Open grass play area

- Picnic shelter
- Formalized parking

A diagrammatic master plan has been developed for this site indicating the layout of the recommended features (see Figure 5.1 on the following page).

Proposed Neighborhood Park A **Site NP-1**

This proposed site is located in an undeveloped area south of Margaret Polf Park and Howard Bizz Johnson Park. It is assumed that this area will eventually be developed into residential subdivision(s) much like those areas to the south and west of it. A park site should be acquired to serve this future neighborhood as well as the existing residential development.

If possible, access easements should be acquired from property owners bordering the area to the west to improve neighborhood connections. The park should also be connected to the proposed Upper Churn Creek Trail, Phase II (Trail segment T2).

Proposed Neighborhood Park B **Site NP-2**

The neighborhood near the convergence of Shasta Dam Boulevard and the Railroad right-of-way is isolated from neighborhood park service by distance and these two barriers. Additionally, there is considerable undeveloped residential land in this area. It is recommended that a neighborhood park be acquired and developed to serve both the existing and future neighborhood. As part of developing this site, trails should be extended to connect this park to the Upper Churn Creek Trail and the Shasta Dam Boulevard Bikeway.

Proposed Neighborhood Park C **Site NP-3**

The northeastern portion of Shasta Lake is largely undeveloped at this time. However, discussions have already begun regarding how a large planned community in this area should be laid out. In order to serve this future community, the City should acquire or otherwise reserve land for a neighborhood park. Final site selection should be part of the development planning process.

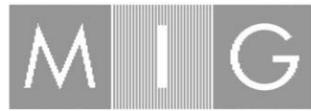
This park should be connected to the Shasta Lake trail system by the Northeast Trail (segment T-3).



October 2005

AKARD PARK - Master Plan

PARK SYSTEM MASTER PLAN
CITY OF SHASTA LAKE



MOORE IACOFANO GOLTSMAN, INC.

Shasta Lake Middle School Park

Site NP-5

Shasta Lake Middle School is located on Vallecito Street and is owned by the Gateway Unified School District. It is recommended that neighborhood park facilities be developed adjacent to this school site in order to serve the local population at the least cost to the public. The school site already includes fields and other facilities that could be shared with a new park. The park site could be smaller (as little as 2 acres) and only modest improvements such as age appropriate playground equipment would be needed.



Windsor Neighborhood Park

Site NP-6

Windsor Property #1, part of the property reserved for park use in the Windsor Estates subdivision, is located off of Dartford Drive. This site is in City ownership but has not yet been developed. This site should be developed as a neighborhood park. The facilities recommended for this site include:

- Playground with appropriate equipment for multiple age groups
- View overlook
- Internal trails
- Open play area

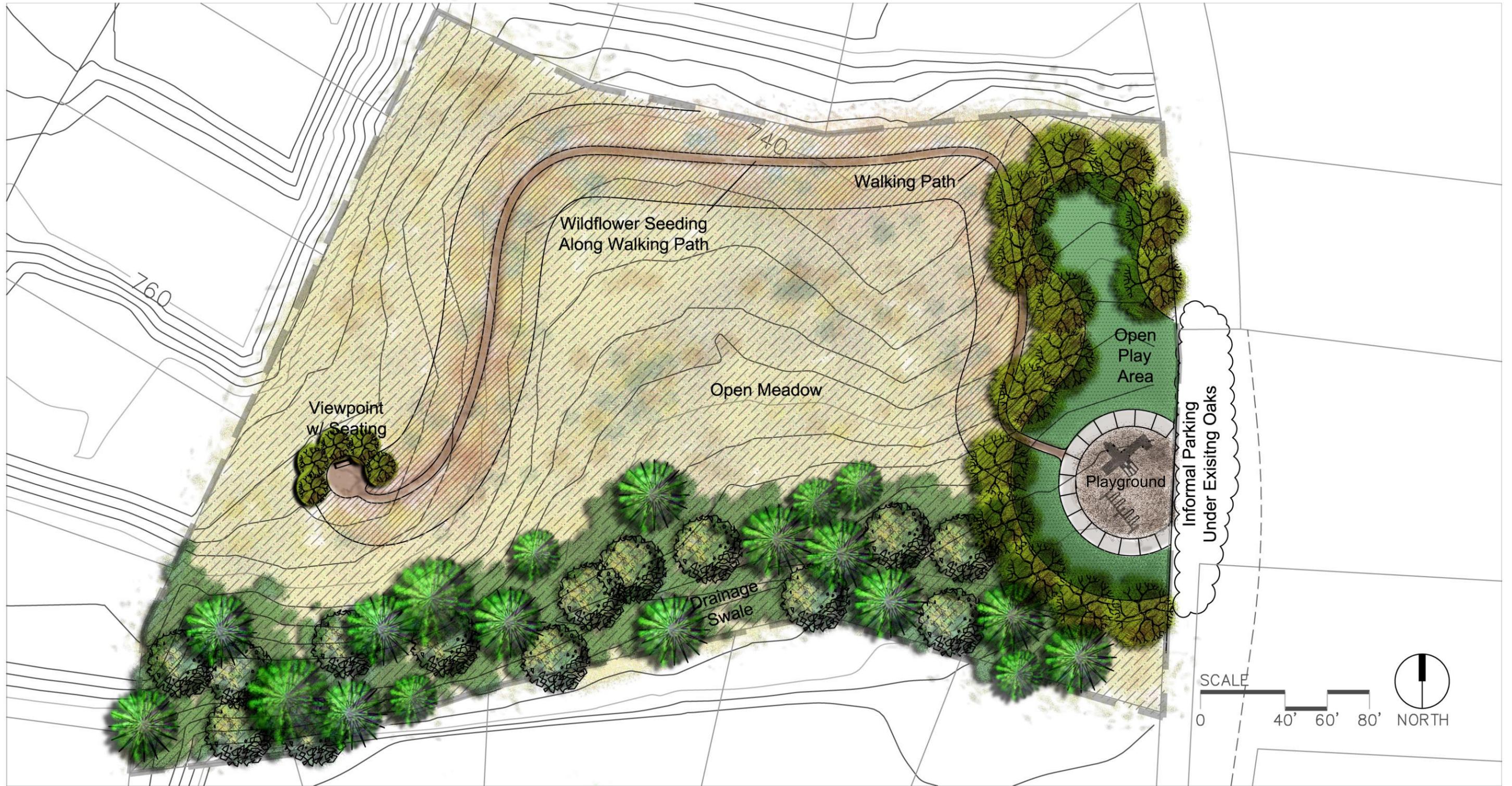
A diagrammatic master plan has been developed for this site indicating the layout of the recommended features (see Figure 5.2 on the following page).

Proposed Neighborhood Park D

Site NP-7

This site is located in the southwest corner of the city in an area that is currently undeveloped. However, it is anticipated that the area will be subdivided into housing lots and developed for residential use. Therefore it is recommended that the City acquire a neighborhood park site and provide improvements in coordination with future residential development.

This site should be connected to the Shasta Lake trail system through the Beltline Trail (segment T-8).



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PARK SYSTEM MASTER PLAN
CITY OF SHASTA LAKE

WINDSOR ESTATES PARK - Master Plan





COMMUNITY PARKS

Definition: A community park is planned primarily to provide active and structured recreation opportunities. Community park facilities are designed for organized activities and sports, although individual and family activities are also encouraged. Community parks can also provide indoor facilities to meet a wider range of recreation interests. These parks serve a much larger area and offer more facilities than neighborhood parks. As a result, they require more support facilities, such as parking, restrooms, and covered play areas. Community parks usually have sport fields or similar facilities as the central focus of the park. Their service area is roughly a one- to two-mile radius.

Assessment:

1. **Existing Conditions:** Currently, there is one community park in the Shasta Lake area. Margaret Polf Park is owned by the City and is 25.84 acres in size.
2. **Service Area:** The service radius for a community park is about a 1.0-1.5 mile radius. Please refer to the Community Park Service Area Map in Appendix C for an analysis of underserved areas.
3. **Community Park Concept:** Two additional community park sites are needed to serve the Shasta Lake planning area. These parks would contain the majority of the additional sports fields that will be needed as the population grows. The parks should be located to distribute these facilities across the entire community. Additionally, the community parks should contain neighborhood park elements to serve nearby neighbors and ensure convenient access to neighborhood park amenities throughout the community.

Design and Development Policies:

1. **General Land Use Guidelines:**
 - a. Because of their size, the acquisition of community parkland should occur far in advance of its need.
 - b. Construction of a community park should occur when the area it will serve reaches about 50% developed (measured by either acreage developed, or population accommodated).

2. Site Selection Criteria:

- a. Minimum size should be 20 acres with the optimum being about 30 acres.
- b. At least two-thirds of the site should be available for active recreation use and adequate buffers of open space should separate active use areas from nearby homes.
- c. If possible, walking or bicycling distance should not exceed one to two miles for the area it serves.
- d. The site should be highly visible from adjoining streets.
- e. Access to the site should be via a collector or arterial street.

