Parks, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan Document Structure

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Parks, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan
Summary Fact Sheet

Key Recommendations

- Strive to locate a developed park within walking distance of most residential areas.
- Promote and facilitate the development of a Regional trail and bikeway system.
- Obtain land and develop parks at a ratio of 10 acres of improved parkland per one thousand residents.
- Wherever possible, new neighborhood parks should have a useable size of not less than 5 acres.
- Seek opportunities to partner with schools, developers, and other organizations.
- Accept only parkland dedications that are consistent with the updated park development standards.
- Design and construct park sites that will provide quality recreation facilities for all segments of the population.
- Preserve and protect significant habitats, plants, and wildlife in the planning area.
- Adopt an open, consistent, and objective decision-making process for acquisition of open spaces.
- Increase park development funding.

Park, Recreation Facility, and Trail Inventory

	EXISTING 2003		PROJECTED 2010		PROPOSED 2020	
City Population	**85,601**		**96,769**		**113,319**	
Park Sites	Developed Sites	64	Developed Sites	75	Developed Sites	106
Park Acres	Developed Acres	580	Developed Acres	967	Developed Acres	1,133
Level of Service	Acres / 1,000 pop.	6.78	Acres / 1,000 pop.	10	Acres / 1,000 pop.	10
Inventoried Recreation Facilities	Ballfields	23	Ballfields	44	Ballfields	52
	Soccer Fields	10	Soccer Fields	19	Soccer Fields	23
	Football Fields	1	Football Fields	3	Football Fields	4
	Tennis Courts	19	Tennis Courts	25	Tennis Courts	30
	Swimming Pools	6	Swimming Pools	7	Swimming Pools	8
	Gymnasiums	7	Gymnasiums	10	Gymnasiums	11
Trails and Bikeways	Trail Miles	31.57	Trail Miles	42.68	Trail Miles	101.86
	Bikeway Miles	73.12	Bikeway Miles	101.12	Bikeway Miles	126.06

Parks, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan
Guiding Principles

The following principles, derived from elements in the City's General Plan, guided the development of the goals, standards, and recommendations found in the *Parks, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan*.

Essential Service

Redding's parks, trails, open space areas, recreation facilities, and programs are essential public services that help create a livable, dynamic, and economically strong city.

Connected System

Trails will connect residents to parks, schools, major destination points, and natural open spaces.

Neighborhood Focus

The public landscape is enhanced and neighborhood identities are strengthened through conveniently located and well-maintained parks.

Partnerships

The City values partnerships and cooperative opportunities with school districts, governmental agencies, the business and development community, local service clubs, nonprofit groups, and private citizens.

Unique Setting

The Sacramento River provides a unique setting not found in other urban areas, and is central to future park development.

Accessible and Safe

Recreation areas must be safe and accessible to everyone, regardless of physical limitations or economic status.

Economic Development

High level recreational amenities positively influence economic development.

Recreational Experiences

Beautiful public spaces and creative park designs provide a full spectrum of recreational experiences, ranging from quiet relaxation to active recreation.

Future Needs

The park system will meet the recreational needs of Redding residents.

Document Summary

Introduction

Redding's park and recreation system is one with great potential. More so than many places of comparable size, the City and its partners have preserved and developed a variety of unique settings for public benefit. Caldwell Park and Enterprise Park are two notable sites that demonstrate the foresight community leaders and civic-minded organizations have shown over the years in providing parkland for sports and leisure activities.

We are also fortunate in having many trails that encourage walkers and bicyclists to enjoy Redding's distinctive geography. The on-going investment in our trail system has earned us national recognition. In 2002, the Sacramento River Trail and the River Rail Trail were both designated as "National Recreation Trails" by the United States Department of the Interior.

The Sacramento River and the corridors along our creeks endow this area with a natural, open quality not always found in urban settings. Access to these open spaces is still possible in many parts of the community where wooded slopes and streams have been protected.

The existence of these special areas — parks, trails, and open spaces — set aside and maintained for recreation and natural resource preservation, demonstrate that our City has the capacity to think big and to attract broad support from citizens, state legislators, philanthropic foundations, and from national organizations. We have much to be proud of.

However, as our population grows and as we build more houses, offices, and stores, a clear and coordinated park and open space plan must accompany development if we are to enjoy a high quality of life and preserve areas for recreation.

Purpose and Scope

The *Parks, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan* is the result of a two-year effort by the City and its citizens to create such a long-range plan for recreational sites and community open spaces. It looks at every aspect of the current system and offers strategies to continue the successes, remedy our mistakes, and anticipate future needs.

In scope, the Plan examines a planning area of 83-square miles, equal to one and a half times the size of the City of San Francisco. This encompasses Redding's city limits and the secondary planning boundary where urbanization may occur over the next twenty years. It seeks to address the needs of all ages and abilities, and to also accommodate the many ways people spend their leisure time, whether in recreational pursuits or in athletic competition.

Document Structure

The Master Plan document contains three chapters, or Strategies, that examine individually the parks, the trails and bikeways, and the natural open space areas in Redding. Each Strategy inventories existing conditions and goes on to recommend city-wide goals and policies, revised standards, and new service levels. A fourth section, the Implementation Strategy, discusses current funding mechanisms, proposes additional funding methods, and outlines a master park project list.

The broad recommendations found in the strategies are then pulled together and applied to smaller geographic areas with the Quadrant Plans. These four sections examine site-by-site park acquisition and development needs, specific recreation facility developments, proposed trails, and also potential open space interest areas for each quadrant of the city.

Three terms are used throughout the Master Plan that deserve clear definitions. "Specification" is used to describe a specific requirement. For example, bikeways and trails are classified by their construction materials, width and/or signage. The term "standard" is used in several sections, e.g. Park Development and Design Standards, Service Area Standards, and Facility Standards. "Standard" is intended to be synonymous with guideline. The Plan sets a strong preference for the amenities and/or level of service described, but it should not be construed as the establishment of an inalterable requirement. Finally, a "goal" is a broad objective that is supported by the Plan's policies.

Implementing the General Plan

First and foremost, the Master Plan is an implementation tool of Redding's *2000-2020 General Plan.* Four policies from that document create the springboard for the Plan's major components:

1. Recreation Policy R4A directs the City to develop and implement a *Citywide Parks and Recreation Master Plan* so that suitable sites for public parks and other recreational features can be identified and acquired well in advance of their actual need.
2. Recreation Policy R11A calls for a *Citywide Trails Master Plan* that links neighborhoods to other land uses and significant destination points, separates bicyclists and pedestrians from vehicular traffic, and provides continuous trail connections and a looped system around the City.
3. Policy T8A in the Transportation Element provides for the development and maintenance of a *Comprehensive Bikeway Plan* geared to establishing an integrated bicycle transportation system.
4. Finally, a *Comprehensive Open Space Plan* is required in Natural Resources Policy NR11A, which must develop a framework for open space lands, define the role of public and private open spaces, address agricultural land preservation, identify important ecological areas, and address the acquisition and management of public open space opportunities.

By combining these related subjects into one integrated planning effort, the Master Plan creates a comprehensive vision and action plan for those areas held in common by the City for public recreation and preservation.

Parks — Recognizing Our Achievements

The first section of the Master Plan is the Park Strategy. Here we recognize that there have been many achievements over the years. The recently updated inventory shows an impressive number of sites where Redding residents can recreate, compete, and celebrate.

We have over 20 playgrounds, many ballfields, a skate park, horseshoe pits, a roller hockey rink, a riverfront fish viewing area, natural area parks, 3 boat ramps, 2 water playgrounds, a state-of-the-art swimming pool, and a new sport park under construction.

Major Park and Recreation Issues

With these accomplishments, however, several significant issues also challenge us:

- *Recreation Facilities.* At the top of the list is the need for sufficient recreation facilities. Public and community-based sports providers indicate that there is an unmet demand for more athletic and sports fields. Space to carry out many types of recreation programs is inadequate. Special game areas are also needed for bocce ball, BMX, disc golf, and other sports.
- *Land Availability.* Increased development activity throughout the planning area is impacting the availability of future park sites. If we are to provide parks where they are needed, we should obtain park sites ahead of their need.

- *Existing Parkland.* Over the years, the City has secured park sites, but not always in the location or size needed.
- *Parkland Service Levels.* At present, the City does not meet the level-of-service goal adopted with the General Plan, which is 10 acres of improved parkland per 1,000 people. Our current service level is 6.78 acres per 1,000 people, with significant areas of the city experiencing lower levels.
- *Lack of Neighborhood Parks.* While the current park system has an enviable variety of special purpose sites and two large regional parks with unique attractions, notably lacking are sufficient parks that serve the everyday needs of our residential neighborhoods.
- *Park Size.* Too many parks are less than one acre in size, and therefore lack the space to include the typical range of park amenities necessary to serve residents of different ages and interests.
- *Park Proximity.* The current park system has an uneven distribution of park sites, with some areas abundantly supplied with playgrounds, ball fields, and pools, and other places lacking even a tot lot.
- *Maintenance.* There is a substantial amount of needed improvements at our sites and facilities, amounting to approximately $1.8 million. This includes playground and restroom replacements to meet access and disability requirements, and improvements to recreation buildings, park landscapes, and parking lots.

Key Park and Recreation Goals and Policies

Redding residents will need additional parks in many areas of the City if we are to provide a balance of park types, extend services to park-deficient areas, and provide space for needed recreation facilities. Of the many recommendations contained in the Park Strategy, the following summarizes the key goals and policies:

- *Park Locations.* Over the next eighteen years, 29 more parks are proposed for acquisition. These include 22 new city parks and 7 school-park sites. With these additional parks and the build-out of our existing inventory, we can achieve by 2020 the goal of 10 acres of developed parkland per 1,000 people that was set out in the General Plan.
- *Neighborhood Parks.* Large neighborhood parks (minimum size: 5 acres) are recognized as the standard unit of the park system. Distributed equitably throughout the city, they will allow most Redding residents, especially children, to be within a reasonable walking distance of a park.
- *Project Prioritization.* To achieve a geographically balanced park system, priority for park acquisition and development will be directed to:
  - areas lacking major recreation facilities
  - existing undeveloped park sites
  - areas with the lowest level-of-service (park acres per 1,000 people)
  - park-deficient areas where there are no parks available within ½ mile of existing residential neighborhoods
  - high density residential areas, which typically have fewer private outdoor play areas
- *Recreation Facilities.* New service level goals for seven major recreation facilities are proposed, based upon an extensive review of our inventory and through user surveys. Area-specific studies have delineated where we need to build more athletic sports fields, tennis courts, swimming pools, and gyms so that we may meet these new goals.
- *The Sacramento River.* The Sacramento River and its major tributary streams will continue to be the focus and the organizing principal of the park, trail, and open space system.

- *Special Purpose Facilities.* Additional facilities for senior activities, special games such as bocce ball, disc golf, dog parks, and skating and bicycle activities will also be considered with assistance from interested citizen groups and organizations regarding site location and maintenance.
- *Cooperative Efforts.* Partnerships are a cost-effective way to use public resources, and help make our park system unique. The City will continue to seek opportunities with educational entities, developers, public utilities, other agencies, the Redding Redevelopment Agency, and private or nonprofit organizations.
- *Park Friends.* The participation of the public in the development and maintenance of our parks is strongly encouraged if we are to meet the expectations of residents within the limitations of city resources. "Adopt-a-Park" efforts have a long and successful history in many cities, and should be considered in Redding, too. In addition, a citizen-initiated, long-range park advocacy group, such as a "Friends of the Parks" organization, would be a welcome and easily identified avenue for citizens to make a sustained contribution to their city's parks.
- *Undeveloped Park Sites.* Our inventory of undeveloped parkland should be decreased by placing a priority on the development of existing sites, through the disposition of unessential sites, and by tightening acquisition standards so that only high quality parcels are acquired in the future.
- *Park Design Standards.* The updated design standards will ensure that parks can be the setting for activities or recreational experiences that will be of interest to the widest range of ages and physical abilities, including families, seniors, teens, and youngsters. Our parks and public spaces should include adventurous playgrounds, shaded picnic areas, art, and water features.

Celebrating Our Trails

The national reputation of our trail system gives us cause to celebrate the hard work and partnerships forged during its making. As a result of efforts over the last twelve years, the trail inventory now includes more than 30 miles of publicly accessible trails. These include paved paths, walking loops within existing parks, and challenging dirt trails for mountain bike enthusiasts and equestrians.

At the center of this network is the Sacramento River Trail, accessed by residents and visitors from a growing number of connector trails and entry points found in residential areas, parks, and open space areas.

In coming years, over 100 miles of additional trails are planned that will continue to allow residents and visitors to enjoy the obvious recreational aspects of the trail network. At the same time, they can take the opportunity to get out of their cars and use non-motorized methods to commute to school or work, reach major retail and recreation destinations like Mount Shasta Mall and downtown, or ride to the nearby Whiskeytown or Shasta Lake Recreation Areas.

Bikeways

Bike travel is also included in this Plan. The proposed bikeway system has been coordinated with the off-road trails, and with the bikeway plans of adjacent jurisdictions, which in turn connect to larger statewide and national bike and trail systems.

Over the next eighteen years, 154 miles of trails and bikeways are proposed within the park planning area, including off-road trails, on-street bike lanes, and posted bike routes.

Key Trail & Bikeway Goals and Policies

- *Trail Design and Improvements.* Develop a looped system of trails and bikeways with continuous connections that will provide maximum recreational opportunities for all segments of Redding's population.