3. Design and Development Standards:

- a. Appropriate facilities include:
 - Designated sport fields - softball, baseball, soccer, etc.
 - Tennis courts
 - Sand or grass volleyball courts (pair)
 - Open multi-use grass area
 - Children's playground (tot and youth)
 - Restrooms
 - Picnic area
 - Picnic shelters (various sizes)
 - Group picnic facilities
 - Trails/pathway systems
 - Outdoor basketball courts
 - Site amenities (picnic tables, benches, bike racks, drinking fountains, trash receptacles, etc.)
- b. Parking requirements: dependent upon facilities provided. A guideline is 50 spaces per ball field plus 5 spaces per acre of active use area.
- c. Permanent restrooms are appropriate for this type of park but should be located in highly visible areas and near public streets.

Recommendations:

1. Summary of Recommendations:

Table 5.7
Summary of Community Park Recommendations
Shasta Lake Planning Area

Park Number	Site	Existing Acres/ Proposed Acres	Action
CP-1	Margaret Polf Park	25.84	Major Upgrade
CP-2	Proposed Northeast Community Park	25.00	Acquire/Develop
CP-3	Proposed Pine Grove Community Park	25.00	Acquire/Develop
Total		75.84	

Note: Bold sites are in public ownership

Existing Acres = 25.84Acres
Proposed Acres = 50.00 Acres

2. Specific Improvements:



Margaret Polf Park **Site CP-1**

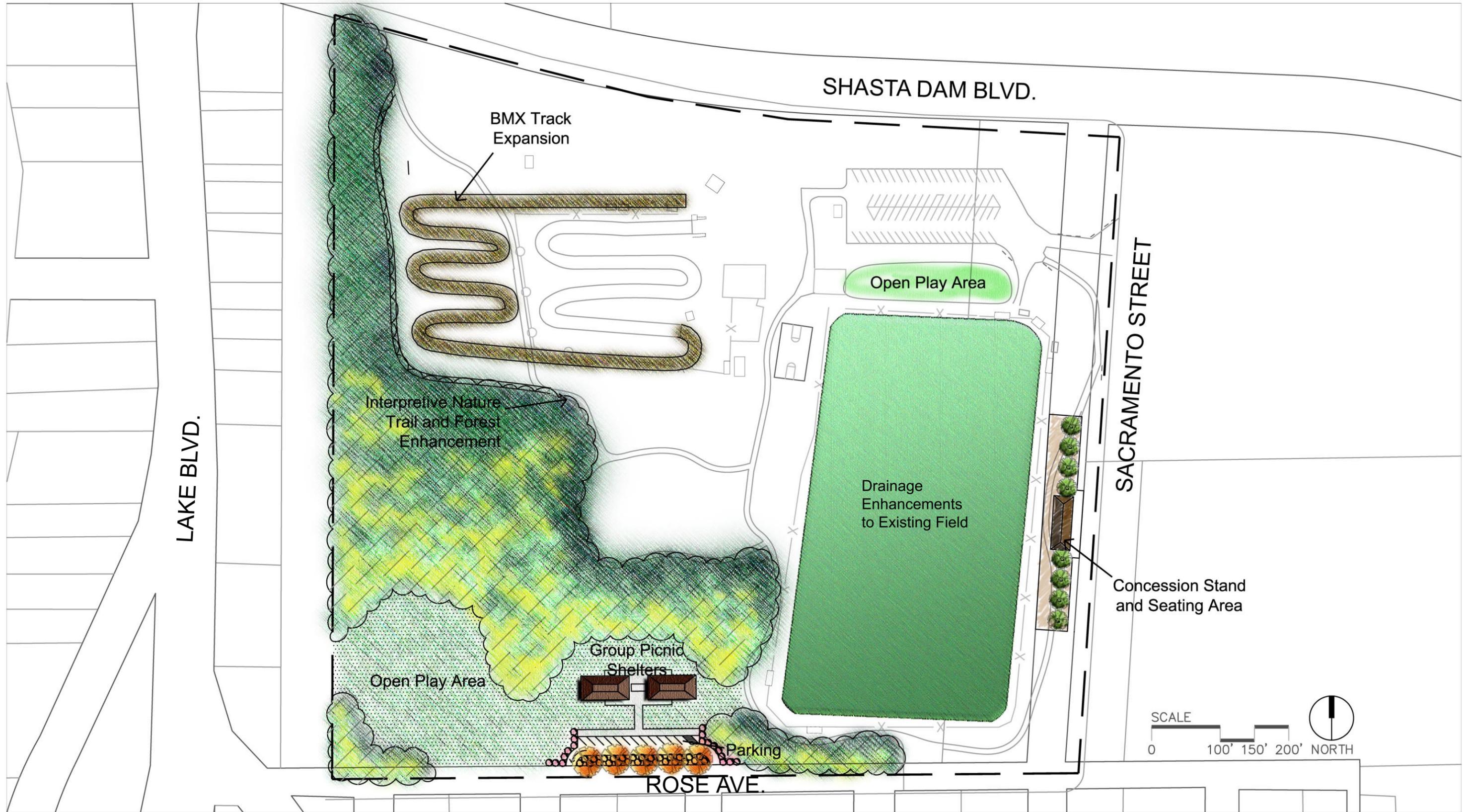
Margaret Polf Park is located at the intersection of Shasta Dam Boulevard and Lake Boulevard. This site is developed with a variety of facilities that are appropriate for a community park, including sports fields, trails, playground equipment and a basketball court.

A major upgrade to the site is recommended due to the additional need for community park facilities and the poor overall condition of the site. Recommended improvements include:

- Neighborhood park element in southwest corner
- Group picnic facility
- Expanded BMX track
- Other site improvements

A diagrammatic master plan has been developed for this site indicating the layout of the recommended features (see Figure 5.3 on the following page).

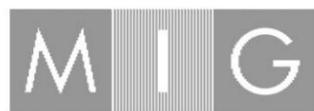
This site should be a major node in the Shasta Lake trail system. The Upper Churn Creek Regional Trail (Phase II, T-2), the Lake Boulevard (T-7) and Shasta Dam Boulevard (T-1) bikeways intersect at this park. Access to trail activities and transportation should be an additional focus of the site.



October 2005

PARK SYSTEM MASTER PLAN
CITY OF SHASTA LAKE

MARGARET POLF PARK - Master Plan



MOORE IACOFANO GOLTSMAN, INC.

Proposed Northeast Community Park

Site CP-2

This site is located in an undeveloped area in the northeast part of Shasta Lake. This area is anticipated to be developed with a large quantity of housing and is on the far side of the City from the existing community park facilities. In order to better distribute these recreational resources, it is recommended that a new community park be provided in this area.

This park should connect to the Shasta Lake trail system via the Northeast Trail (T-3).

Proposed Pine Grove Community Park

Site CP-3

This site is located in an undeveloped area in the central part of Shasta Lake just north of Pine Grove Avenue. This area is underserved by sports field facilities and is anticipated to be developed with additional housing. It is recommended that a new community park be acquired and developed in this area.

Important trail system connections should be made to the Pine Grove Avenue Bikeway (T-4) and the Upper Churn Creek Regional Trail (Phase II, T-2).



SPECIAL USE AREAS

Definition: Special use areas are sites occupied by a specialized facility. Some uses that fall into this category include waterfront parks, boat ramps, botanical gardens, community gardens, single purpose sites used for a particular field sport or sites occupied by buildings.

Assessment:

- 1. Existing Conditions:** Currently, there are four special use areas in the Shasta Lake planning area: Dam Builders Memorial Park, Harold Bizz Johnson Park, Clair Engle Park and Wynne Price Field. All of these are owned by the City of Shasta Lake.
- 2. Service Area:** Depending on the function it serves, the service area for a special use area can vary widely. However, in a community the size of Shasta Lake's, special use areas are generally considered to be community-wide.
- 3. Special Use Area Concept:** Special use areas should be developed when special facilities are needed, but they cannot be accommodated as elements of other existing or new parks. Because these facilities cannot always be accommodated in traditional parks, additional land should be reserved for as-yet-undefined future needs.

Design and Development Policies:

1. General Land Use Guidelines:

- a. Depends on the type of facilities proposed.
- b. Prior to the addition of any special use area, the City should prepare a detailed feasibility and cost/benefit analysis for each proposed site being considered.

2. Site Selection Criteria:

- a. Size and location of facility will depend on the facility's function that is being considered.

3. Design and Development Standards:

- a. Design criteria will depend on the facilities and activities proposed.
- b. Parking requirements: Depends on the activities offered.

Recommendations:

1. Summary of Recommendations:

Table 5.8
Summary of Special Use Area Recommendations
Shasta Lake Planning Area

Park Number	Site	Existing Acres/ Proposed Acres	Action
SU-3	Claire Engle Park	2.80	Major upgrade
SU-1	Dam Builders Memorial Park	0.13	No action
SU-2	Harold Bizz Johnson Park	32.26	Major upgrades
SU-4	Wynne Price Field	4.32	Minor upgrades
	Total	39.51	

Note: Bold sites are in public ownership

Existing Acres = 39.51 Acres

Proposed Acres = 15.00 Acres

2. Specific Improvements:

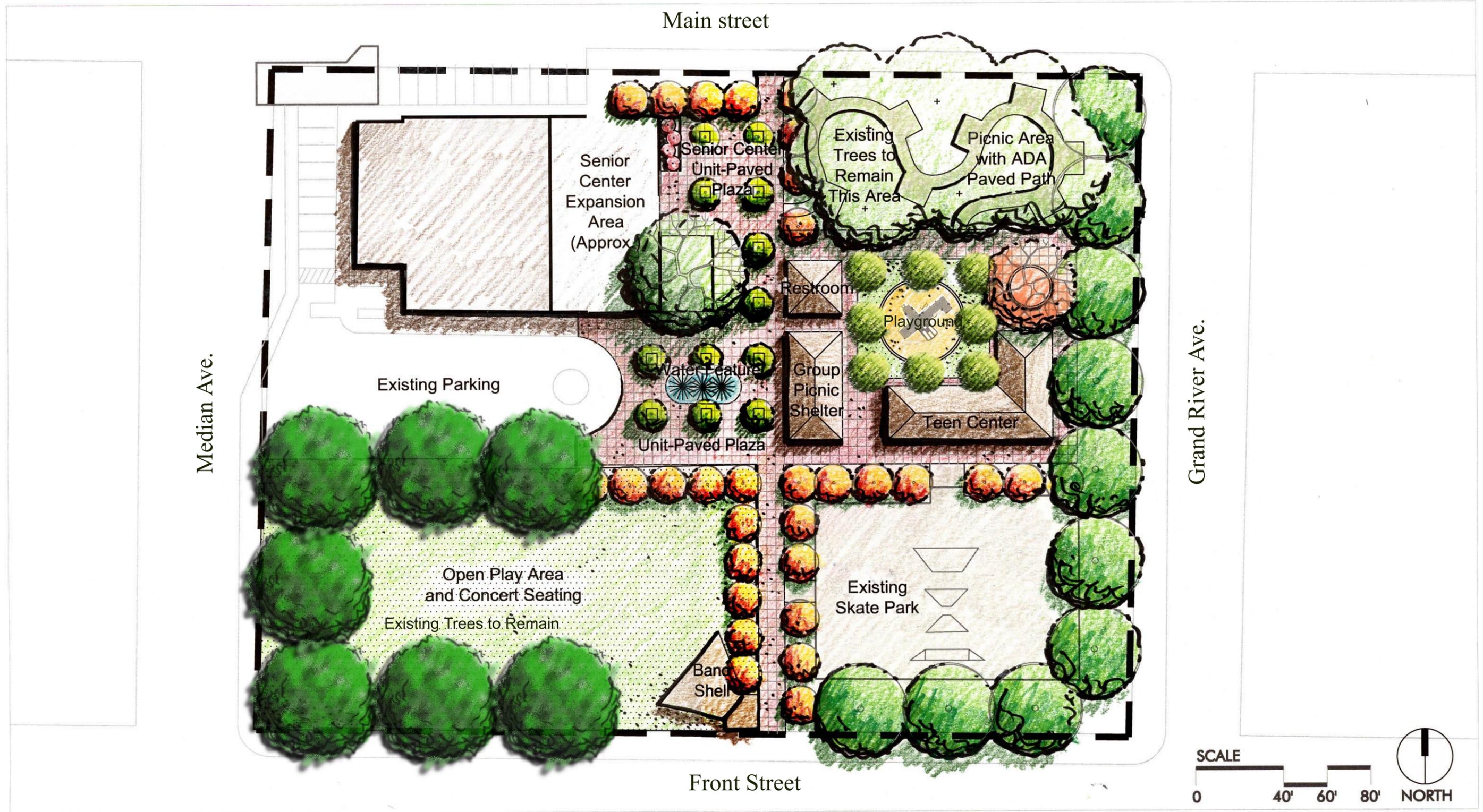


Claire Engle Park SU-3

Claire Engle Park is centrally located one block off of Shasta Dam Boulevard. Facilities at this site include the Senior Center, a skatepark, an outdoor performance stage and playground equipment. This site is recommended for major upgrades due to the condition of existing facilities and its role as the major downtown civic center for Shasta Lake. Improvements recommended for this site include:

- New band shell/stage (in progress)
- Allowance for expansion of Senior Center
- Restroom
- New playground equipment for multiple age groups
- Teen center
- Plaza for events and gathering
- Other site improvements

Improvements to this site should be held to a high quality standard, creating a showpiece park that can serve as the central focus of community activities. A diagrammatic master plan has been developed for this site indicating the layout of the recommended features (see Figure 5.5 on the following page).



October 2005

CLAIR ENGLE PARK - Master Plan

PARK SYSTEM MASTER PLAN
CITY OF SHASTA LAKE



Dam Builders Memorial Park

SU-1

No action recommended.



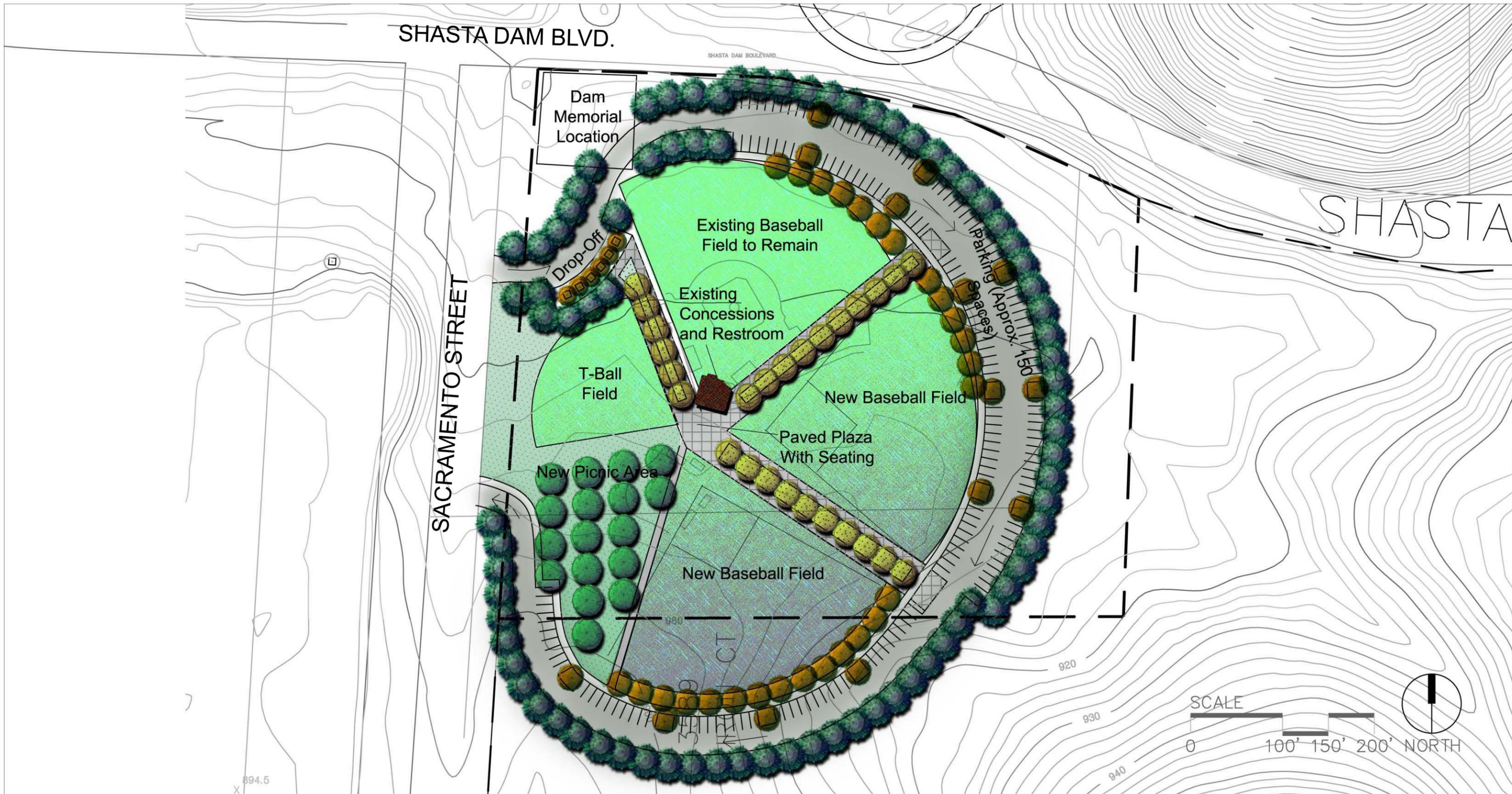
Harold Bizz Johnson Park

SU-2

This park is located on Shasta Dam Boulevard adjacent to Margaret Polf Park. This park primarily serves as the baseball field complex for the Shasta Dam Area Little League. This site is recommended for major upgrades that will convert the site into a more functional sports field complex with fields arranged around central support facilities. New facilities proposed for the site include:

- 2 Youth baseball fields (one replaced and one new)
- 1 Multi-purpose backstop (replacing the current T-ball field)
- Reserved space in the NW corner of the site for the Dam Memorial
- Picnic Area with shade trees
- Organized parking for approximately 150 vehicles
- Central plaza for dining and gathering

A diagrammatic master plan has been developed for this site indicating the layout of the recommended features (see Figure 5.4 on the following page).