- *Trail Corridors.* Locate trails in open space areas whenever public access is compatible with natural resource management goals, and integrate trail corridors into development proposals to link neighborhoods with schools, parks, and other major destinations.
- *Partnerships.* Continue partnerships with other interest groups, governmental agencies, and landowners to acquire and develop the proposed trail and bikeway improvements.
- *Close-By Biking and Walking Opportunities.* With the help of interested citizens, designate family "bike and hike" loops where residents can safely exercise close to their own neighborhoods.
- *Bike Facilities.* Investigate the possibility of creating a Bicycle Motocross (BMX) - Mountain Bike Circuit within a regional park or special purpose area.
- *Citizen Action.* Create an Adopt-A-Trail Program to organize volunteer efforts that benefit trails.
- *Connectivity.* Further encourage pedestrian travel by improving sidewalk continuity, especially in school walk zones where children who live close to school sites are not bussed.
- *Bikeway Coordinator.* Designate a bikeway planner/coordinator to work with bike advocacy groups, race organizations, and other agencies to plan for bikeway system improvements.

Embracing Our Open Space

Redding's location at the north end of California's central valley gives our city a natural quality that sets it apart from many others. Snow-capped mountains and volcanic peaks, blue lakes and rushing water—this is the backdrop we experience every time we venture out of our homes. It is there as we ride to work, or play ball, or take the dog for a walk.

This regional setting extends down into Redding's urban landscape via the open space areas along the Sacramento River and its streams, and along the trails into our parks. These natural components of the park system create unique opportunities for hiking scenic paths, fishing in clear running water, and observing wildlife like otters and eagles.

Since the Sacramento River is the focal point of our recreation and park system, open spaces, parks, and trails are all planned to relate to this significant natural feature. Our park environments celebrate its beauty, the trail system links it to residential areas, and our open space efforts help protect habitats for the fish and other creatures that live along its banks. The preservation of lands along the Sacramento River and its major tributary streams means that we and our children can experience the beauty of nature right here in our neighborhoods.

Starting a community open space program for Redding will undoubtedly be an exciting and a challenging undertaking. With City leadership and public support, we can ensure that the coming years of population expansion and increased development in our region will not cause further environmental degradation, but will instead restore and maintain those qualities of our natural environment that the community now cherishes.

Key Open Space Goals and Policies

- *Land Types.* The open space program will focus on six types of land consistent with General Plan goals and policies. These lands include steep slopes, floodplains, natural resource areas that support sensitive species habitat, agricultural grazing lands, urban buffers, and sites next to existing parks or which contain scenic, historical, cultural, or archaeological value.
- *Land Selection.* Open space activities will be primarily concentrated in eleven "open space interest areas." Identified through a geographic suitability analysis, these interest areas delineate lands with high open space

values based on a set of criteria developed by the City and its advisory group. Further research will be directed in these areas to identify specific opportunities for preservation.

- *Open Space Acquisition.* The intent of the open space program is to work with cooperative owners and willing sellers. The City will use a variety of methods to build a community open space network, including:
  - the acceptance of land donations
  - partnerships in acquisition and restoration
  - conservation and trail easements
  - leases
  - land trades and transfers
  - land acquisition

- *Management.* Open spaces will be planned and managed in a comprehensive manner. Open space lands are meant to be an asset to the community. Therefore, all parcels and easements for which the City has or will expend public resources will have management plans to direct activities and improvements on them.

- *Citizen Participation.* The formation of a technical advisory group to assist the existing Community Services Advisory Commission is deemed necessary for the successful implementation of an open space program.

  The expertise and perspective offered by local citizens and volunteer-professionals will help the City to accurately evaluate the complex issues associated with open space activities, and also help set realistic goals for the program. The relationships fostered through such a group will contribute to building the strong network of partners needed to successfully seek grant funds.

Implementing the Vision

The challenges to funding this vision are significant. While resources have been scarce in years past, more recently the people of Redding and their City Council have come to understand the substantial benefits to communities that invest in the "green infrastructure" of their park system.

The City, through its own investment and supported by substantial grant funds, has embarked upon a capital improvement program to build a handful of important and long-needed recreation and trail projects:

- The renovation of the municipal pool from a leaking 50-year-old liability into a first-class Olympic-sized competitive and recreation Aquatic Center has many positive community impacts.

- The Redding Sports Park with its athletic fields and indoor sports amenities will significantly increase recreation opportunities.

- Our trail system is also benefitting from a five-year grant-funded capital improvement plan that will add to an already impressive inventory of trails.

However, as with any viable business strategy, inputs and resources must come from a variety of places. While the grants, special legislative actions, and state bonds that have played such a significant role in recent years will continue to be sought for future capital improvement projects, we cannot depend upon them for the full development of our park system.

In addition, funds will be necessary for ongoing operating and maintenance costs, which will require a different funding approach since they are not eligible under most grant programs.

Funding Recommendations

The General Plan called out for new approaches to fund our park system. In response to that directive, the Implementation Strategy of the Master Plan sets out for consideration several funding options, some of which, while new to Redding, are successfully employed in other jurisdictions. These proposals can help us address the large funding gap that now exists between our goals and the City's current funding mechanisms.

- *Partnerships.* Continue to seek partnerships with national, regional, and local organizations, as well as educational entities, the development community, and individuals, to create unique projects within the park, trail, and open space system.
- *Grants.* Continue to pursue grant opportunities from federal, state, and local sources to plan and develop the proposed improvements.
- *Park Impact Fee.* Increase park development impact fee so that it may reach the maximum amount provided for by state law.
- *Improvement Fee.* Add an "off-site improvement fee," equal to 20 percent of the in-lieu park fee, to cover the cost of utility line extensions, curb, gutter, pavement, street lights, and other necessary public improvements already required from subdividers who dedicate parkland.
- *Park and Open Space Tax.* Consider an increase to the local sales tax to fund acquisition, development, and maintenance of parks, trails, and open spaces.

  OR

  Consider utilization of a benefit assessment district to acquire, develop, and maintain parks, trails, and open space areas through the levying of a city-wide parcel tax.
- *Maintenance Districts.* Consider maintenance districts for new residential developments to fund park development and/or maintenance costs.

Relation to Other Plans

The Master Plan has taken into consideration various plans already completed so that redundancy is reduced and coordination with potential partners is maximized.

Staff reviewed several plans generated by the City, including the 1998 Redding Bikeways Plan and the Downtown Specific Plan. The bicycle plans of Shasta County, Anderson, Shasta Lake, and CalTrans were considered. Discussions were held with several school districts regarding their capital improvement plans.

Finally, we consulted various governmental agencies and nonprofit groups with activities relevant to parks, trails, and open space regarding their own strategies and management plans.

Because a small portion of the planning area is presently within Shasta County's jurisdiction, continued coordination is also desirable with that entity. Should the County choose through its development review process to reserve or otherwise set aside land for park, trails, and/or open space purposes, the City would consider cooperating in acquisition or otherwise obtaining rights for public use. (Development and maintenance costs of such lands by the County would be at the County's sole discretion.)

Master Plan Advisory Committee

As with other significant City planning efforts, public participation and involvement has been sought from the outset.

Early in 2001, the City Council appointed a special nine-member citizen's advisory group whose members possessed diverse interests and expertise, including education, transportation, recreation, real estate, development, urban design, and law. Three members of this Master Plan Advisory Committee were drawn from the Community Services Advisory Commission, a standing citizens group that advises the Council on issues related to parks, recreation, open space, and tourism issues. The others were selected specifically for this task from the public at large.

In 26 public meetings over almost 2 years, the committee members reviewed inventories of sites and facilities, scrutinized analyses, assisted in survey questionnaire development, advised staff on updated service standards, and helped with the geographic distribution of proposed facilities. The City is indebted to their perseverance and vision in helping to create this document.

Public Outreach Activities

- **Cable Access Call-in Show** to inform the public of the master planning effort (June 2001).
- **Local Sports Organizations** were given questionnaires and interviewed to gather information on their recreation facility needs.
- **High School Recreation Survey** given to 400 students to better understand the points of view of Redding teens.
- **Comprehensive Household Survey** completed by 1,352 Redding residents to solicit information on participation levels, spending priorities, and ideas for improving services. The survey was made possible through a LEGACI grant from the Great Valley Center, which the City applied for in partnership with Shasta Land Trust.
- **Open Space "Summit"** attended by forty representatives from natural resource agencies, adjacent governmental jurisdictions, nonprofit organizations, and interested citizens who discussed the direction for a Redding open space program.
- **Public Information Meetings** to present the public with the completed draft Plan and to solicit feedback and opinions.
- **Community Services Advisory Commission** held 5 public meetings and took testimony on the draft Plan. On September 10, 2003, the Commission unanimously recommended approval of the Plan to the City Council.
- **Redding Planning Commission Workshop** with the Community Services Advisory Commission to discuss the draft Plan.
- **Redding Planning Commission** held two public hearings to discuss and take testimony on the draft Plan, resulting in their recommendation to Council for approval on October 28, 2003.
- **Special Group Meetings** were conducted with service clubs, sports organizations and local business organizations to solicit input and explain the draft Plan's major points.
- **Media Coverage** in the form of seven articles and editorials in 2003 have informed a broad, local audience.
- **Master Plan Web Site** launched June 2003 to keep the public up-to-date on scheduled public meetings and hearings, and to allow access online of the entire document for review or download.

  Go To:

  http://ci.redding.ca.us/comsrv/pmp/index.htm

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Park Strategy

Park Strategy
Contents

Summary

Park sites and recreation facilities are the setting for a wide variety of leisure activities enjoyed by Redding residents. The Park Strategy provides updated inventories, a detailed needs assessment, and policy recommendations to address current and future community concerns.

Parkland

The recently revised parkland inventory reveals that there are 83 park sites. These sites encompass both developed and undeveloped land and total 985.72 acres, including 83.07 acres of trail corridors located outside of parks. Of this total, the developed sites equal 580.07 acres, representing 1.5 percent of the total land area in the city limits.

Despite, this number of sites, parks aren't evenly distributed throughout the planning area, with many residents without convenient access to a park.

At present, the city-wide ratio of improved parkland (the level-of-service) is 6.78 acres per thousand people. This is below the 10-acre goal adopted in 2000 with the General Plan. The City's most populous quadrant, the Southwest, has the lowest service level, with only 5.20 acres of developed parkland per thousand people.

To provide recreation opportunities throughout the planning area in an equitable manner, it is recommended that the City place a priority on park acquisition and/or development:

- at sites where recreation facilities will add capacity to the park system;
- at existing, but undeveloped park sites;
- in areas where no parks are located within convenient walking distance;
- in areas with low service levels; and
- in areas with high population densities.

Twenty-nine additional park sites are proposed by 2020 to raise the level of service to that envisioned by the community in the General Plan. One quarter involve proposed partnerships with schools.

Park Types and Standards

Our park system contains many special purpose sites and two large regional parks with unique attractions. However, it does not have a balance of different park types and sizes. Notably lacking are sufficient sites that adequately serve the everyday needs of residential neighborhoods.

Recommended park policies address the need to provide a variety of parks that will serve all segments of Redding's population:

- Greater emphasis on providing neighborhood-serving parks, especially Large Neighborhood Parks (5 to 15 acres in size).
- Continued emphasis on partnerships with schools.
- More clearly defined park development standards for all park types.

Major Recreational Facilities

Redding recreation providers indicate that more sports facilities are needed to meet demand, and that there is as a lack of space for programs. As population growth continues, deficiencies will become acute.

To address this situation, a major recreation facility needs assessment was made to determine how many and where recreation sites are needed. This analysis resulted in revised service levels and goals for seven kinds of recreation facilities.

These facility goals have been applied to population projections to determine how many will be needed for the next twenty years. The Plan proposes locations that are coordinated with each quadrant's proportionate population to ensure that all members of the public have convenient access to pools, gyms, tennis courts, and athletic fields throughout the city.

Introduction

The Role of Parks in the Community

What makes a place a "park"?

Most people in considering this question will think that parks are the green areas between buildings, or the landscaped play area beyond the hard asphalt streets. While parks are man-made places, they are different from other components in the urban landscape. Buildings provide enclosure and confinement, but parks, in one form or another, embrace the open airy qualities of the natural world.

A visit to a park engages us in activities that are different than those found elsewhere. In parks, we can enjoy fun and freedom, in contrast to the regimen and deadlines often found at school and the workplace. By their very existence, parks can provide a vital balance to city life.

Parks distinguish themselves as places that can accommodate seemingly opposite human needs. On the one hand, they can provide a haven for the solitary walker, but they can also encourage human fellowship and are often sites for joyful pageantry and competitions.

At parks, the interests of all ages, young or old, can be experienced — the rejuvenating interlude with the sun, sky and wind while seated upon a park bench, or the body-challenging sensations found on trails and athletic fields.

It is also important to recognize the influential civic role of parks. Beyond their contribution to an attractive public landscape, they are socially significant environments. When we gather at outdoor concerts and fireworks displays, cheer our children at their sporting events, and say hello to fellow trail users, we interact and grow as a community. Each type of park — from the small neighborhood playground, to our large regional attractions — provides the opportunity for companionship and connection that adds immeasurably to the greater civic good.

The Benefits of Parks

Parks and recreation programs offer benefits that are sometimes difficult to measure in a fiscal analysis, but which are well worth our investment and our attention. As essential parts of the city, they contribute tangibly to many areas of community life.

Community Health

Parks give people a means for safe recreation and activity. Ready access to these kinds of public spaces can play a crucial role in fighting physical inactivity, which is a serious public health problem that results in adverse health outcomes and increased health care costs.

Regular physical activity of moderate intensity reduces the risk of many diseases, such as Type II diabetes, coronary heart disease, osteoporosis, and obesity. Physical activity has also been shown to increase self esteem, and alleviate depression and anxiety.

Among children and adolescents, regular physical activity and exercise have been shown to improve school performance, increase the sense of personal responsibility and group cooperation, and decrease consumption of drugs and alcohol.