October 2005

**PARK SYSTEM MASTER PLAN
CITY OF SHASTA LAKE**

Harold Bizz Johnson - Master Plan



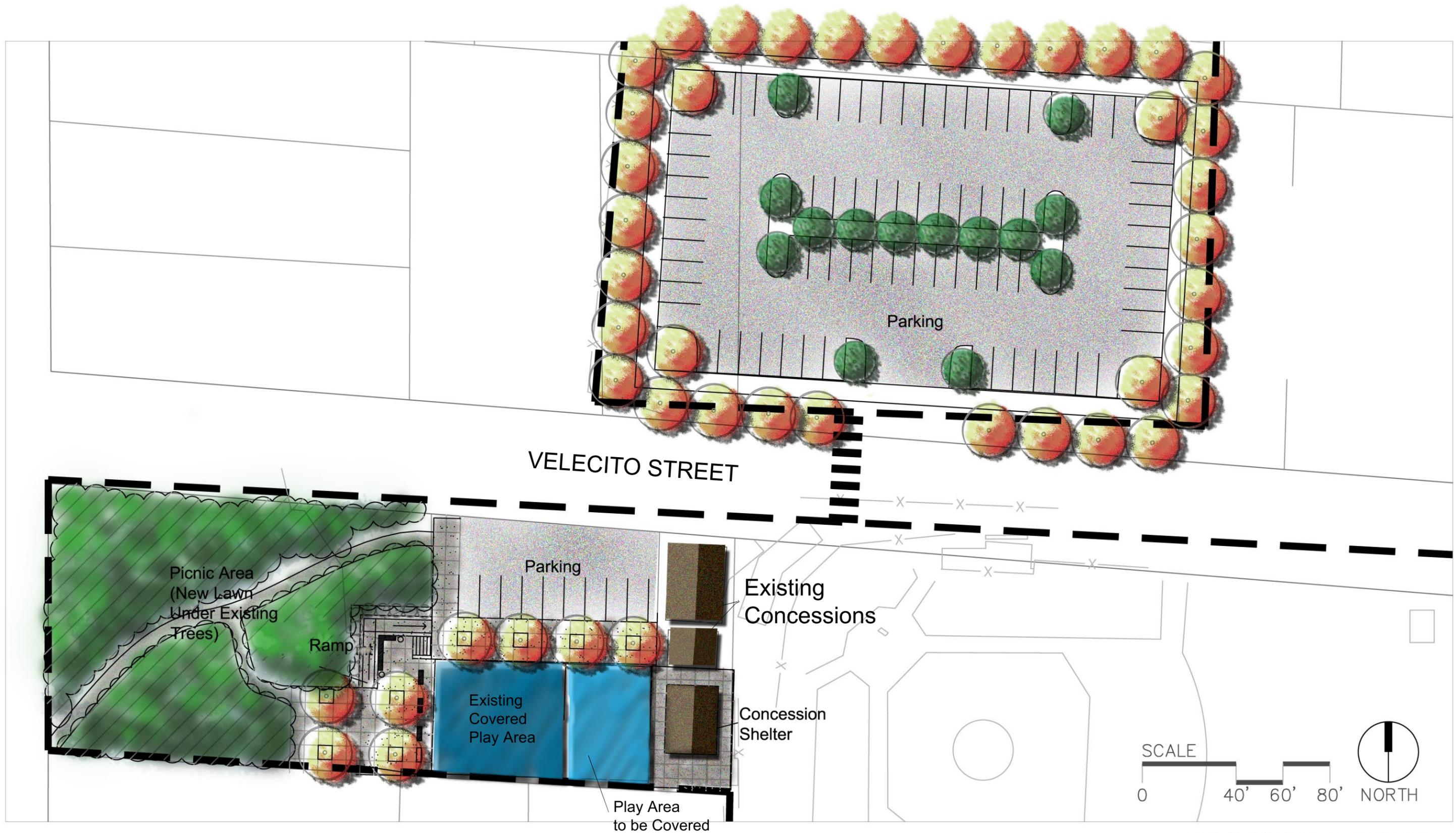
Wynne Price Field**SU-4**

Wynne Price Field is located on Vallecito Street and is primarily a stadium style baseball field. Other facilities on site include a concession building and two playground areas. A series of minor upgrades is recommended to address safety concerns and a lack of parking. These upgrades include:

- Demolition of tennis courts for additional parking space
- Pedestrian crossing improvements
- Removal of playground adjacent to foul line fencing
- New covered deck area connected to the concession building
- New picnic area west of the field
- Cover remaining playground equipment

Additional parking across Vallecito Street raises concerns about pedestrian safety. The crossing at Wynne Price field should be upgraded to include improved signage and a raised, lighted crosswalk to maximize awareness of regular crossings and calm traffic on this street. Also, the smaller pieces of equipment immediately next to the fence should be removed and the cover should be extended over the remaining equipment. This will substantially reduce the exposure of children to injury due to foul/fly balls.

A diagrammatic master plan has been developed for this site indicating the layout of the recommended features (see Figure 5.6 on the following page).



October 2005

PARK SYSTEM MASTER PLAN
CITY OF SHASTA LAKE

WYNNE PRICE FIELD - Master Plan





NATURAL OPEN SPACE AREAS

Definition: Natural open space is defined as undeveloped land primarily left in its natural form with recreation uses as a secondary objective. It is usually owned or managed by a governmental agency and may or may not have public access. This type of land often includes wetlands, steep hillsides or other similar spaces. In some cases, environmentally sensitive areas are considered as open space and can include wildlife habitats, stream and creek corridors, or unique and/or endangered plant species.

Assessment:

1. **Existing Conditions:** In the Shasta Lake area, there are no City owned lands classified under the natural open space category. Extensive federal government-owned lands within the planning area provide some of the benefits of natural open spaces. In addition to the federal lands identified, the City owns a large parcel (over 100 acres) of undeveloped land in the south end of town surrounding Churn Creek as park land as well as a small parcel (2.66 acres) in the Windsor Estates subdivision.
2. **Service Areas:** Open space, wildlife and vegetation habitats and scenic areas are intended to serve the entire community.
3. **Natural Open Space Concept:** Natural Open Space areas should be primarily used for passive and trail related activities. This type of park area should be developed where existing resources warrant preservation.

Design and Development Policies:

1. Natural Open Space Design:

Some open space areas within the open space network may warrant additional development, such as trail corridors, viewpoints, interpretive sites, etc. In such cases, policies on the type and scope of improvements should be prepared to insure appropriate development as well as to mitigate negative impacts. A list of general design policies follows.

- a. Encourage passive recreation use that is compatible with the preservation of the natural areas. Where feasible, public access and use of these areas via trails should be permitted, but sensitive areas should be protected from degradation and overuse.

- b. Keep improvements to a minimum, with the natural environment, interpretive, and educational features emphasized. Such improvements should generally be limited to the following:

- Pathways
- Seating
- Informational/Directional Signs
- Viewing Areas
- Water Access

Although other uses or sites may permit more intensive development.

- c. Locate and construct trails and other features to avoid sensitive areas, shorelines, certain significant plant populations, etc., while maintaining an acceptable experience and adhering to the trail development standard. Follow the trail development guidelines in this document.
- d. Make erosion control a priority in the design of facilities in natural open space areas. The amount of bare soil should be mitigated by use of plant materials that develop an extensive root system to stabilize soil along with careful construction techniques.
- e. Protect, enhance and preserve the diversity of the plant canopy and understory, as well as the wildlife habitat potential.
- f. Remove non-native species and re-introduce native indigenous species in developed areas. Take steps to eliminate the potential for non-native invasion.

2. Site Selection Criteria:

- a. Emphasis in acquisition should be for those areas offering unique features or have the potential to be lost to development.
- b. Areas that will be difficult or impossible to develop should have a low priority of acquisition. Other mechanisms should be used to maintain the preservation of these areas.
- c. An analysis should be made to determine if unique qualities

and conditions exist that warrant the acquisition of the site for open space.

- d. Prohibiting urban development should not be a reason for acquiring open space.
- e. Minimum acquisitions of new natural open space should be no less than 10 acres.

Recommendations:

1. Summary of Recommendations:

Table 5.9
Summary of Open Space Recommendations
Shasta Lake Planning Area

Park Number	Site	Existing Acres/ Proposed Acres	Action
OS-1	Windsor Property #2	2.66	Maintain
OS-2	Churn Creek Natural Area	100	Develop
	Total	102.66	

Note: Bold sites are in public ownership

Existing Acres = 0.00 Acres
Proposed Acres = 102.66 Acres

2. Specific Improvements:

Windsor Open Space (Windsor Property #2) OS-1

This parcel, located on Impression Way, is part of the property reserved for parks use in the Windsor Estates subdivision. Due to limited access and visibility of this site, it is recommended that the site be kept largely in its current natural state. The grass should be kept mowed to meadow height to manage fire risk. No improvements are recommended.