Although the health benefits of physical activity are well known, one in four adults in the United States is largely inactive at work and during leisure time, according to a 2003 report by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). And in Shasta County, almost half the population lead sedentary lifestyles, according to a 1999 community health survey conducted by Mercy Hospital. The lack of leisure-time activity here is highest among older adults, and for people in lower income and educational brackets.

Our children also face this problem. The majority of fifth-, seventh- and ninth-graders in Shasta, Tehama, Trinity, and Siskiyou counties are

considered out of shape, according to the 2002 Fitnessgram test. Nationwide, about half of 12- to 21-year-olds and more than a third of high school students do not participate in vigorous physical activity on a regular basis, according to the National Association for Sport and Physical Education.

Halting and reversing the upward trend of the obesity epidemic requires effective collaboration among the government, voluntary, and private sectors. Locally, Shasta County's Public Health Department is funding several programs that address obesity and physical inactivity, especially for youth. Redding's parks, trails, and recreation programs will also play a positive and significant role in the nation-wide, multi-faceted effort.

Crime Prevention

In addition to increasing their physical well-being, providing recreation and art programs for young people can be highly effective in reducing problems related to delinquent behavior and truancy. Safe places to channel their energy requires a commitment to listen to their points of view and respond to emerging trends in recreation and sports.

Revitalization

In many cities, large and small, parks become focal points for neighborhood revitalization, and can provide an attractive site for neighbors to gather and visit. In downtown areas, properly designed parks and public plazas can be the catalysts for re-investment, higher foot traffic, and sites for revenue-generating events and celebrations.

Economic Development and Investment

Both direct and indirect economic benefits are realized by investing in parks. Businesses making re-location or expansion decisions look to a potential area's quality-of-life measures, and parks and other recreation amenities play an important role in those assessments. A recent article on corporate relocation quoted a Price Waterhouse-Coopers site consultant saying, "Companies are much more conscious today and focused on quality-of-life in making a [relocation] decision." New industries and businesses bring increased economic growth, better wages, and enhanced opportunities. More directly, the development of recreation facilities can mean more jobs for the community, with the most obvious beneficiaries being people in the recreation service fields and those in the construction industry.

Tourism

Well-maintained parks and top-grade recreational facilities are attractive not only to our citizens, but to others from outside the region whose travel dollars add to Redding's growing tourist and outdoor recreation economy. A portion of the sales tax generated from the goods and services purchased by travelers goes into the City's General Fund, which provides a wide array of essential services for city residents such as police and fire protection.

Art in Parks

Imagination and creativity are important components to everyone's daily lives. Public art, as physical embodiments of these components, has the capacity to enhance our environment, transform the landscape, heighten our awareness, or question our assumptions.

Our parks provide attractive and interactive opportunities for artistic creations. In this public setting, the art is there for everyone to view, with the understanding that in a diverse society, not all art can appeal to all people, nor should it be expected to do so. When done successfully, public art should reflect and respect the community's full range of local values and character.

Public art can act as a catalyst for generating community projects that involve artists, design professionals, residents, funding agencies, and construction teams who work together toward a common goal. These creative landmarks can help residents identify an area in a unique and recognizable way. As a community-building strategy, public art efforts should be incorporated into the planning and design of public spaces from the outset.

Existing Park and Recreation System

Current Organizational Structure

City Departments

Since 1998, park and recreation responsibilities in Redding have been spread over two City departments, Community Services and Support Services. In 2002, 46 full-time equivalent employees work from three different locations. The table below summarizes the responsibilities and employment levels of each division. Detailed organizational charts for each department's park and recreation personnel can be found in the Appendix.

Community Services Advisory Commission

The City Council and staff are assisted by the Community Services Advisory Commission. This five-member group addresses parks, recreation, and open spaces items, as well as tourism issues related to the operation of the Convention and Visitors Bureau and the Convention Center. Their monthly meetings welcome the public's attendance, interests, and concerns. The Appendix contains a description of the duties and responsibilities of the Commission.

City of Redding Park and Recreation Divisions and Operations, 2003

Department	*Division and Location*	*Responsibilities*	*Full-Time*	*Part-Time*	*Total FTE**
Community Services Department	**Administrative Division** City Hall, Cypress Avenue	Park, Trail & Open Space Planning, Acquisition and Development; the Public Art Program; Friday Entertainment; Partnerships with schools, federal land agencies, and service clubs	2 .3 .3 .3	0	3
	Recreation Division Recreation Building, Parkview Avenue	Recreation Programs and Classes; Park Reservations and Recreation Facility Management; MLK, Jr. Center & Senior Citizen Center Liaison; Joint-Use Contract Administration	6	17	23
Support Services Department	**Park Maintenance Division** City Corporation Yard, Viking Way	Sites Maintained: Developed Parks 33 Landscaped Areas 26 Municipal Landscapes 7 Tennis Courts 16 Boat Ramps 3 Trails 10 Swimming Pools 2 Fantasy Fountain Water Play Area 1 Ballfields 8 Soccer Fields 3 Skateboard Park 1 BMX Bike Park 1 Disc Golf Course 1 Lakes (Mary Lake) 1	15	5	20
		TOTALS:	**24**	**22**	**46**

** FTE = Full-Time Equivalent Employee*

Recreation Programs and Facilities

Programs

Each quarter, the Recreation Division publishes its *Recreation Activity Guide*, which describes the wide variety of programs and classes provided at sites located throughout the city. While Redding does not have a typical multi-purpose community center or field house to conduct these programs, our existing facilities are augmented by partnerships with five schools and several private recreation sites in order to provide classes, special events, and adult and youth sport programs for residents.

Programs and Classes Offered by Redding Recreation since 1998

Activity	*Description*	*Locations*
YOUTH ACTIVITIES		
Baseball	Farm League - pre-school to 3rd grade: peewee, tee ball and coach pitch; Junior Giants 8-13 years old	Enterprise HS, K-1 Field (South City Park), K-3 Field (Caldwell Park)
Basketball	Instructional Open Gym - 3rd-8th grade; High School Basketball League; 3-on-3 Basketball, and Special Basketball Events	Parsons School Gym, Sequoia Middle School Multi-purpose Room, Enterprise High School
Football	Passing League - 2nd through 7th grades	Caldwell Park Soccer Field, Shasta High School Field
Golf	Junior Golf - beginning through advanced levels	Area Golf Courses
Gym, Instructional Open	3rd through -11th grades, girls, boys, and coed	Parsons School Gym
Soccer	Kindergarten through 7th grade, spring and fall seasons	Parsons School Athletic Field, Shasta H. School Practice Field
Softball	Girl's Fastpitch - 9-17 years	K-1 Field (South City Park), K-2 Field (Caldwell Park), Shasta HS
Tennis	Junior (8-13 years) and Adult	Sun Oaks Fitness Club, So. City Park, Riverview Country Club
Youth Leisure Classes	Tumbling & Dance, Creative Dance & Song, Dance Discovery, Modern / Jazz Dance, Ballet - Beginning and Intermediate, Ballet Acrobatics, Bowling, Roller Hockey Clinic, Cheerleading / Dance, Music & Movement, Little Chefs (3-5 years old), Cooking for Boys, Acting for Beginners, Acting & Improvisation, Jump Rope Class, Watercolor Painting, Swing Dance, Tumbling, Drawing & Watercolor, Frog Dance	Trinity Building, Lassen Building, Shasta Building, Teen Center, Enterprise Park, Country Bowl (private)

Activity	*Description*	*Locations*
AQUATIC PROGRAM		
Swim Lessons	Children (Pre-school to Advanced) and Adult	Caldwell Park Pool, Enterprise HS Pool, Shasta HS Pool
Special Aquatic Classes	Aquarobics, Diving, Snorkeling & Scuba Diving, Guard Start, Jr. Lifesaving, Lifeguard Certification, CPR - Professional	Caldwell Park Pool, Enterprise HS Pool, Shasta HS Pool, Teen Center, Trinity Building
PRE-SCHOOL CLASSES		
General	Ballet, Creative Dance, Toddler Travels, Tumbling Tots, Playgroup, Kindergym, Tiny Tots, Going' to Kindergarten, Giggle Bugs	Teen Center, Trinity Building, Lassen Building
Sports	Grasshopper-Basketball, Grasshopper-Kickball, Grasshopper-Soccer, Peewee Baseball	Alta Mesa Park, Caldwell Park K-2 Field
CHILD CARE	After School Adventures	Bella Vista and Buckeye Elementary Schools, MLK Jr. Center
CAMPS		
Day Camps	Camp Caldwell - Spring Fling, Summer Day Camp, Winter/Holiday Fun, Shasta Lake Day Camp, Summer Express	Caldwell Park, City of Shasta Lake Park
Specialty Day Camps	Jump Rope Camp, Basketball Camp, Soccer Camp, Musical Theater Camp	Trinity Building, Parsons School Gym & Field, Caldwell Park
ADULT ACTIVITIES		
Adult Basketball	Basketball League, 3-on-3 Basketball League (Spring and Fall), 35+ Basketball League	Parsons School Gym, Enterprise HS Gym, Sequoia School Gym
Adult Dance Classes	Ballet - Adult, Renaissance Garland Dance, Swing Dance, Ballroom Dance, Country Western Dance Beg., Country Western Dance Intermediate, Country Line Dance	Teen Center, Trinity Building, Senior Citizens Hall
Adult Leisure Classes	Aerobic Tap - Beg & Adv Beg, Cake Decorating, GPS Navigation, Build A Scarecrow, Sign Language - Beg & Adv Beg, Crochet, Yoga, Walk to Fitness, Watercolor Painting, Kondondo Self Defense, Meditation, Porcelain Angel, Tatting, Rubber Stamping, Tai Chi, Lapidary, Wire Wrapping, Silver-smithing, On Line Web Classes, Fencing, Pottery, Stained Glass, Fly Tying, Spring Gift Workshop, Clock Repair, Drawing & Watercolor, Awareness Through Movement (Feldenkrais) Classes	Trinity, Lassen and Shasta Buildings, Teen Center, Shasta High School, Private Studios
Adult Softball	Recreational League, B, C, D and coed divisions	Caldwell Park K-2 Field, Buckeye Park, Alta Mesa Park
Adult Tennis	Tennis Instruction	South City Park
Adult Volleyball	6-on-6 Volleyball, coed for A & B levels	Parsons School Gym

Recreation Program Sites

The City currently owns the following buildings used for various recreation programs:

Caldwell Recreation Center

Formerly the Redding Museum of Arts and History in Caldwell Park, this structure hosts seasonal day camps in its 4,200 square feet, as well as youth and adult classes, and special event rentals.

Carter House

Also located in Caldwell Park, Carter House is a one-story former residence that was once the site of the art museum. Later it became the natural science museum, which featured live animals, hands-on exhibits and environmental programs. Its newest incarnation returns it to the world of art as it is renovated to be home to the North Valley Art League and a community art gallery.

Enterprise Park Community Room

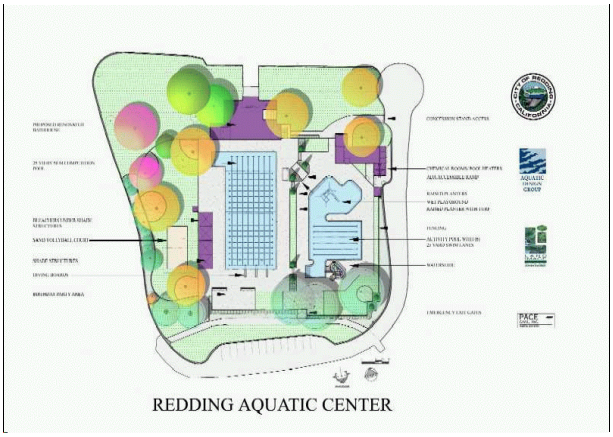
Located on the east side of town on the lower level of Enterprise Community Park, this recently renovated structure near Kid's Kingdom and Fantasy Fountain is constructed of a triple-wide trailer. The 2,100-square foot facility has one large 1,800-square foot meeting/classroom, one restroom, and six office/storage rooms, and hosts day camps and classes for children and adults.

Martin Luther King, Jr. Center

This 4,512-square foot MLK Jr. Center was constructed in 1965 in a 3-acre neighborhood park of the same name. The facility is home to the Shasta County Multi-Cultural Center, and is the site for several neighborhood-focused programs, including after-school tutoring and group recreation activities.

Redding Aquatic Center

Redding's 50-year-old municipal pool, "The Plunge," was demolished in 2001 to make way for the new Redding Aquatic Center. The upgraded facilities boast a 50-meter by 25-yard pool, and a 76' by 136' recreation pool with numerous water play features and a water slide. Shade structures



REDDING AQUATIC CENTER

provide relief from the summer sun, and a party patio at the south end of the facility accommodates group parties.

Redding Big League Dreams Sports Park,

Located off Old Oregon Trail on the east side of town, the Sport Park is the culmination of more than a decade of effort by the City and various ad hoc committees to enhance youth and adult recreation opportunities in Redding.

This project will substantially reduce the long-standing shortage of quality sports fields and other recreation facilities, and is also expected to be a regional destination for many northern California sports enthusiasts and league tournaments.

While City-owned and built, the park will be operated by Big League Dreams, a California-based company that specializes in baseball / softball park management. When fully developed, the park will contain:

- Three major league stadium replicas that will resemble Wrigley Field, Fenway Park, and Yankee Stadium for youth baseball / adult softball
- One minor league, non-replica fields for youth baseball / adult softball,
- One additional minor league, non-replica field for adult baseball / softball
- Nine-station batting cage combined with an instructional academy area

Big League Dreams Stadium Replica of Boston's Fenway Park at their Cathedral City Facility

- Four soccer fields
- Four sand-beach volleyball courts
- Two playgrounds and picnic areas
- Multi-sport pavilion (20,000 square foot) designed to accommodate inline hockey basketball, indoor soccer, indoor volleyball, and corporate and special events
- The Stadium Club, a food and beverage family-style sports restaurant
- Additional concession/patio facility for the minor league fields.

Senior Citizen Hall

Near Lake Redding Park on Benton Drive, this city-owned building is leased to the Senior Citizens of Shasta County organization, primarily for their activities. Its large main hall is used for the very popular country-western and line dance classes, and is available for weddings and other special events.

Teen Center

The Teen Center is a 2,000-square foot masonry building constructed in 1984. Located in Caldwell Park near the pool on Quartz Hill Drive, it is used for a wide variety of dance and general interest classes for adults, children and youth.

Existing Facilities and Amenities

The following two-page inventory of existing sites and facilities reveals that a broad range of recreational opportunities is available to Redding residents.

The list includes facilities owned by the City, as well as some provided by others — non-profits, schools, other agencies, and selected commercial providers. This is in keeping with goals and policies found in the *General Plan* that encourage partnerships with other entities in the provision of recreation improvements and programs (Policy R4J).

In some areas, the private sector is a significant contributor to recreation amenities. For example, half of the tennis courts and all the racquetball courts in Redding are found at sites not owned by the City.

Existing Facilities and Amenities

(Separate Exhibit)

Existing Facilities and Amenities

(Separate Exhibit)

Other Major Recreation Providers in the Redding Area

Court Sports
Riverview Country Club
Shasta County Family YMCA, Redding
Sun Oaks Tennis and Fitness Center, Redding

Field Sports
Shasta College, Redding
Simpson College, Redding

Golf
Allen's Golf Course, Redding
Anderson Tucker Oaks Golf Course, Anderson
Churn Creek Golf Course, Redding
Fall River Golf, Fall River Mills
Gold Hills Country Club, Redding
Lake Redding Golf Course, Redding
Lake Shastina Golf Resort,
McCloud Golf Club, McCloud
Mount Shasta Resort, Mt. Shasta
Oak Creek Golf Course, Red Bluff
Oasis Fun Center, Miniature Golf, Shasta Lake
River Bend Golf & Country Club, Redding
Riverview Golf & Country Club, Redding
Tierra Oaks Golf Club, Redding
Wilcox Oaks Golf Club, Red Bluff

Gun and Archery
Nice Shot Indoor Shooting Range, Redding
Redding Gun Club, Bella Vista
Straight Arrow Bow Hunters Club, Redding

Equestrian
Anderson River Park, Anderson
Double W Training Center
Fairwind, Anderson
Horsetown-Clear Creek Preserve, Redding
Redding Rodeo, Redding

Roller Skating/Hockey
Redding Indoor Sports Arena, Redding
Viking Skate Country, Redding

Senior Centers
Shasta Senior Nutrition Center, Redding
Frontier Senior Center, Anderson

Swimming
Shasta County Family YMCA, Redding
Sun Oaks Tennis and Fitness, Redding

Other Recreation
Bocce Ball, Anderson River Park, Anderson
Horseshoes, Lake Redding Park, Redding
Mount Shasta Board and Ski Park, Mt. Shasta
Oasis Fun Center, Redding
Redding Drag Strip, Redding
Shasta County Family YMCA, Redding
Shasta Trinity National Forests
Waterworks Park, Redding
Whiskeytown National Recreation Area

The Record-Searchlight maintains an annual Recreation Guide, which is a good resource for activities in the area. Their web address is:
http://www.redding.com.

Park Classification System

Over its 130-year history, Redding has acquired a substantial inventory of park sites, including many special purpose facilities that are unique to our area. Because of the number and variety of our sites, each site was examined to determine its function within the whole system.

As a result, some sites were re-classified and a new park category was added to address citizen interest in naturalistic passive recreation areas like Mary Lake Park. The updated park classification system now provides a planning framework that clearly describes eight different park categories with specific functions within the park system.

Detailed descriptions and standards for each type are found at the end of the Park Strategy in the Recommended Goals, Policies and Standards Section. However, in order to understand the current parkland inventory, an explanation of each type is provided below.

Small Neighborhood Park Inventory

Developed:	21 sites	32.11 acres
Undeveloped:	12 sites	18.54 acres
Total:	33 sites	50.65 acres

Offering informal recreation areas that are less than 5 acres in size, small neighborhood parks are usually found in densely populated residential areas to service a specific local recreation need, or to take advantage of special opportunities.

In Redding, they appear frequently as small pocket-parks or mini-parks within subdivisions. Their limited size and few amenities make them less-than-ideal from a park planning perspective because they address the needs of only a narrow range of users, and also because they are more costly per square foot to maintain than larger parks.

Although they are not a cost-effective way of meeting the recreation needs of a community, this type of park does play an important role in older, developed areas of Redding where full-sized, large neighborhood parks do not exist and are difficult to provide. In those parts of town lacking suitable acreage, they are sometimes the only viable way to provide residents with any kind of park experience.

Large Neighborhood Park Inventory

Developed:	2 sites	16.75 acres
Undeveloped:	1 site	17.13 acres
Total:	3 sites	33.88 acres

Large Neighborhood Parks are the basic and the most important unit of the park system. Generally 5- to 15-acres in size, these parks serve as both a recreation and a social focus for neighborhoods because their size allows a greater range of amenities that can accommodate the interests of many different age groups and users.

Large neighborhood parks are primarily meant to serve the outdoor recreation needs of people living within walking distance of the park site. To this end, the equitable distribution of these parks throughout the planning area has been emphasized so that most homes have reasonable access to a neighborhood park. While generally designed for casual group activities and pick-up ball games, the largest neighborhood park sites may accommodate limited organized sport activities.

The City has only two developed parks in this important category: Lake Redding Park (10 acres) adjacent to Caldwell Park in the Northwest Quadrant, and Alta Mesa Park (6.75 acres) in the Southeast.

School-Parks & Joint Use Facilities		
Developed:	8 sites	19.77 acres
Undeveloped:	3 sites	12.47 acres
Total:	11 sites	32.24 acres

School-parks and joint-use sites combine the resources of two public entities to expand recreational and educational opportunities in a cost-effective manner. These sites help address the need for recreation facilities, such as ball fields and gyms, and may also provide neighborhood park amenities in developed areas with little available parkland. Facilities with long-term agreements are included in the updated inventory of parklands.

There are important distinctions between school-parks and joint-use sites. *School-parks* are city-owned sites adjacent to schools, with separate public use areas and access. *Joint-use sites* involve the sharing of school-owned facilities, with public availability usually restricted to off-school hours. The City may also contribute funding at a *joint-funding site* in the interest of increasing the public's access to recreation opportunities.

The specific partnership arrangements in these types of sites are formalized in agreements between the educational entity and the City. They typically include development responsibilities, cost sharing formulas, after-school use schedules, and maintenance arrangements.

In Redding, partnerships with our local school districts have resulted in several joint-use facilities: fields at Shasta and Enterprise High Schools, the Parsons School gym, gyms at Turtle Bay Elementary School and Juniper Academy, the pool at Enterprise High School, and tennis courts at both Sequoia Middle School and at Enterprise High.

There are no existing school parks as yet. However, Alta Mesa Park, because of its location next to Alta Mesa Elementary, approaches this park type. It currently has no joint-use agreement. There is potential for three school parks to be developed on currently owned but still vacant sites.

Community Park inventory		
Developed:	3 sites	31.40 acres
Undeveloped:	1 site	81.92 acres
Total:	4 sites	113.32 acres

Community Parks are 15- to 50-acres in size and serve broader purposes than do neighborhood parks. They can accommodate both informal, unstructured recreation, as well as organized, scheduled uses for many different ages. With their greater acreage, community parks allow for large group activities that are neither desirable nor feasible in the smaller neighborhood-sized parks, including tournament play ball fields, field houses, and recreation or community centers. Within their borders, they can often preserve unique landscapes that can be used for trail corridors, habitat conservation, and open space areas.

The larger list of amenities that can be located on this amount of land means that community parks can serve a substantial portion of the indoor and outdoor recreation needs of a city's population. Where there are no neighborhood parks in a given area, the community park may serve that function for nearby residents as well.

The only fully developed community park is the 18-acre South City Park in the downtown area. It contains basketball and tennis courts, a large playground, tree-shaded picnic tables, and ball fields. Both Buckeye Park (9.40 developed, 27.20 total acres) at the north end of town, and Cascade Park (4.00 developed, 27.63 total acres) in the south are partially developed, and contain significant acreage that could accommodate additional facilities.

Regional Park Inventory

Developed:	2 sites	98.84 acres
Undeveloped:		69.59 acres
Total:	2 sites	168.43 acres

Regional Parks serve broader purposes than community parks, with activities that often attract users from outside the immediate city. Generally larger than 50 acres in size, they can offer a wide variety of specialized facilities, and often preserve unique landscapes and open spaces.

Redding's two regional parks, Caldwell Park and Enterprise Park, contain our most frequently used recreation sites, and attract visitors from the entire north state. Caldwell Park (73.84 acres) hosts innumerable special events, from charity walks to all kinds of fairs. It provides riverfront access along the Sacramento River Trail, and is home to the newly renovated Redding Aquatic Center.

The 90-acre Enterprise Park serves as both a regional and a community park. While not yet fully developed, it currently has many attractive features, including a large group picnic pavilion, Kid's Kingdom, which has a fully accessible playground for children of all abilities, and the very popular Fantasy Fountain aquatic playground with a delightful erupting water volcano.

Natural Area Park Inventory

Developed:	4 sites	174.55 acres
Undeveloped:		23.00 acres
Total:	4 sites	197.55 acres

Natural Area Parks represent a new category of park in Redding, responding to residents' demonstrated interest in recreation experiences that embrace the many beautiful natural places within our city. In park systems nationwide, this park designation is being included to both ensure that a diverse mix of recreation opportunities is offered, and also coordinate outdoor recreation with natural resource protection.

These parks usually emphasize interesting topography, views or vista points, and special wildlife or plant habitats. Our natural area parks often offer public access for boats or fishing to local lakes, streams, and the Sacramento River as well. Passive recreation activities, such as trails for hiking and biking, and amenities such as drinking fountains, restrooms and parking areas, are generally provided. As developed open spaces, natural area parks, by General Plan definition, are located within or adjacent to residential areas.

The City improves and maintains these parks at different levels than other park types, placing greater emphasis on their inherent natural characteristics rather than on high impact recreational features.

Natural area parks already exist within the Redding park system but have been previously grouped in various other categories. Mary Lake Park (29.59 acres) on the west side is perhaps the most widely known of these. Others include the Peppertree Natural Area Park (26.46 acres), and Parkview Riverfront Park (12.50 acres). Clover Creek Preserve, in southeast Redding, offers 129 acres of trails, ponds, and restored native plant habitats.

Special Purpose Facility Inventory

Developed:	14 sites	106.38 acres
Undeveloped:	2 sites	183.00 acres
Total:	16 sites	289.38 acres

Special purpose facilities are oriented toward a single-purpose or a special use. Divided broadly into two types, the first group encompasses those sites that have historical, cultural, and social activities associated with them. These include public plazas, the grounds of certain public buildings, performing arts facilities, amphitheaters, arboretums, ornamental gardens, and senior centers.

The second group is recreation-related, and includes boat launches, fishing access points, aquatic parks, dog parks, golf courses, ball fields, sports stadiums and complexes, and community centers located outside of parks.

The city has sixteen sites in the special purpose category, including the Senior Citizens Hall, the Benton Dog Park, Library Park, the Redding Big League Dreams Sports Park, and many others.

Private Neighborhood Park Inventory

Inventoried:	10 sites	17.20 acres
Total:	10 sites	34.40 acres

Provided by a subdivision developer for the exclusive use of the subdivision residents, private neighborhood parks are generally located within planned developments (PD's). They are sometimes found in subdivisions that include the provision of the recreational amenities as a condition for their development (see page 22).

Typically maintained by a homeowners association, private neighborhood parks in Redding include such amenities as swimming pools and spas, clubhouses, walking and bicycle trails, picnic areas, play equipment, tennis courts, and also landscaped common areas and/or developed open space.

Many jurisdictions limit, discourage, or strictly define the standards for acceptable private recreation facilities because they are not accessible to the general public.

Redding's General Plan and its municipal code, however, support this means of parkland development, providing a partial credit toward in-lieu fees, parkland dedication requirements, and/or park development fees for the construction of private recreation facilities. The policy covers improved open space areas and parks, as well as the private development of new public parks and recreational amenities constructed within existing public park facilities.

Because of these long-established city policies, half of the park acreage found at private neighborhood parks is included in the city's inventory of parklands in recognition of the valuable contribution private recreation development can make to Redding's park system. Using this method, 17.20 acres are counted toward the inventory at ten private neighborhood parks in the city, located in all quadrants except the northwest. A list of the private parks and their amenities is found in the Appendix.