Churn Creek Natural Area

OS-2

Churn Creek Natural area is located between Pine Grove Avenue and the southern border of Shasta Lake. This roughly 100-acre parcel is owned by the City and has been zoned for park use. Some informal trails exist within the site but no formal park uses have been developed. It is recommended that the City of Shasta Lake develop access to this natural area. Improvements could include:

- Trailhead
- Parking
- Improved internal trail system
- Connections through the park linking Shasta Lake and Redding trail systems

The Department of Public Works has raised the possibility of using the ridges and watersheds of this area to naturally filter nutrient rich effluent from the water treatment facility adjacent to the site. It is recommended that this idea be pursued and that opportunities to jointly fund the public works improvements and park facilities should be explored.



PATHWAYS/TRAILS

Trails and pathways are designed to provide walking, bicycling, equestrian, and other non-motorized recreational opportunities. By providing linkages to other areas and facilities, they can provide non-vehicular options for travel throughout the community. Trails can be designed for a single or multiple types of users. The trails and pathways emphasized here are those that are recreational and multiple use in nature.

Trails may be either unsurfaced or treated with a variety of hard surfacing materials including concrete, asphalt or granite chips. Unsurfaced trails may be left in their natural condition or supplemented with gravel, bark chips, sand or other material. Surfacing will be dependent upon the soil type, slopes, type of use and amount of use.

Assessment:

1. **Existing Conditions:** There is currently one paved off-street trail of approximately 0.5 miles in Margaret Polf Park. Additionally, there are on-street bikeways on Shasta Dam Boulevard, Lake Boulevard and Ashby Road. These existing bikeways total 5.1 miles. The City of Redding has an extensive built and planned trail system that has proposed connections to Shasta Lake.

Trails take on an extra significance in Shasta Lake due to the lack of sidewalks on most streets and the widespread character of development in Shasta Lake.

2. **Service Areas:** The service area for trails depends on its primary function. It may be regional in nature and connect to other communities or be local and designed to serve a neighborhood only.

Design and Development Policies:

1. **General Land Use Guidelines:**
 - a. When new parks and public facilities are purchased and developed, consideration should be given to how they can be accessed from the trail system.

- b. Any private trail system approved by the City Planning department should connect to existing or proposed elements of the trail system.

2. Site Selection Criteria:

- a. Trail easements or dedications need to be secured in order to complete trail segments and the overall network.
- b. Whenever possible, recreation pathways and trails should be separated from the roadway and designed to minimize potential conflicts between motorists and trail users.
- c. Pathways/trails (including on-street bikeways) should be looped and interconnected to provide a variety of trail lengths and destinations.
- d. Trails should be located and designed to provide a diversity of challenges.
- e. Enhance accessibility wherever possible, with high priority being given to trails with convenient trailheads.
- f. Pathways (including on-street bikeway) should be developed throughout the community to provide linkages to schools, parks, and other significant destination points.

3. Design and Development Standards:

- a. Trail alignments should take into account soil conditions, steep slopes, surface drainage and other physical limitations that could increase construction and/or maintenance costs.
- b. Trails should be planned, sized and designed for multiple uses, except for dedicated natural trails, and/or areas that cannot be developed to the standard appropriate to minimize potential user conflicts.
- c. Trailhead should be conveniently located to allow public access.

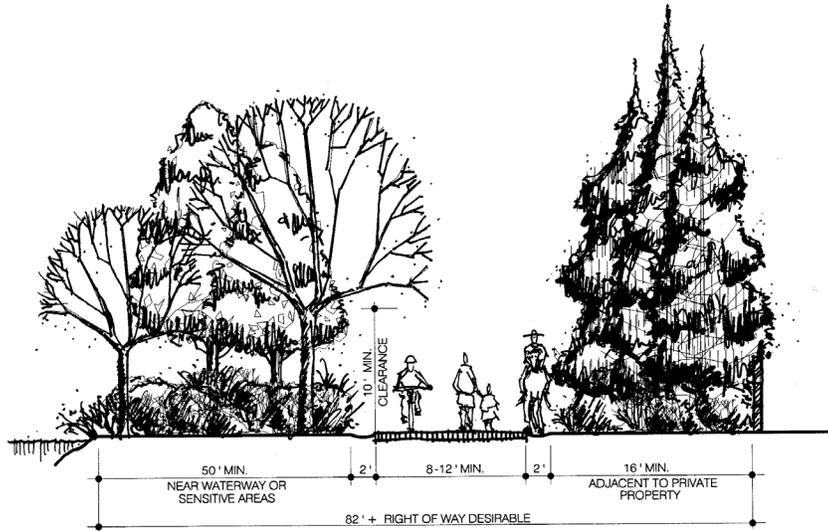


Figure 5.7
Off-Street Multi-Purpose Trail

4. Trails/Pathways Concept:

The trails and pathways in Shasta Lake should be well integrated as a network of transportation and recreation opportunities. This network should connect other park resources and serve as transportation connections between neighborhoods in the City and between Shasta Lake and other parts of the region.

Recommendations:

The primary purpose of the trails and pathway system is to provide recreational walking, bicycling and hiking opportunities. The trails should also serve transportation functions, particularly to and from other park facilities.

1. Summary of Recommendations

Table 5.10
Proposed Pathways/Trail System

Site Number	Park Name	Surface
T-6	Ashby Road Bikeway	Paved
T-8	Beltline Trail	Unpaved
T-7	Lake Boulevard Bikeway	Paved
T-3	Northeast Trail	Paved/ Unpaved
T-4	Pine Grove Avenue Bikeway	Paved
T-1	Shasta Dam Boulevard Bikeway	Paved
T-5	Upper Churn Creek Regional Trail	Paved
T-2	Upper Churn Creek Regional Trail: Phase II	Paved

1. Specific Improvements



Ashby Road Bikeway T-6

Ashby Road connects north to south on in central Shasta Lake approximately 1.5 miles from Pine Grove Avenue to Shasta Dam Boulevard. This road has an existing bike lane that connects to important destinations such as Central Valley High School and the (proposed) Upper Churn Creek Regional Trail. Emphasis should be placed on connecting to other pathways in the Shasta Lake trail system. No action is necessary for this route.

Beltline Trail T-8

This proposed trail runs northwest-southeast in the southwest corner of town along the path of the beltway used to move rock for the construction of the dam. Portions of this path have been used informally as a recreational trail. The recommendation for this trail is to improve on the resource that already exists and make it formally part of the trail system. If possible, the trail should be continued (in partnership with other jurisdictions) beyond Shasta Lake’s city limits.

Lake Boulevard Bikeway T-7

Lake Boulevard runs north to south on the west side of Shasta Lake approximately 1.8 miles from the southern border of the city to Shasta Dam Boulevard. This existing bike lane continues on north and south beyond the city limits, connecting Redding, the City of Shasta Lake and Shasta Lake. No action is necessary for this route.

Northeast Trail T-3

Located north of downtown Shasta Lake, the Northeast trail would connect the City to the new neighborhood and particularly to the new neighborhood and community parks proposed for this area. One opportunity for aligning this trail is the Rancheria Creek flood plain.

Pine Grove Avenue Bikeway T-4

Pine Grove Avenue is the major east-west thoroughfare in the southern portion of Shasta Lake. In spite of being one of the best-developed streets in the city, Pine Grove lacks dedicated zones for bike travel. It is recommended that bike lanes be designated traveling both directions on Pine Grove Avenue to connect the north-south routes in the trail system.



Shasta Dam Boulevard Bikeway

T-1

Shasta Dam Boulevard is “Main Street” in downtown Shasta Lake as well as the primary east-west connection through the center of the city. Approximately 2.3 miles of bike lanes exist on the west side of town, from the intersection with Lake Boulevard to the railroad crossing. Additional bike lanes are planned for Shasta Dam Boulevard between Locust and Cascade streets. In order for this trail segment to serve as an effective transportation route, it is recommended the two sections of bike lane should be connected and the intersection of the Shasta Dam and Ashby bikeways be coordinated with traffic on the streets.

Upper Churn Creek Regional Trail

T-5

The (proposed) Churn Creek Natural Area between Pine Grove Avenue and the southern City limits currently contains informal internal trails. As part of the development of this site, it is recommended that a formalized internal trail system should be designed. In addition the internal trail, a paved multi-use trail should extend from the southern City limit north to Pine Grove Avenue. This trail will serve as one of the primary links between the Shasta Lake trail system and the Redding trail system.

Upper Churn Creek Regional Trail (Phase II)

T-2

The continuation of the Upper Churn Creek Regional Trail is aligned northwest-southeast. This trail would provide recreational trail opportunities and transportation connections between Margaret Polf Park, Harold Bizz Johnson Park, a future neighborhood park (NP-1) and the Churn Creek Natural Area.

The challenge of connecting the west and east sides of Shasta Lake is the difficulty of crossing the railroad right-of-way. As part of developing this trail, an additional railroad crossing for pedestrians and non-motorized vehicles is recommended. Although this is a costly feature, it will significantly improve accessibility to existing and future east side neighborhoods for pedestrians and cyclists.