Parkland Inventory by Park Type

Developed and Undeveloped Park Sites - 2003

Park Type	*Park Name*	*Street Address*	*Acres*	
			Developed	*Undeveloped*
Small Neighborhood Parks	Amethyst Park	2950 Amethyst Way	0.61	
	Bedrock Site	3146 Bedrock Lane		0.43
	Bob White Park	931 Springer Dr.	0.43	
	Carnelian Park	2487 Lake Redding Dr.	0.50	
	Churn Creek Heights	1399 Arizona St		1.00
	Clover Creek Park	2555 Clover Creek St.	1.00	1.30
	Country Heights Park	2899 Howard Dr.	3.58	
	Creekside Park	6596 Creekside St.	0.87	
	Foothill Park	1160 Hillcrest Place	0.50	0.50
	Foxtail Park	1460 Foxtail Court	0.84	
	Hacienda Heights Site	2139 Hemingway St.		0.38
	Hawn Park (Rotary Park)	2703 Hawn Ave.	0.31	
	Indian Hills Park	3575 Auburn Dr.	0.75	0.65
	Martin Luther King, Jr. Park	1815 Sheridan St.	3.08	
	Meadow Creek Park Site	6510 Hemlock St		1.87
	Minder Park	1210 Minder Dr.	1.00	
	Northridge Gardens Park	960 Hillsdale Court	0.75	
	Peppertree Park	500 Peppertree Lane	1.84	
	Ravenwood Park	2001 Charade Way	0.76	
	Ridgeview Park	2150 Cumberland Dr.	6.06	
	River Park Highlands Site	249 River Park Dr.		1.89
	River Ridge Terrace Site	1200 Spinnaker Dr.		2.04
	Rolling Hills Park	3890 Oro St.	1.28	
	Rosetree Park Site	1505 Imperial Dr.		2.00
	Stillwater Heights Park	4525 Lynbrook Loop	1.85	
	Summerfield Meadows Park Site	6567 Creekside St.		2.26
	T. R. Woods Memorial Park	955 Royal Oaks Dr.	3.00	
	Tourmaline Site	397 Tourmaline Way		0.51
	Valley Ridge Park	5414 Valley Ridge Park	1.00	0.47
	Vista Ridge Park Site	555 Whet Owl Way		0.92
	Waverly Park Site	2550 Center Waverly		0.75
	Western Oaks Park	2370 Western Oaks Dr.	2.10	
	Whistling Park Site	1750 Whistling Dr.		1.57
	33 SMALL NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS	**SUBTOTAL ACRES**	**32.11**	**18.54**
Large Neighborhood Parks	Alta Mesa Park	3600 Scorpius Way	6.75	
	Churn Creek Park Site	2013 E. Cypress Ave.		17.13
	Lake Redding Park	Benton Dr.	10.00	
	3 LARGE NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS	**SUBTOTAL ACRES**	**16.75**	**17.13**

Park Type	*Park Name*	*Street Address*	*Acres*	
			Developed	*Undeveloped*
School-Parks or Joint-Use Facilities	Gateway (Blossom) Park Site	1325 Montclair Dr.		3.20
	Pacheco (Copper Creek) Park Site	4950 Shasta View Dr.		3.27
	Enterprise High School	3411 Churn Creek Rd.	1.50	
	Juniper Academy	375 Ellis St.	2.00	
	Mountain View Middle School	675 Shasta View Dr.		6.00
	Parsons Junior High School	750 Hartnell Ave.	5.07	
	Sequoia Middle School	1805 Sequoia St.	1.50	
	Shasta High School	2500 Eureka Way	2.68	
	Shasta Learning Center	2200 Eureka Way	0.34	
	Simpson College	2211 College View Dr.	6.50	
	Turtle Bay Elementary School	1330 Arboretum Dr.	0.18	
	11 SCHOOL-PARKS / JOINT-USE	**SUBTOTAL ACRES**	**19.77**	**12.47**
Community Parks	Buckeye Park	3500 Hiatt Dr.	9.40	17.80
	Cascade Park	2975 Girvan Rd.	4.00	23.63
	South City Park / Tiger Field	955 Parkview Ave.	18.00	
	Twin View Park Site	901 College View Dr.		40.49
	4 COMMUNITY PARKS	**SUBTOTAL ACRES**	**31.40**	**81.92**
Regional Parks	Enterprise Park	1755 El Vista St.	25.00	69.59
	Caldwell Park	58 Quartz Hill Rd.	73.84	
	2 REGIONAL PARKS	**SUBTOTAL ACRES**	**98.84**	**69.59**
Natural Area Parks	Clover Creek Preserve	3705 Shasta View Dr.	106.00	23.00
	Mary Lake Park	1696 Lakeside Dr.	29.59	
	Parkview Riverfront Park	380 Parkview Ave.	12.50	
	Peppertree Natural Area Park	515 Peppertree Lane	26.46	
	4 NATURAL AREA PARKS	**SUBTOTAL ACRES**	**174.55**	**23.00**

Park Type	*Park Name*	*Street Address*	*Acres*	
			Developed	*Undeveloped*
Special Purpose Facilities	Benton Dog Park	1700 Airpark Dr.	2.30	
	Buenaventura Park Site	3881 Placer Rd.		39.90
	Civic Center	777 Cypress Ave.	3.29	
	Community Gardens	1550 Riverside Dr.	3.60	
	Convention Center Grounds	700 Auditorium Dr.	10.00	
	Graham Park	955 Hartnell Ave.	0.20	
	Library Park	1552 Placer St.	0.34	
	Old City Hall Park	1313 Market St.	0.16	
	Redding Sports Park	20155 Viking Way	60.00	44.00
	Riverfront Park	712 Auditorium Dr.	1.90	17.10
	Rodeo Grounds	715 Auditorium Dr.	12.00	
	Senior Citizens Hall	2290 Benton Dr.	2.56	
	So. Bonnyview Boat Launch	3855 So. Bonnyview Rd.	4.00	2.00
	Softball Park (Parkview Ave.)	900 Parkview Ave.	4.03	
	Stillwater Plant Site	6383 Airport Rd.		80.00
	Turtle Bay Boat Launch	715 Auditorium Dr.	2.00	
	16 SPECIAL PURPOSE SITES	**SUBTOTAL ACRES**	**106.38**	**183.00**
Private Neighborhood Parks	Marvin Gardens	6850 Hemlock St.	0.46	
	Meadow Wood Estates	2693 Pernie Trail	0.96	
	Paris Park	2000 Paris Park Ave.	0.15	
	Shasta Hills Estates	1220 Golden Gate Trail	1.00	
	Shasta Pines	1950 Shasta Pines Way	0.22	
	Silver Creek	4600 Goodwater Ave.	3.17	
	Tanglewood Village	801 Tanglewood Dr.	0.71	
	The Bluffs	1900 Bechelli Lane	0.38	
	The Knolls	2980 Foothill Boulevard	1.67	
	The Vineyards	1880 Vineyard Trail	8.51	
	10 PRIVATE NEIGHBORHOOD SITES	**SUBTOTAL ACRES**	**17.23**	
	TOTAL PARK SITES: 83	**TOTAL ACRES:**	**497.03**	**405.65**

NOTE: The following sites are recommended for reclassification as open space: Kapusta Property, River Park Highlands Unit 5 Site, Sulphur Creek Site, and Wilson Avenue Site.

Acquisition and Development of Parklands

There are three primary ways that local governmental entities like the City of Redding acquire land for parks and recreation facilities: 1) dedication through the land development process; 2) annexation of county areas containing parklands; and 3) outright purchase or trade for fee title. While annexation is infrequent, and site purchase is well understood by most people who have purchased property, land dedication is not a particularly familiar process, so a brief explanation of this acquisition method is in order. Chapter 17.42 of Redding's Municipal Code relevant to this process is included in the Appendix.

Land Dedication

Land dedication is by far the most common process of acquiring land for parks. As a condition of approval of a final residential subdivision map, a developer must dedicate land for park and recreation purposes, or pay a fee in-lieu of the land dedication. When subdivisions contain more than 50 parcels, the City chooses whether land, fees, or a combination will be required. Land is set aside according to standards and formulas found in the State's Quimby Act (and repeated in the Municipal Code), which allows for the dedication of 5 acres of parkland per 1,000 population.

To get a five-acre park site dedicated in a subdivision, 404 single-family lots are required. However, few subdivisions of this size are submitted for development review in Redding, with the result that most subdivisions yield much smaller park acreage dedications.

In-Lieu Park Fees

When subdivisions contain 50 parcels or less, in-lieu fees may be paid instead of land dedication. This may also occur when suitable land is not available, or when parkland is not needed. The fee paid is derived from a formula based on the fair market value of the land that would otherwise be dedicated. Fees are used only for acquiring necessary parkland, developing new parks, or rehabilitating existing facilities, and are collected at the time the subdivision map is approved. In Redding, funds are assigned to one of four geographic areas, or quadrants, based on the subdivision's location, and are spent only on park improvements within that part of the city.

This quadrant system is also used throughout the Master Plan to analyze parkland distribution and service levels. More specific information on in-lieu and park development fees can be found in the Implementation Strategy.

Parkland Acquisition

Parkland acquisition through land dedication is a joint effort involving the Community Services Department, the Planning Division of Development Services, and landowners. Parcel maps and development proposals submitted to Planning are routed to Community Services for review and identification of potential park and recreation sites, and for trail and open space possibilities. The Master Plan will assist this process by clarifying where facilities need to be located.

Park Development

The development of parks is primarily the responsibility of the Community Services Department. While there have been improvements to public recreation areas recently in Redding, and the construction of a first-class trail system is well underway, no significant neighborhood park development has occurred for almost ten years. Instead, the City has concentrated its efforts on the creation of much-needed special purpose facilities, such as the Redding Sports Park and the Aquatic Center, and very large parks like Enterprise Community Park. These projects have relied heavily upon state and federal park grants for their funding.

Major Issues and Trends

Major Issues and Trends for Parks and Recreation

More People Demanding Recreation Amenities

Our population is growing. In the next twenty years, the number of people in Redding's will increase by 40 percent. This will place higher demands on our parks, facilities and programs.

While all areas of the city will experience population increases and attendant housing development, some parts will be more affected than others, and more parks will need to be planned.

The population growth rate will be highest in the Northeast Quadrant, which currently has the fewest people. Through 2020, the Southwest Quadrant will remain the most populous area of the city.

Changing Household Composition

Redding is similar to other American cities in that the character of its households is changing. The number of persons in each household is going down, in Redding from 2.7 to 2.4 people per household in the last decade. Older, single-person households, on the other hand, are increasing, as are single-parent households, and "empty-nesters." This will have an effect on the services and programs the City should offer its residents. (Source: U.S. Census 2000)

Redding's Aging Population

Redding's current population has more people in the 65+ age category than is typical state-wide. Almost 16 percent of our residents are in this age group, versus 10.6 percent for all of California. As the city grows in size, so too will the number of seniors.

This is important to our park and recreation planning strategies because a person's age is generally regarded as the single major predictor of participation in recreational activity. Studies have shown that the older people are, the less likely they are to participate in physical activity.

Moreover, those that do maintain such participation tend to switch to less physically rigorous and less structured activities. This older population is expected to increase the demand for "softer" types of recreation.

Traditional team activities and physical sports like football and basketball will likely be in less demand, while the fastest growing activities for seniors will be unstructured or non-rigorous outdoor activities, such as gardening, golfing, hiking/walking and boating.

Currently, senior-oriented programs and facilities are not available throughout the planning area. The Senior Citizen Hall, operated by a non-profit organization in a City-owned building near Lake Redding Park, is a good example of what can be provided. Other groups, such as the Golden Umbrella and Shasta County's Public Health programs, offer other avenues, but convenient access and more locations are needed.

Increasing Development and Infrastructure Needs

Throughout our city, residential subdivisions, commercial developments, and new industrial sites continue to be built to accommodate our growth. The utilities and infrastructure to serve these areas — streets, sewer, water, and utilities — have generally been planned so that the public is adequately provided with these services.

Park and recreational spaces should be viewed as the necessary "green infrastructure" that a city must also provide its residents. With advance planning of land and resources, these valuable public services can be provided to future residents as development occurs, and at service standards the community has adopted and should expect to receive.

Accessibility of Recreation Sites

Since the 1990 passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Redding has worked to make all facilities accessible to its residents. However, accessibility issues are still a problem at some of our existing park and recreation facilities.

While all recent capital projects are designed with ADA provisions in mind, many of our older sites have barriers for persons with mobility or other disabilities. For example, only one existing playground — Kid's Kingdom in Enterprise Park — is fully accessible to all children.

Renovation Needs of Existing Recreation Sites and Facilities

Almost all of our parks need upgraded recreation equipment and/or site renovations. These include new restrooms, tennis court and parking lot re-surfacing, turf and irrigation system renovations, new fencing, landscape enhancements, and additional benches, picnic tables, and drinking fountains.

Additional funds are needed for tree maintenance equipment and personnel to provide quality care to the City's 20,600 street and park trees. And more staff is needed to keep pace with the growing number of parks, trails and street landscaping being added to our public landscape annually.

Unmet Demand for Facilities

Soccer, football, softball, baseball, and basketball continue to be popular sports enjoyed by all ages. However, a lack of quality fields and courts has been evident for years. The 1991 Park and Recreation Plan revealed shortages in each of these areas more than ten years ago, and are just now being partially addressed with the Redding Sports Park. More lighted fields, which allow for longer and often cooler hours of play, are needed.

Partnerships

While partnerships with schools have proven to be a good solution to providing field and gym space, joint-use agreements have not been consistently beneficial to all parties. Over-use of turf and equipment, conflicts in scheduling, and cost-sharing remain as issues in some cases, and pose a barrier in other instances, to negotiating future joint use agreements.

Increasing Costs for Facility Use

Many of the arrangements the City has made with school districts for joint-use have involved sharing costs or trading the use of one of our facilities for theirs. However, the rising cost to maintain sites has prompted some school districts to raise their facility use fees. This impacts not just our recreation programs, but also those of non-profit providers, with costs mostly being passed on in the form of higher fees for participants.

Lack of Community Centers for Recreation Programs

Existing recreation programs now take place in City-owned buildings that are antiquated, or on fields or in gyms shared with a variety of users. While this is a testament to the ingenuity and hard work of recreation staff, school personnel, and volunteers, the fact remains that Redding does not have any full-service, multi-use recreation or community centers to adequately serve its residents.

Demand for Dog Parks

Redding is one of only a limited number of cities that has an official dog park for people to exercise and socialize their pets in an off-leash fenced area. Located on City-owned and maintained property, but primarily developed by local kennel clubs, the dog park offers a safe and attractive alternative for dog owners, since they cannot bring their dogs into city parks. Additional dog parks have ben requested.

Special Games Areas

The City is often contacted by citizens with an interest in helping develop special game areas, such as bocce ball courts, within our parks. In addition, the growing popularity of disc/frisbee golf and the continued interest in various roller sports have been only partially accommodated by Redding's existing facilities and by the private sector.

Bicycle Motocross (BMX) and Mountain Bike Circuit

With our proximity and connections to innumerable trails and back-country areas, it makes sense that mountain biking is a popular pastime in Redding. Within the City, Cascade Community Park has a small BMX course constructed with the involvement of users and with the help of a local contractor.

The High School Survey (see Appendix) revealed that bike parks were among the top ten outdoor recreation areas most desired by teens, and bike facilities appeared frequently in the teens' responses to open-end questions.

In addition, bicycle events are making a stronger presence in Redding. Each year the Shasta-Lemurian Race for mountain bikes is held nearby, and in 2001, the Elite Road Nationals for racing bicyclists came to our city.

With this growing interest in larger bicycle events, there may be good reason to consider more bike-related recreation areas for residents as well as regional visitors.

Need for Greater Citizen Participation in Park Development and Maintenance

The City should include the participation and ideas of its citizens in all aspects of park making. The most common method used in other cities is through benevolent groups, for example neighborhood watch groups, adopt-a-park programs, "Friends Of " groups, park councils, or park foundations. These groups provide an important link between the City and its residents through a shared interest in the importance of parks and recreation.

The activities of citizen-based organizations can have a significant effect on park systems by contributing a wide range of programming and events for members and the public. This may include the planting of community gardens, park renovation projects, sponsorship of special performances, conducting nature-in-the-city walks, mass-planting of perennial bulbs, organizing park clean-ups and tree-planting days, and fund-raising events. The sweat equity, in-kind-services, and cost savings these groups can provide are a welcome boost to the limited resources that are now available for park development and maintenance.

They can also provide ideas and solutions to those responsible for park facilities and a strong advocacy voice when parklands are threatened or in trouble. Non-profit advocacy groups can often apply for grant funds that may not be available to local government.

In Redding, the contributions of local service organizations, church organizations, real estate developers, community foundations, and corporations have provided funds and manpower to create many worthwhile community projects:

- The Sacramento River Trail
- The fish and boulder waterfall at the intersection of South Market Street and Cypress Avenue
- Library Park
- Enterprise Park's Kid's Kingdom playground
- Fantasy Fountain water playground

All of these improvements are the results of short-term, project-driven efforts by well-organized community organizations.

What is lacking is a sustained, long-range advocacy group that can provide an easily identifiable avenue where citizens can make a contribution to their city's parks. Such an umbrella organization could take advantage of a vast untapped source of volunteers, including the active participation of teens, retired persons, various children's groups, and weekend volunteers of all ages. This cannot help but bring a stronger sense of ownership and pride that has many community benefits.

Any organization that may arise to perform volunteer activities within the parks must be done in coordination with the Parks Maintenance Division. An on-going concern of the union that represents the maintenance staff is the potential for displacement of paid employees by volunteer workers. Sensitive handling of this issue can protect the interest of union members while still

allowing the community to benefit from increased public participation in the development and maintenance of our parks.

Undeveloped Park Sites

Redding has a large backlog of undeveloped park sites. The detailed parkland inventory, located in the Appendix, lists 28 park sites with undeveloped land.

A primary reason for this situation has been a lack of funding to develop parks. While many sites have been dedicated to the City through the subdivision process, or acquired through purchase or annexation, park development fees have not been sufficient to proceed with construction.

As an example, Rosetree Park site, located on an attractive 2-acre parcel in the Ravenwood subdivision in the Northeast Quadrant, was dedicated to the City in the early 1990's. At that time, the cost to develop these two acres was approximately $276,000. However, the park fees collected by the City from the developer came to only $40,700, or about 15 percent of the amount needed for the construction of the park. Park fees have been increased since that time, but still do not cover the full costs associated with park development.

About half of the undeveloped acres are park sites like Rosetree, waiting for sufficient park development funds. Others represent unfunded future phases of existing parks. Some are more appropriately classified as open space. The remaining acres are at sites that have been problematic in other ways. Most are located within subdivisions and have been a source of concern to nearby residents who had expected an attractive recreational amenity, but see only an empty lot detracting from the landscape of their neighborhood.

Some of these neighborhood park sites are very small, often less than an acre in size. In addition to the lack of development funds, past policies have not favored their development for two reasons. First, small parks cannot accommodate the full range of recreational activities that should typically be found at neighborhood parks, and thus do not serve the needs of all residents. In addition, small parks are more costly per square foot to maintain than larger parks.

Finally, the City has too often accepted undesirable sites as parkland dedications. These sites have remained unbuilt because they would make poor parks. Encumbered with various constraints, such as steep slopes, the presence of overhead power transmission lines, poor public access, or impractical parcel shapes, many sites are too costly or too difficult to warrant development. Specific recommendations for undesirable sites are found in the last section entitled, Recommended Park Goals, Policies and Standards.

Parkland Analysis

The Geography of Parks

The Park Planning Area

Population growth and the increased need for recreation facilities and parkland in the next twenty years will not be confined to Redding's city limits, but will occur in surrounding areas as well.

To plan for those needs, the parkland analysis uses a planning area that combines the secondary and primary growth areas defined on page 18 in the General Plan, and also depicted in Figure 1-1 of that document.

This planning area includes lands that are within the corporate boundaries, as well as "County islands" that are adjacent to already developed areas, and lands within the Sphere of Influence that the City has determined are appropriate for future urbanization and annexation.

In size, the park planning area is 83 square miles, somewhat smaller than the overall Plan Area of the General Plan, but large given the planning area population of just 89,309 people. (The city limits encompass 60 square miles with an estimated 2003 population of 85,601.)

Population Density and Park Planning

The relationship between the number of people and a geographic area (population density) is important in park planning. While the difficulty for densely populated places, such as Sacramento, is in providing numerous parks to serve its many people, low-density cities like Redding have a different challenge. Our smaller population, dispersed over a large area, requires many parks to meet service goals and provide residents with conveniently located parks. However, funding such an extensive park system with the smaller resources available to a city our size is a difficult undertaking.

To put our current population density in perspective, Redding is compared in the table below to several northern California cities similar in size and/or regional location. Ranked by their land area, at the top is Woodland, the smallest at 10 square miles, with Sacramento's 97 square miles at the bottom. Note that Redding ranks as one of the largest cities in land area, falling between Sacramento and San Francisco. However, our population density is the smallest of those listed.

Population Densities of Selected California Cities, Ranked by Land Area

City	*2000 Population*	*Size (square miles)*	*Population Density (persons / sq. mile)*
Woodland	49,200	10	4,920
Davis	60,300	13	4,638
Chico	64,581	22	2,936
Folsom	51,900	24	2,163
Vacaville	88,650	28	3,166
Roseville	74,234	31	2,395
San Francisco	776,733	47	16,526
Redding	81,185	60	1,353
Sacramento	418,794	97	4,317

Four Planning Quadrants

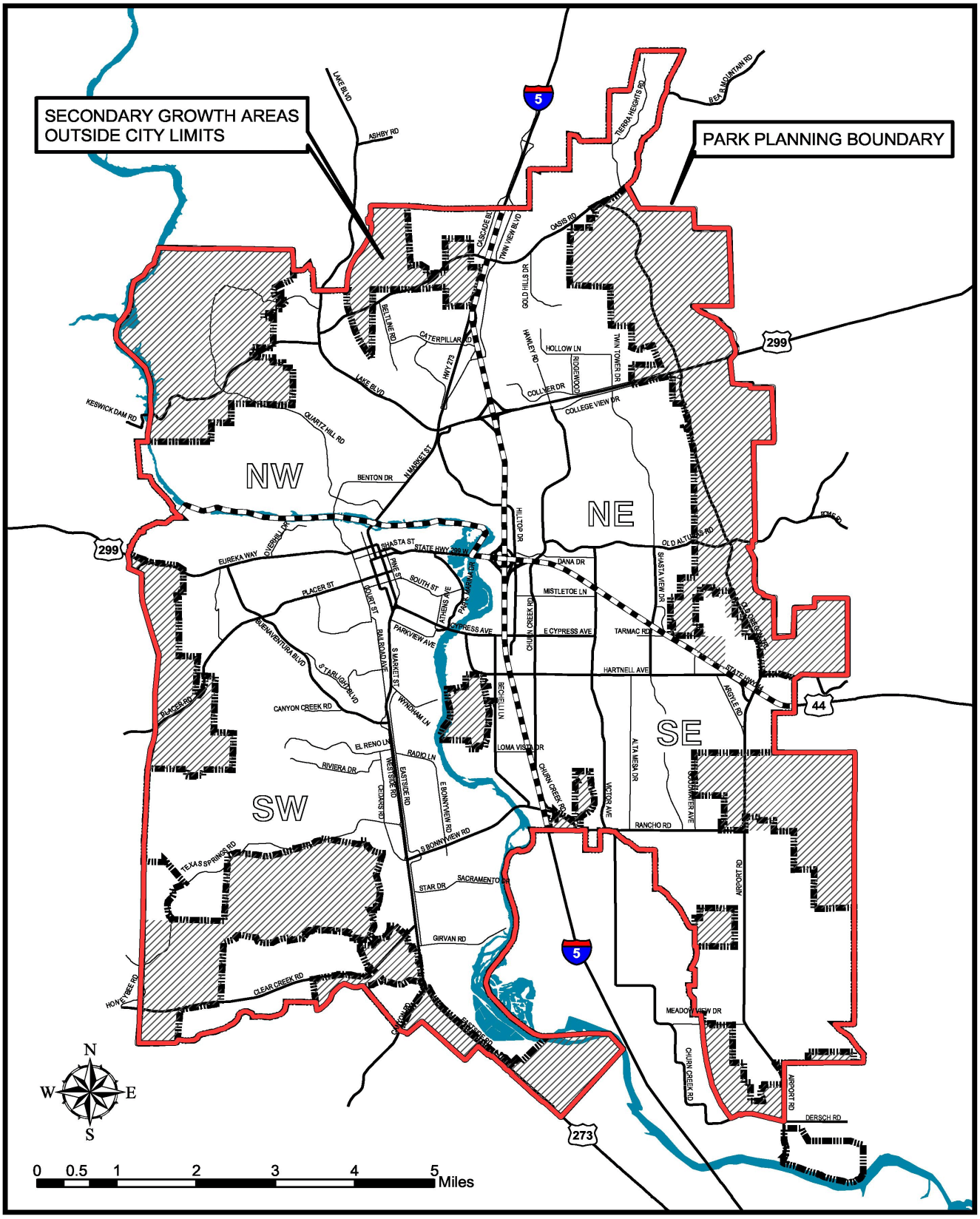
Within the 83 square mile park planning area, the city is subdivided into four quadrants — northeast, northwest, southeast, and southwest. Interstate 5 generally separates the east and west sides of Redding. State Route 44 and the Sacramento River divide the north from the south (see Map, page 33).

Far from being arbitrary lines on a map, the quadrant boundaries coincide with real physical barriers, both natural and man-made, that influence travel and service delivery throughout the city. Man-made barriers include freeways, major streets, and railroads that prevent people, especially children, from easily reaching park sites. Natural barriers include the Sacramento River and other large streams that create impediments to travel unless bridges are present.

Examining data and facility locations at the quadrant level helps refine the analysis, and allows planning efforts to more accurately address the needs of residents in different parts of the City.

Analysis of current and projected parkland acres and their relation to population at the quadrant level will be discussed in the section entitled "Level-of-Service (LOS) Calculation."