SPORTS FIELD FACILITIES

Field sports are an important recreation activity in Shasta Lake. At the current time, most field needs are being met. However, there is some need for additional baseball fields. The maintenance of the sports fields should be a partnership between the City of Shasta Lake and the organized sports groups. The City should be a provider of facilities and be responsible for major maintenance while the organized groups should manage the leagues and prepare fields for play.

Assessment:

- 1. Existing Conditions:** Most of the public facilities are clustered at Margaret Polf Park and Harold Bizz Johnson Park. Additional field space is available at the school sites of the Gateway Unified School District. Central Valley High School is currently undergoing a major sports field project that includes the addition of two soccer fields and a new baseball field on its campus.
- 2. Service Areas:** Depending on the configuration, sports fields can either be designed to serve a single portion of a community or an entire region. The current trend is to concentrate sports fields into complexes with many fields sharing support facilities such as concessions and parking.
- 3. Needs Assessment:** In general, Shasta Lake is very close to providing all the fields needed at the current time. Listed below is the current deficit of field space in Shasta Lake.
 - *Baseball:* There is a current shortage of 2 baseball fields.
 - *Softball:* There is a current surplus of 2 softball fields.
 - *Soccer:* There is a current surplus of 1 soccer field.

As the population grows, new fields of all types will be required with the largest need projected for baseball and soccer fields.

Recommendations:

- 1. Sports Field Complexes:** In order to meet future needs, sports fields in Shasta Lake should be developed as sports field complexes, multiple fields that share centralized support facilities. The recommendation for Harold Bizz Johnson Park (SU-2 above) identifies that site for redevelopment into a four-field complex. New community parks should also be developed with sports field complexes, particularly for baseball and soccer.
- 2. Baseball – Softball Facilities:** The current need for additional baseball fields is balanced by the current surplus in softball fields. Additionally, the needs assessment (Appendix C) identified a future need for a small recreational men’s softball program. Rather than building specialized fields for both needs, it is recommended that, in the short-term, available softball fields should be programmed to serve the field needs for youth baseball. In the long term, two of the new fields to be constructed should be designed to be dual purpose. By allowing for a longer outfield and a skinned infield, these two fields could adequately serve both youth baseball and adult softball.

SPECIALIZED FACILITIES

In addition to the standard park and recreation facilities identified above, there are a variety of specialized facilities that may be appropriate in Shasta Lake Parks.

Recommendations:



Group Picnic Areas

Aside from meeting the need for large groups, these types of facilities can generate revenue. A group picnic area usually requires a large site in order for the group area to be separated from the rest of the park. It is recommended that this element be incorporated into Margaret Golf Park (CP-1) and the proposed Pine Grove Community Park (CP-3).

This facility should contain one to two large shelter buildings equipped with BBQs and an outdoor patio area. In order to insure some privacy, this area should be somewhat separated from the other parts of the park by trees and landscaping.



Water Playground

A splash pool or water playground can promote water activities without the need for lifeguards. These facilities are gaining in popularity due to the fact that they are popular with small children, use little water, and are relatively inexpensive to build.

Because of the hot summers, the City should consider developing these facilities as part of new and upgraded parks. They can occupy an area as small as 800 square feet in size. Some of the more elaborate water playgrounds are staffed and charge an entry fee.

It is recommended that a water playground be developed at Akard Park (NP-4) as well as Proposed Neighborhood Parks A and C (NP-1 and NP-3 respectively).

Swimming Pool

The Gateway Unified School District is in the process of expanding recreational facilities in Shasta Lake. This includes a plan to eventually add a swimming pool to the Central Valley High School Campus. This pool should fulfill the demand for the built out population of the City of Shasta Lake. It is recommended that, if the City should decide to build its own pool facility in addition to the

District', a 25 yard, 6 lane lap pool be developed. The facility could also include a water playground element such as a lazy river, waterslide or family water playground.

The cost of such a facility could easily exceed \$4-5million and would operate at a deficit exceeding \$100,000 annually.



Tourist Related Facilities

During the study, interest was shown in facilities that would attract tourists who would support lodging and services in the community. The ideas discussed included:

- A cultural or historical museum
- RV park and/or campground
- Visitor Information Center
- 9-Hole, par 3 golf course

Subsequent discussions determined that these facilities should be developed by other groups with the encouragement of the City.

Restrooms

Restrooms are highly valued facilities by the community. However, the cost of maintaining them is high and they are prone to vandalism if not appropriately cared for.

The recommended policy for restrooms in Shasta Lake Parks is to develop appropriate restroom facilities only in parks where facilities may attract people from outside of the immediate area. This policy means that restrooms should be provided in community parks, but not in neighborhood parks. Restrooms (temporary or permanent) could be considered for those neighborhood parks with special facilities beyond playgrounds and open grass play areas.

MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

Management of Shasta Lake's parks should be a partnership between the citizens, the City, private organizations and other service providers. The first step to establishing this partnership is to build an engaged parks constituency.

Recommendations:

- 1. Hire a recreation coordinator:** The City should hire a 12-18 month position to organize and offer new recreational programs and services. This temporary hire would be mandated to build interest and ownership in the City's parks through programs that increase awareness.
- 2. Create a Parks and Recreation Department:** Based on the success of the recreation coordinator and the enhancement of the park system under this plan, the City should create a new department to address park and recreation issues. This department would assume the maintenance responsibilities for parks and would continue the City's limited recreational programming.
- 3. Evaluate maintenance options:** The City's Parks and Recreation Department should analyze the best practices in park maintenance and determine the preferred method for providing these services. After evaluation, a recommendation should be made whether maintenance services should continue to be contracted out, be brought back in-house, or be provided by some combination of the two.



RECREATION PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

The City of Shasta Lake currently offers only a small youth recreation program, provided under contract by the City of Redding. Instead of offering its own programming, the City provides facilities for supporting organizations. In the course of this study, public input has indicated that the City should stay largely in the supporting role but should also expand into some limited recreational programming. Recreational programs are important to developing a broad base of advocates for the park system because the programming demonstrates in a very direct way the value of a park and recreation system.

Recommendations:

The City of Shasta Lake should task a new Recreation Coordinator with establishing a basic recreation program. This should include some or all of the following:

- 1-2 city-wide community events (in partnership with other organizations)
- Limited adult basketball and volleyball program using school gymnasiums
- Limited adult softball program
- Limited special interest classes
- Youth programs, to be expanded upon the completion of the Teen Center



In order to establish the necessary partnerships, the City should clearly identify the division of roles and responsibilities. The recommended breakdown of these roles is as follows:

City of Shasta Lake

- Provide facilities (along with School District)
- Major maintenance
- Manage limited recreation programs (see above)

Private Groups

- Manage league play for youth programs
- Field preparation

Joint Responsibility

- Facility scheduling

Section VI Implementation

Park System Master Plan



City of Shasta Lake



INTRODUCTION

The preceding recommendations are intended to, over time, create a complete park system that can serve the future population of Shasta Lake. It is important to recognize the current financial limitations of the City in implementing these recommendations. This implementation plan is designed to improve the current park system to serve current residents, and create a financing strategy for funding near-term park and facility improvements.

PROJECT PRIORITIES

With limited funding, it is critical to develop clear priorities for park development. These priorities recognize the City's limited ability to fund new capital projects and maintenance operations. The recommended priorities for improving Shasta Lake's park system are:

- Building public support for an expanded park and recreation program
- Developing a comprehensive trails system that connects neighborhoods with park and open space sites and other community facilities.
- Ensure that all parts of the City have convenient access to neighborhood park facilities
- Developing a park system that the community can financially support

FUNDING SOURCES

There are a variety of financing sources that Shasta Lake should consider for financing park improvements. Significant financing sources are reviewed below.

- 1. General Fund:** This is the City's primary source for operating revenue and comes primarily from taxes. Since park and recreation services must compete with other City operations for these funds, this source can change from year to year.
- 2. Park and Recreation In Lieu Fees:** This is a fee paid by developers for the impact of their residential project on the existing park system. The money received can be used for the acquisition and development of parks, open space, trails and other recreational facilities. The fee (currently \$340 per unit) is considerably lower than most communities in California.



- 3. Landscaping and Lighting Act:** This funding mechanism permits a public agency to assess housing units or land parcels for a variety of city services. The assessment revenues can be used for parkland acquisition, development and/or maintenance. The agency can choose to use the revenue generated on a pay as you go basis or can sell bonds in order to receive a lump sum amount. The bonds are then paid back from the annual revenue generated from the assessment. Establishment of a district or revision to an assessment district requires a simple majority vote of property owners. Because establishing a landscape and lighting district requires only a simple majority vote, it has become more popular than seeking approval of a general obligation bond.
- 4. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Funds:** Grants from the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) are available for a wide variety of projects. These funds are mainly used for projects and programs in the lower income areas of the community. Shasta Lake has successfully applied for CDBG funds for projects in the past, including the Child Development Center. This could offer a source of funds for park projects or recreation programs meeting the program criteria.
- 5. General Obligation Bond:** These are voter-approved bonds with the assessment placed on real property. The money can only be used for capital improvements but not maintenance. This property tax is levied for a specified period of time (usually 15-20 years). Passage requires a two-thirds majority approval by the voters. Major disadvantages of this funding option are the high approval requirement and the high interest costs.
- 6. Revenue Bonds:** These bonds are sold and paid from the revenue produced from the operation of a facility. Shasta Lake does not have any recreational facilities that are funded in this manner.
- 7. Donations:** The donations of labor, land, or cash by service agencies, private groups or individuals are a popular way to raise small amounts of money for specific projects. Such service agencies as Lions and Rotary often fund small projects such as playground improvements. Much of Biz Johnson Park was developed with donations.
- 8. Exchange or Sale of Property:** If the City has an excess piece of property with some development value it could be traded for a private piece of property more suitable for park use. Shasta Lake owns several undeveloped parcels that may be appropriate for an exchange of property.