Redding Park Planning Quadrants



Redding Park Sites and Park Acreage, by Quadrant

TOTAL DEVELOPED & UNDEVELOPED SITES & ACREAGE

PARK TYPE	SITES					ACRES				
	NE	NW	SE	SW	CITY	NE	NW	SE	SW	CITY
Small Neighborhood Parks	9	8	5	11	33	9.66	9.29	6.55	25.15	50.65
Large Neighborhood Parks	0	1	2	0	3	0.00	10.00	23.88	0.00	33.88
School-Parks or Joint-Use Facilities	3	1	3	4	11	15.70	0.18	9.84	6.52	32.24
Community Parks	1	1	0	2	4	40.49	27.20	0.00	45.63	113.32
Regional Parks	0	1	1	0	2	0.00	73.84	94.59	0.00	168.43
Natural Area Parks	0	1	1	2	4	0.00	26.46	129.00	42.09	197.55
Special Purpose Facilities	1	1	2	12	16	104.00	2.56	80.20	102.62	289.38
Private Neighborhood Parks	3	0	2	5	10	10.22	0.00	3.39	3.62	17.22
TOTAL SITES	**17**	**14**	**16**	**36**	**83**	180.07	149.53	347.45	225.63	902.67
Public Trails (50' corridor)						0.00	48.62	0.00	34.45	83.07
TOTAL ACRES						**180.07**	**198.15**	**347.45**	**260.07**	**985.74**

DEVELOPED SITES & ACREAGE

PARK TYPE	SITES					ACRES				
	NE	NW	SE	SW	CITY	NE	NW	SE	SW	CITY
Small Neighborhood Parks	5	4	4	8	21	4.79	3.95	4.25	19.12	32.11
Large Neighborhood Parks	0	1	1	0	2	0.00	10.00	6.75	0.00	16.75
School-Parks or Joint-Use Facilities	1	1	2	4	8	6.50	0.18	6.57	6.52	19.77
Community Parks	0	1	0	2	3	0.00	9.40	0.00	22.00	31.40
Regional Parks	0	1	1	0	2	0.00	73.84	25.00	0.00	98.84
Natural Area Parks	0	1	1	2	4	0.00	26.46	106.00	42.09	174.55
Special Purpose Facilities	1	1	1	11	14	60.00	2.56	0.20	43.62	106.38
Private Neighborhood Parks	3	0	2	5	10	10.22	0.00	3.38	3.60	17.20
DEVELOPED SITES	**10**	**10**	**12**	**32**	**64**	81.51	126.39	152.15	136.95	497.00
Public Trails (50' corridor)						0.00	48.62	0.00	34.45	83.07
DEVELOPED ACRES						**81.51**	**175.01**	**152.15**	**171.40**	**580.07**
UNDEVELOPED ACRES						**98.56**	**23.14**	**195.30**	**88.68**	**405.67**

A Balance of Park Types

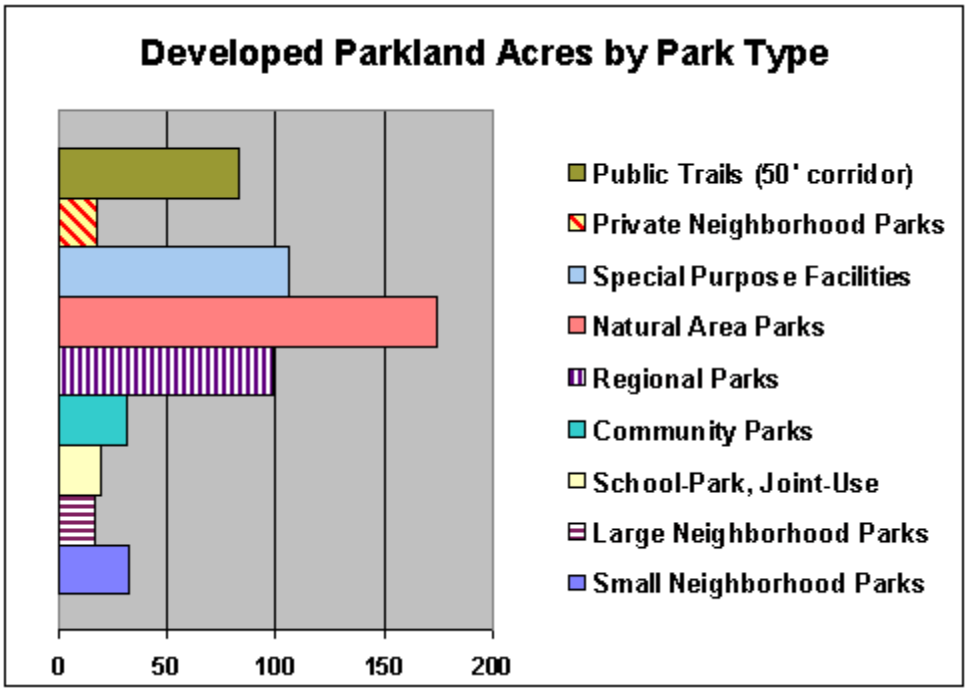
Throughout the country, a greater appreciation of parks and the role they play in the community has created a broader definition of parklands. Once thought of as only areas with green grass, playgrounds, and athletic fields, parks are now understood to fulfill a greater public need in promoting, among other things, civic gathering places, assisting in public safety issues, and preserving natural areas.

Over the years, Redding and its many community partners have done an outstanding job acquiring unique parklands and special purpose areas, many of these located along the Sacramento River. They add much to Redding's sense of place and provide high quality recreation options. By their nature, these large sites or special attractions are meant to address our regional needs, reaching out to all residents of the City, our neighbors, and to visitors throughout the north state and beyond.

An important goal of a modern park system should be the provision of a full range of outdoor recreation experiences. This is accomplished by offering different kinds of parks that are suitable for different recreational pursuits. When all of Redding's parkland is broken out by the eight park types (plus trails), as illustrated in the chart below, we can see that the composition of our park system at the present time is lopsided.

Notably lacking in our overall inventory are neighborhood parks, represented by the two columns on the left. Neighborhood parks are where you find casual pick-up games of basketball, where parents take their youngest ones to play at the tot lot, and where the various sport leagues may practice their games. Sometimes associated with neighborhood schools, they are typically placed throughout the community so that a car is not always necessary to reach them. Their site and landscape design have the potential to lend unique character and natural beauty to their surrounding neighborhoods.

While all park types are important in providing a well-balanced park system, our present system clearly has not achieved such a balance and does not adequately address the recreation needs of neighborhoods.



Representative Site Plan of a Large Neighborhood Park (5 acres)

A Large Neighborhood Park (5 to 15 acres) should typically have a Multi-Purpose Field, Picnic Pavilions, Playgrounds, Perimeter Walking Trail, and Landscaping.

Parkland Acreage Requirements

Acreage goals are typically formulated in order to provide a quantitative measure of how well a community is doing in achieving its goals. They also figure into the calculation of parkland dedications and development impact fees collected from new residential development.

To make a full and accurate assessment of where and how much parkland is needed, two analyses have been made:

- **Level-of-Service** — the calculation of the *amount* of parkland acres needed, based upon the City's adopted developed parkland goal.
- **Park Deficient Areas** — a geographical analysis of park site *locations* to identify where service gaps exist.

Level-of-Service (LOS) Calculation

The most basic method for determining the number of acres of parkland that are required now and into the future is the Level-of-Service (LOS) goal. This is expressed as a ratio of parkland acres to the population of a given area.

General Plan Guidelines

Redding's Level-of-Service goal is 10 acres of improved parkland per 1,000 people (Goal R4, *2000-2020 General Plan*). This goal has been a part of the City's General Plan since the 1970's. It has been a commonly accepted standard in the park and recreation field for decades, and has been generally recommended for over thirty years by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), a national organization that has assisted communities in planning park systems.

Page four of the General Plan's Recreation Element spells out what kind of land is to be counted toward this parkland goal:

- Small and Large Neighborhood Parks
- Community Parks and Regional Parks
- Parkland adjacent to schools in instances where the land is publicly owned, as well as parkland and play areas associated with school-owned recreational facilities where long-term, joint-use agreements have been established
- Special Purpose Facilities
- Improved Open Space Areas Within Residential Developments
- Private Neighborhood Parks
- Trails

Specifically Not Included:

(1) School Facilities where no long-term joint-use agreements are in effect
(2) Open Space

This Park Strategy further clarifies the above definition by using a 50'-wide corridor to calculate the acreage of public trails outside of developed parks. This corridor averages all the varied trail widths, and also encompasses trailheads and parking lots servicing those trails, which are not counted as separate park sites.

Only properties under City ownership or encumbered with a joint use agreement are included in the inventory. The one exception is private neighborhood parks, which are specifically included by the General Plan in the inventory calculation. Private parks are constructed simultaneously with a subdivision and are owned and maintained by homeowners associations. In most cases park fees were credited for their construction.

Properties owned by the McConnell Foundation, including the McConnell Arboretum and Lema Ranch, are not included in the inventory as they are private property and the Foundation maintains its prerogative to prohibit public access or develop the properties at a future date.

With an inventory of all the improved parklands as defined above, the City-wide LOS can be calculated by dividing the number of developed park acres by the population, and multiplying by 1,000. This gives a general picture of parkland needs throughout the city. The LOS calculation has also been done for each quadrant to further identify the needs of these specific areas.

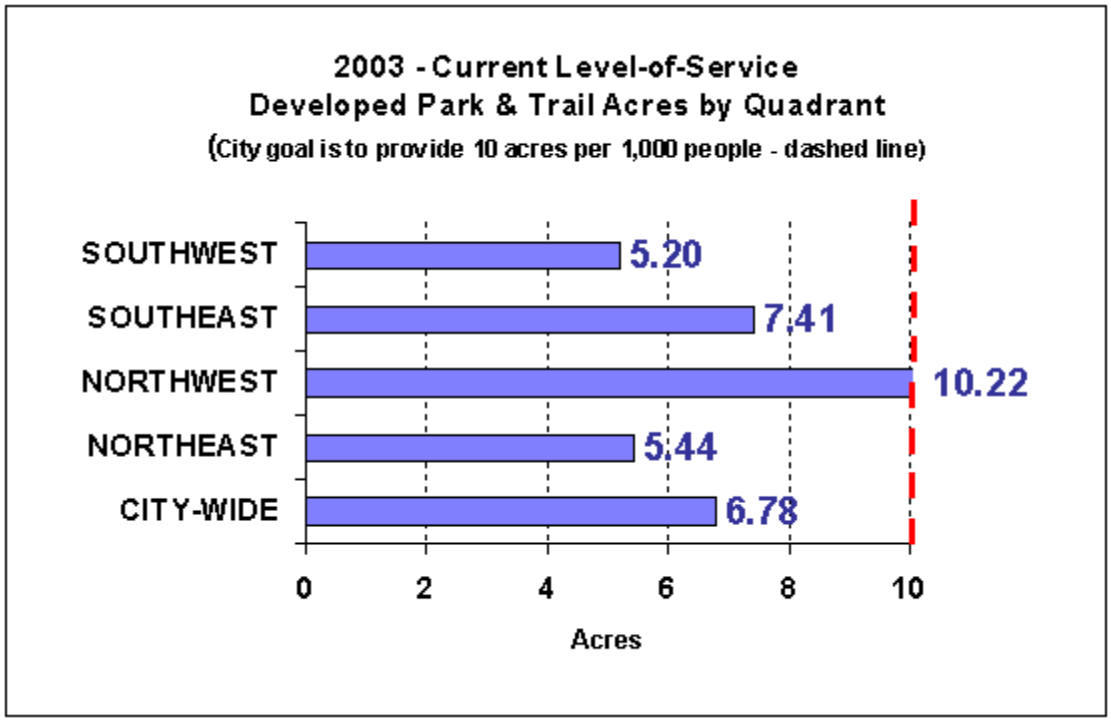
Service Levels for the City and the Quadrants

As shown in the table below, the current City-wide LOS is 6.78 developed parkland acres per 1,000 people.

A comparison of the quadrant service levels reveals that the Southwest, which is the most populous area of the City, currently has the lowest LOS, with only 5.20 acres per 1,000 people.

Even with the build-out of city-held undeveloped parkland, in 2020 the City's level-of-service ratio will still be below the 10.00-acre General Plan goal without the acquisition of additional parkland.

It should be noted that determining the adequacy of a park system cannot be done solely on the level-of-service ratio. A geographic analysis is also necessary to determine where parks are needed. While Redding has many acres of parkland, both developed and undeveloped, these sites aren't always located in the right places to serve its residents.



Park Deficient Areas

Dispersal of Park Sites

A primary objective in creating a well-balanced park system is to assure that all people have good access to parks. Several General Plan policies speak specifically to this objective. Recreation Policy R4G, states that park facilities and equipment should be dispersed throughout the community to prevent an undue concentration in any single area.

Other policies found in the Transportation, Air Quality, and Community Development and Design Elements encourage the creation of a more pedestrian-friendly city with increased walking and bicycling opportunities. This will help alleviate traffic congestion, mitigate air pollution caused by automobile travel, and increase the livability of our community.

These General Plan policies collectively support the creation of a geographically balanced park system that places recreational sites within a reasonable distance from the residential areas that they serve.

Park Service Area

This distance-based location criteria is known as the *park service area*. It typically has a radius between ¼ and ⅔ mile, which is the distance most people can travel during a ten- or fifteen-minute walk. Park service areas of this size allow people, especially children, to walk or ride their bikes to a park. They also ensure that recreation amenities are dispersed equitably throughout the city. Park service areas can be calculated and mapped (page 41) to determine the geographical service coverage of the park system.

Public health officials confirm the physical benefits of providing outdoor areas where people can comfortably exercise. An article in the American Journal of Pubic Health (2003) cited several studies demonstrating that proximity to parks have significant positive health outcomes for seniors. The Centers For Disease Control's report, *Physical Activity and Health; A Report to the Surgeon General*, emphasizes that availability and accessability are central to seeing that the public has the opportunity to obtain regular physical activity.

A service area radius of ½-mile is typical in most cities, and was also chosen as the standard for Redding because it reflects the moderately dense development pattern that will characterize much of Redding as it builds out.

A smaller service radius, however, should be used in denser residential neighborhoods because more people will potentially use a park. Those areas with a high percentage of multi-family units and with housing densities above nine units per acre should ideally be served by a developed park located within approximately ⅓-mile of residences.

As the map shows, the ½-mile service radius is already common throughout the developed portions of the city. Where circles overlap on the map, residents may be currently within walking distance of more than one park site.

Professionals in the housing market also support convenient walkability criteria when locating parks. A 2001 national poll commissioned by the National Association of Realtors found that 90 percent think it's important or very important to create or maintain "neighborhood parks I can walk to."

The park service area should not be interpreted to require all new residential development outside of existing service areas to construct five-acre (minimum) parks. Rather, all projects are reviewed on an individual basis. Recommendations for new park sites are based upon considerations including, but not limited to, the size and density of the proposed development, existing amenities in the quadrant, proximity to future residential development, and significant physical barriers to local travel.

Areas Not Served By Parks

The park service map also shows areas that are not currently served by parks. These gray-shaded *park deficient areas* are defined as residentially designated lands within the Redding park planning area that lie beyond the ½-mile service area of any developed neighborhood, community, regional, or private neighborhood park.