9. **Joint Public/Private Partnership:** This concept has become increasingly popular for park and recreation agencies. The basic approach is for a public agency to enter into a working agreement with a private corporation to help fund, build, and/or operate a public facility. Generally, the three primary incentives that a public agency can offer is free land to place a facility (usually a park or other piece of public land), certain tax advantages and access to the facility. While the public agency may have to give up certain responsibilities or control, it is one way of obtaining public facilities at a lower cost.
10. **City Redevelopment Funds:** Shasta Lake has a redevelopment agency that could fund some park improvements. The redevelopment area primarily located east of the Union Pacific Railroad.
11. **Exactions:** Costs of necessary public improvements that are passed on to the adjacent landowners.
12. **Public Land Trusts:** Private land trusts such as the Trust for Public Land, Inc. and the Nature Conservancy can acquire and hold land for eventual acquisition by a public agency.
13. **Government Grant Programs:** There are a number of government grant programs for park and recreation projects. Key programs are:
 - a. **Transportation Efficiency Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21):** Originally called The *Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act* (ISTEA), this federal program has funded a wide variety of transportation-related projects. Funding is passed through the states. In 1998 this program was modified somewhat and became known as TEA-21. TEA-21 was extended by Congress in 2003, 2004 and again in 2005 pending another reauthorization of the program. Over the years, California has received considerable revenue for trail-related projects from TEA funds. In terms of recreation, the program primarily funds landscape and amenity improvements related to trail and transportation projects. The money can be used for both maintenance and capital construction, but is primarily focused on regional systems and not local neighborhood trails.
 - b. **Land and Water Conservation Funds:** This grant program is funded by the National Park Service and administered by California State Parks. In the past this was one of the major sources of grant money for local agencies. In the 1990s, funding at the federal level was severely cut, but in recent

times more money has become available. The funds can be used for acquisition and development of outdoor facilities and requires a 50% match.

- c. **Urban Forestry Grants:** There are several grant programs that provide money for urban forestry projects. One is funded by the U.S. Small Business Administration and provides grants to purchase and plant trees. This program sometimes funds urban street tree planting programs.
- d. **US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFW):** USFW may provide technical assistance and administer funding for projects that enhance water quality, including debris removal, flood mitigation, and enhancements to water crossings.
- e. **California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW):** CDFW may provide technical assistance and administer funding for projects that enhance water quality, including debris removal, flood mitigation, and enhancements to water crossings.
- f. **State Bicycle Funds:** This is revenue from state gas taxes that is distributed to California cities for the development of bicycle lanes. This can be a good funding source for developing bicycle lanes and off street bicycle trails.
- g. **Recreation Trails Program:** This is a grant program funded through the California Parks and Recreation Department. Projects eligible under this program include 1) maintenance and restoration of existing trails, 2) development and rehabilitation of trailhead facilities, 3) construction of new recreation trails, and 4) acquisition of easements and fee simple title to property. Grants are distributed on an annual basis and require a 20% match.
- h. **Statewide Park Bond (Proposition 40):** In recent years, California has passed two statewide bond measures for funding parks and open space projects. The funding program has several elements including a grant based on a per capita allocation, a matching grant and several competitive grant programs.



- 14. **Other State Funds:** Other grant sources from the State of California include: Youth Soccer Recreation Program Grant. Project grants range from \$75,000-\$1,000,000.

15. Private Grants and Foundations: Grants and foundations provide money for a wide range of projects. They are sometimes difficult to find and equally difficult to secure because of the open competition. They usually fund unique projects or ones of extreme need. Shasta Lake could be a good candidate for some private grants particularly because of the needs of its youth.

FINANCING STRATEGIES

The recommendations for park and facility improvements in Chapter 5 present a long-range plan for meeting the community's park and recreation needs. To meet the short-term needs of the community, two financing packages are offered. Both are quite conservative in nature.



Option A, combines increased impact fees, an assortment of grants, limited General Fund dollars and some donations from local businesses, interest groups, and individuals. Under this option, park impact fees would be raised from their current level of \$340 per unit to \$2,000. This is an amount that more closely reflects the surrounding jurisdictions. For reference, Redding charges \$2,820 plus an additional \$194 per bedroom.

Some of the funding resources available, such as impact fees and TEA-21 grants have specific purposes and limitations on how they can be used. For example, park impact fees can only be used to develop new capacity in the park system. TEA-21 funds have several uses but in the context of Shasta Lake's needs they are only useful for regional trails such as the Upper Churn Creek Regional Trail.

Option A requires only the support of the City Council and allows Shasta Lake to make significant improvements to the park system over a six-year period without voter approval. Option A is outlined in Table 6.1, on the next page.

Table 6.1
Option A: 6-Year Funding Plan
No Tax Support Necessary



Funding Source	Description	Amount
Park Impact Fees	Assumes 50 homes a year at a rate of \$2,000 per unit	\$600,000
Grants	Mix of Measure 40, TEA-21, others	\$500,000
City General Fund	Assumes \$50,000 per year	\$300,000
Miscellaneous	Donations of equipment, materials etc.	\$25,000
Total		\$1,425,000

The second financing option carries forward the impact fee increase, grant funds, general fund money and the donations and adds a modest assessment for a Landscape and Lighting District. This additional source provides a consistent income stream that would be used for park development and maintenance. . The recommended \$25 per house per year assessment would be roughly split between capital and maintenance. The maintenance portion would generate about \$60,000 per year and is not included in the totals below. The remaining amount will be used to pay debt service on a 20-year bond. This bond will raise nearly \$800,000 in capital for construction. The breakdown of Option B is outlined in Table 6.2 below.

Table 6.2
Option B: 6-Year Funding Plan
Limited Tax Support

Funding Source	Description	Amount
Impact Fees	Assumes 50 homes a year at a rate of \$2,000 per unit	\$600,000
Grants	Mix of Measure 40, TEA-21	\$500,000
City General Fund	Assumes \$50,000 per year	\$300,000
Miscellaneous	Mostly Donations	\$25,000
Landscape and Lighting District	\$25 per household split between Maintenance and capital	\$793,000
Total		\$2,218,000



CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The Capital Improvement Plan applies the project priorities, identified in the beginning of this section, to the available funding creating a work plan for the 6-year implementation period of this plan.

This Capital Improvement Plan is arranged in two phases, with the second phase dependant on voter approval of additional resources. The first phase includes four projects; a major upgrade to Clair Engle Park, the construction of a segment of the Churn Creek Trail that connects to Redding through the southern part of Shasta Lake, the addition of a neighborhood park element to Margaret Polf Park, and improvements to Wynne Price Field.

At Wynne Price Field a variety of improvements are needed to bring the facility up to the standard required by the primary user, Gateway Unified School District. The school district has offered to take over the maintenance and operations costs for this field and provide a number of improvements to the facility. These improvements would include new foul poles, outfield fencing and a new backstop.

These preliminary projects will provide the community with several showpiece facilities as well as time to gather support for the creation of a landscape and lighting district. The Phase I projects and their associated costs are listed in Table 6.3 on the next page.

Table 6.3
Capital Improvement Plan
Phase I

Park Site	Park Name	Project	Cost
SU-3	Clair Engle Park	New restroom	93,750
		Teen center	109,375
		Playground equipment	125,000
		Group picnic shelter	93,750
		Site improvements	44,000
		Flat work	109,375
		Pathways	15,000
		Water feature and improvements	37,500
			Park Total
OS-2	Churn Creek Natural Area	Trail head	\$25,000
T-5	Upper Churn Creek Regional Trail (Phase I)	Trail Development	\$231,875
SU-4	Wynne Price Field	Misc improvements	NIC
CP-1	Margaret Polf Park	Group Picnic Shelter	125,000
		Barbeque	6,250
		Misc Paving	2,500
		Parking and Paving	15,000
		Site improvements	75,000
		Clearing site & grading	18,750
		Park Total	\$242,500
		Phase I Total	\$1,127,125

NIC= Not included in cost, Gateway Unified School District has offered to improve Wynne Price Field

The second phase of the Capital Improvement Plan will begin following the creation of a Landscape and Lighting District. The additional funds created from this assessment will be used to leverage major improvements to Harold Bizz Johnson Park, develop a neighborhood park in Windsor Estates and purchase a portion of the property needed for an additional community park in the southern portion of the city.

The improvements to be financed at Harold Bizz Johnson Park are designed to provide the basic infrastructure for the redevelopment of the park. The balance of the improvements should be the

responsibility of the Shasta Dam Area Little League, the primary user of these fields. Additional grants and donations are likely to be available to that group for completing the construction of the sports field complex. The Shasta Dam Area Little League is a major user of park facilities but represents a relatively small portion of the population of Shasta Lake.

The Windsor Neighborhood Park project will complete the park as planned. This park will serve a substantial residential development that currently has no convenient park facilities.

The third project in this phase of the Capital Improvement Plan is the purchase of a portion of the land necessary for the new community park to be located at CP-3. The funds raised in this period are not sufficient to secure the entire property but could leverage additional money from future grants and donations. The City could also consider purchasing the property on a contract using the funds available as a down payment on the estimated \$1.6 million total purchase price.

Table 6.4
Capital Improvement Plan
Phase II

Park Site	Park Name	Project	Cost
SU-2	Harold Bizz Johnson Park	Site Prep for Ball Fields	160,000
		Parking	99,750
		Grading and site preparation	50,000
		Exterior irrigation	75,000
		Road improvements	15,625
		Park Total	\$400,375
NP-6	Windsor Neighborhood Park	Playground	93,750
		Site improvements	17,500
		Basic Site improvements	6,000
		Internal Trail	15,375
		Viewpoint amenities	37,500
		Park Total	\$170,125
CP-3	Proposed Community Park	Acquire Land (Partial)	\$520,375
		Phase II Total	\$1,090,875

COMPLETE PROJECT LIST

Starting below is a list of all projects recommended in the long-range plan. The cost information presented is reflective of the current costs of improvements, however it is important to note that the final actual cost may vary considerably from these preliminary numbers due to factors such as changing labor costs and variability in product quality. Costs are based on a slightly higher quality standard than is currently in place in Shasta Lake parks.

Table 6.5
Complete Project List
Shasta Lake Park System Master Plan

Park Site	Park Name	Project	Cost
Mini Parks			
MP-2	Blue Canyon Park	Playground Equipment	93,750
		Turf and Irrigation upgrade	43,750
			137,500
MP-1	Shasta Park	Playground Equipment	93,750
		Turf and Irrigation upgrade	9,375
			103,125
Neighborhood Parks			
NP-4	Akard Park	Demolition and leveling	37,500
		Street Improvements	55,000
		Water playground	187,500
		Playground Equipment	93,750
		Basketball court	20,000
		Picnic Shelter	50,000
		Site Improvements	146,000
		Parking	6,650
		Hard Court Surfacing	18,750
		4' Retaining Walls	42,500
			657,650
NP-6	Windsor Neighborhood Park	Playground	93,750
		Site improvements	17,500
		Basic Site improvements (acres)	6,000
		Internal Trail	15,375
		Viewpoint amenities	37,500
	170,125		

Table 6.5 cont'd

Park Site	Park Name	Project	Cost
NP-1	Proposed Neighborhood Park	Acquire Land	312,500
		Develop Neighborhood Park	1,406,250
			1,718,750
NP-2	Proposed Neighborhood Park	Acquire Land	312,500
		Develop Neighborhood Park	1,406,250
			3,437,500
NP-3	Proposed Neighborhood Park	Acquire Land	312,500
		Develop Neighborhood Park	1,406,250
			1,718,750
NP-5	Proposed Shasta Lake Middle School Park	Acquire Land	125,000
		Develop Neighborhood Park	562,500
			687,500
NP-7	Proposed Neighborhood Park	Acquire Land	312,500
		Develop Neighborhood Park	1,406,250
			1,718,750
Community Parks			
CP-1	Margaret Polf Park	Group Picnic Shelter	125,000
		Barbeque	6,250
		Misc Paving	2,500
		Parking and Paving	15,000
		Site improvements	75,000
		Clearing site & grading	18,750
		BMX track expansion	NIC
		Concession building	25,000
		East side seating area	18,750
		Drainage Enhancements	25,000
		68,750	
CP-2	Proposed Community Park	Acquire Land	1,562,500
		Develop Community Park	6,250,000
			7,812,500

Table 6.5 cont'd

Park Site	Park Name	Project	Cost
CP-3	Proposed Community Park	Acquire Land	1,562,500
		Develop Community Park	6,250,000
			7,812,500
Special Use Areas			
SU-1	Dam Builders Memorial Park	No Action	
SU-2	Harold Bizz Johnson Park	New Baseball fields (2)	625,000
		New Multi-use field (T-Ball)	62,500
		Parking	99,750
		Misc improvements allowance	62,500
		Dam Monument improvement	NIC
		Lighting	250,000
		Flatwork	16,250
		Trees	37,500
		Picnic Tables	10,000
		Grading and site preparation	50,000
		Exterior irrigation	75,000
		Road improvements	15,625
			454,375
SU-3	Clair Engle Park	New Restroom	93,750
		Teen Center	109,375
		Playground Equipment	125,000
		Group picnic shelter	93,750
		Site improvements	44,000
		Flat work	109,375
		Pathways	15,000
		Fountain and misc improvements	37,500
			627,750
SU-4	Wynne Price Field	Demolition (Tennis courts, small playground)	10,000
		Parking	49,875
		Covered Patio	2,500
		Site Improvements	15,000
		Trees	22,500
		Parking lot irrigation	43,750

Table 6.5 cont'd

Park Site	Park Name	Project	Cost
		Flat work	15,625
		Stairs	1,875
		Ramp	1,125
		Path	5,000
		Misc Improvements	1,250
		New Restroom	250,000
Natural Open Space			
OS-2	Churn Creek Natural Area	Internal trail system	NIC
		Trail head	25,000
		Misc. Site cleanup	12,500
OS-1	Windsor Open Space	No action	
Pathways/Trails			
T-1	Shasta Dam Boulevard	Connect Bike Way Segments	NIC
T-2	Upper Churn Creek Regional Trail (Phase II)	Trail Development	540,313
		Rail Crossing	NIC
T-3	Northeast Trail	Trail Development	NIC
T-4	Pine Grove Avenue	Bike way Improvement	NIC
T-5	Upper Churn Creek Regional Trail (Phase I)	Trail Development	231,875
T-6	Ashby Road	No action	
T-7	Lake Boulevard	No action	
T-8	Beltline Road	Trailhead	12,500
		Site Improvements	25,000
			37,500
Total (All Projects)			27,764,713

NIC= Not included in costs

Several items are excluded from this cost analysis. The BMX track expansion should be accommodated but the construction and maintenance should be the responsibility of the private group. The Dam Monument and the proposed railroad crossing have no comparable costs and will be determined by the design of those parks. Much of the trails proposed are on existing roadways and should be improved as part of regular maintenance. Other connecting trails should be included in subdivision plans. Minor trails in the Churn Creek Natural Area should be constructed using volunteer labor.

MAINTENANCE IMPACT

Each of the projects (and particularly the development of new parks) will add to the annual cost of maintenance for the park system. The current cost of maintaining developed park land in Shasta Lake is approximately \$4,500 per acre. With added improvements to the existing parks, the City should assume a minimum of \$5,000 per acre for maintenance. This number reflects the current quality of maintenance. However, it is recommended that the City increase its quality of maintenance to about \$7,000 per acre to reflect the quality of new park development. The cost to maintain new off-street trails such as the Upper Churn Creek Regional Trail should be budgeted at \$2,000 per mile. The City should pursue opportunities for assistance with the maintenance of facilities that are used primarily by organized groups, such as the little league and the school district. The offer by the Gateway Unified School District to take over the maintenance of Wynne Price Field is a good example of a partnership between the City and another agency. This could potentially free up as much as \$15,000 per year from the City parks budget. Table 6.6 outlines the impacts of higher maintenance standards of maintenance for each phase of capital improvements and for the remainder of the park system.

Table 6.6
Impacts of Elevated Maintenance Standard
Phase I and Phase II

Improvements	Increase in Maintenance Cost	
CIP Phase I	Park Land	10,750
	Trails	2,000
	Wynne Price Field	(15,000)
	Phase I Total	(2,250)
CIP Phase II	Park Land	19,250
Remaining Developed Park Land		71,600
	Total Impact	88,600

As seen in the table above, the increases in maintenance costs can be offset by the savings of turning over Wynne Price Field operations to the School District. By the second phase of the Capital Improvement Plan a portion of the Landscape and Lighting District funds will be available to pay for a higher standard at most parks in the system.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS PLAN

In Chapter 5, the Plan recommends that the City initiate a limited recreation program by hiring an entry level recreation coordinator. This person would be given an 18 month period to develop a program and build community support. Following this time period, the City would then make a decision on whether to make it a permanent position. As presented in the previous chapter, this involves hiring a limited term employee and providing a small amount of funding and assistance. The cost of hiring and supporting a recreational programmer for 12-18 months should be approximately \$50,000. The City will have to determine if their recreation coordinator will replace or supplement the summer program contracted for with the City of Redding.

Implementing this part of the plan immediately supports the efforts to raise community awareness and ownership in the park system. As more people use and see the usefulness of the City's parks through the recreational programs, public support for passing the Landscape and Lighting District should grow.