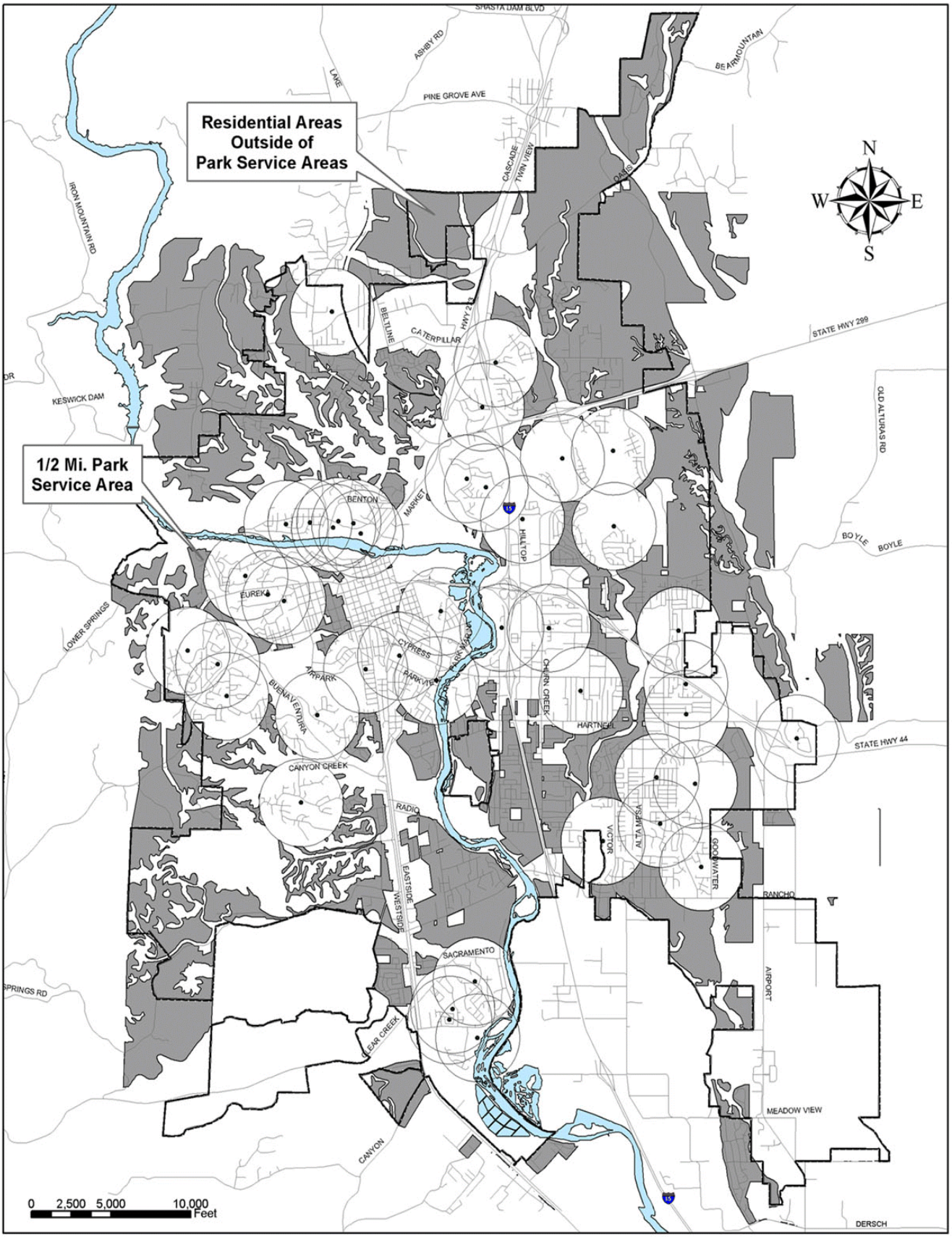
Not included in this calculation are special purpose parks (e.g., boat ramps and dog parks), and undeveloped park sites. Joint-use sites with schools were not included either, since they generally contain only a single-purpose facility (a gym or athletic field), rather than the broader, multi-age amenities found at typical neighborhood-serving park sites.

Resources to build future parks should be directed toward serving these identified park deficient areas. In addition, higher priority should also be given to those that are located in already developed, urbanized areas because these city residents currently have no parks.

The price of land in already developed areas is typically high. Co-locating parks with schools is a cost-effective option for providing parks in areas where land is expensive and scarce, allowing both entities to share athletic fields or other amenities. School-parks should be considered only when park development standards can still be adequately met.

On the map, the shaded areas indicate the need for more park sites. While some of these areas on the outskirts of the city have few residents now, future population growth and further development will bring with it the need for more recreation areas. Parkland acquisition and development in these outlying areas will be assisted by dedications through the subdivision development approval process.

Redding Park Service Areas and Park Deficient Areas



Major Recreation Facility
Needs Assessment

Major Recreation Facility Needs Assessment

Background and Methodology

Ball fields, soccer fields, swimming pools, gymnasiums, basketball and tennis courts are popular venues for many athletic leagues and clubs in Redding. These facilities require a large investment of resources, whether public or private, and must therefore be carefully planned within the context of the entire park system.

The purpose of the needs assessment is to understand what is required to meet the recreational and competitive expectations of the community. This is done by first inventorying what is currently available, then assessing the user demand on these facilities, and finally setting facility standards and goals that will achieve the desired service level for each type of facility

When these standards are applied to current and projected population growth, we can see how many facilities are needed now and in future years. In addition, these goals can be allocated so that facilities are evenly distributed and placed where they are most needed by residents.

National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) Standards and Redding Standards

For thirty-two years, park professionals nationwide have utilized the recreation facility standards developed by NRPA , a leading park and recreation professional association, in the planning, acquisition, and development of facilities. NRPA's most recent policy has been to view their standards "as a guide that address minimum, not maximum, goals to be achieved." (Page 6, Park, Recreation, and Open Space Guidelines, 1996 NRPA).

With this in mind, revised service goals have been proposed for seven major recreation facilities:

- Large Baseball / Softball Fields
- Small Baseball / Softball Fields
- Soccer Fields
- Football Fields
- Tennis Courts
- Swimming Pools
- Gymnasiums

These seven sports were considered the most crucial to the analysis of the park system, in large part because of their spatial and structural requirements. Other activities such as basketball, handball, track, badminton, and archery were not included in this assessment because they can be accommodated at locations already included in the analysis. For example, gyms can house many different kinds of court sports, and soccer fields may be shared by several kinds of field sports. In the case of golf, it was felt that the private sector provided adequate service and that public involvement was not generally warranted.

Information Sources

Information for this needs assessment was obtained from a variety of places. The staff at Redding's Recreation Division provided data on sport and class participation, as well as invaluable insight. Various sport program providers completed questionnaires and discussed their needs with City staff and the citizen advisory committee. In addition, national trends were researched, and the results from questions posed to residents in both the 2001 Household Survey and the High School Survey were also incorporated into the assessment.

Major Facilities Inventory Method

The next table summarizes the existing major recreation facilities and the current city-wide service levels for each. The accounting method used in this inventory was developed by city staff and the advisory committee to reflect the unique partnerships which have developed over the years to deliver recreation services in Redding.

As in most cities, school sites and other locations have considerable importance in recreation service delivery. In recognition of this situation, the inventory method gives different weight or

importance to each existing facility depending on ownership and site control. The more control the City has on a site, the more it counts in the citywide inventory of facilities. When the three categories (described below) are added together for each type of facility, this total "inventory count" reflects the blended ownership pattern of available facilities.

- *City Sites* are facilities owned by the City and are counted at 100 percent of their actual number. As an example, one City pool counts as one pool in the overall inventory of pools.
- *Joint-Use Sites* are those school sites where the City has a joint-use agreement (JUA). They are included in the inventory at 75 percent (0.75) of their actual number. Since these facilities are shared with schools, general public access to them is reduced. An example of a joint use site is the gym at Parsons Elementary School, available for public use after-school and in the months when school is not in session.
- *Other Sites* are those private or publicly owned facilities that have no joint-use agreement with the City, but which are available to the public (sometimes for a nominal fee) without membership requirements. These are credited at 25 percent (0.25) in the inventory. They are included in the inventory because a great deal of recreation in Redding takes place at these sites, especially at school sites used by the non-profit sport leagues (Redding Youth Soccer, Little League, etc.).

  This category also includes facilities found at the YMCA, Shasta and Simpson Colleges, the private neighborhood parks, and selected private fitness centers where use of the facility is not dependent on membership fees. For example, our swim clubs offer classes to Redding residents at pools not owned by the City.

Existing Major Recreation Facilities & Current Levels of Service

RECREATION FACILITY	INVENTORIED FACILITIES				2003 SERVICE LEVEL (Units Per Population)
	CITY-OWNED	JOINT-USE	OTHER	TOTAL	
Baseball / Softball Field, Large	8.00	0.75	0.50	8.25	1 Field / 10,376
Baseball / Softball Field, Small	6.00	4.50	4.50	15.00	1 Field / 5,707
Soccer Field	3.00	3.75	3.50	10.25	1 Field / 8,351
Football Field	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1 Field / 85,601
Tennis Court	8.00	7.50	3.75	19.25	1 Court / 4,447
Swimming Pool	2.00	0.75	3.25	6.00	1 Pool / 14,267
Gymnasium	2.00	5.00	0.50	7.50	1 Gym / 11,413

NOTES:

JOINT-USE SITES are counted at 75% of their actual number because they are partially controlled by the City through a joint use agreement with the school entity.

OTHER SITES are counted at 25% of their number because of limited public access and site control by the City. They include school sites, Simpson and Shasta Colleges, the YMCA, some private clubs and fitness centers utilized by sports organizations, and private neighborhood parks.

GYMNASIUMS are counted at 50% of their actual number because there is a seasonal demand on them coinciding with the school year, making them less available for use by other entities including the City. None are owned by the City.

Totals may not sum due to rounding up of numbers.

Needs Assessment - Summary

In the seven assessments that follow, each type of recreation facility is examined in detail. This includes a description of all existing locations and ownership, as well as the demand on the facilities, and the current service levels (field/court/pool/gym per population). Recommended goals are then proposed, which are used to determine the number needed now, and also in 2010 and in 2020. Finally, each section contains both a list of recommended locations for sites, and a list of recommended actions to achieve those goals, improve service delivery, and respond to needs expressed by residents and sports providers.

In making recommendations and facility goals, several sources were consulted and compared:

- National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) Guidelines
- The Park and Recreation Plan commissioned by the City in 1991 from Dragoo & Associates
- Research of facilities at six California cities comparable in size to Redding. (While this latter data gives a general idea of what other cities provide, each city counts their facilities in different ways, and so direct comparisons cannot be drawn.)

The table below summarizes the service levels and facility needs for all seven types of facilities. For example, one soccer field is being recommended for every 5,000 residents. When this goal is applied to current and projected population figures, we can see that we should have 17 inventoried fields now for our current population. Since the inventory indicates that there are only 10.25 soccer fields, an additional 6.75 are currently required to meet the goal.

By 2010, we will need to add 2 more fields to our current inventory to maintain the desired service levels. By 2020, 4 more soccer fields should have been added, (12.75 added) making a total of 23 soccer fields in Redding.

Please note that figures in the "Additional Facilities Required" columns below are not cumulative, but instead show the projected need at each time period (2000, 2010, and 2020). These figures are obtained by subtracting the "Existing Total Facilities" column from the "Projected Facility Need" column.

Major Recreation Facilities - Recommended Service Levels & Needs, 2003-2020

	EXISTING	RECOMMENDED	PROJECTED FACILITY NEEDS			ADDITIONAL FACILITIES REQUIRED		
RECREATION FACILITY	SERVICE LEVELS (Units Per Population)	SERVICE LEVELS (Units Per Population)	2003 POP. 85,601	2010 POP. 96,769	2020 POP. 113,319	Current Need	2010 Need	2020 Need
Baseball / Softball Field, Large	1 Field / 10,376	1 Field / 8,000	11	12	14	2.75	3.75	5.75
Baseball / Softball Field, Small	1 Field / 5,707	1 Field / 3,000	29	32	38	14.00	17.00	22.77
Soccer Field	1 Field / 8,351	1 Field / 5,000	17	19	23	6.75	8.75	12.75
Football Field	1 Field / 85,601	1 Field / 30,000	3	3	4	2.00	2.00	3.00
Tennis Court	1 Court / 4,447	1 Court / 3,800	23	25	30	3.75	5.75	10.75
Swimming Pool	1 Pool / 14,267	1 Pool / 14,500	6	7	8	0.00	1.00	2.00
Gymnasium	1 Gym / 11,413	1 Gym / 10,000	9	10	11	1.50	2.50	3.50

Baseball and Softball Fields

Facility Standards: While many ball fields are used for both softball and baseball in Redding, for this assessment they are separated into two categories: large fields (275' or more field radius), and small ballfields (200' to 250' radius).

There are several differences between softball and baseball fields. Official baseball fields have infields with grass, while softball fields do not. Other differences include the distances from home plate to the pitcher's mound, baseline dimensions, and length of outfields.

The following table describes the basic facility standards for each type of field.

Facility Standards for Baseball and Softball Fields

Size Category	*Team Usage*	*Field Radius*	*Baseline Dimension*	*Space Requirements*
ADULT BASEBALL FIELDS	Adult Baseball	320' to 400' +	90'	3.0 to 3.85 acres
LARGE BALL FIELDS	Men's Slow Pitch Softball	275' to 300'	65'	2.0 acres
SMALL BALL FIELDS	Women's Slow Pitch Softball	250'	65'	1.5 to 2.0 acres
	Men's & Girl's Fast Pitch	225'	60'	1.5 to 2.0 acres
	Little League Baseball	200'	60'	1.2 acres

Current Provision: There are 40 ball fields generally available to the public. Ten of these are large fields and 30 are small fields. Thirteen are lighted.

Large Fields. The new Redding Sports Park offers 5 large lighted fields, four for softball and one combination softball/hardball field. In addition, there are two large City-owned fields: one at Alta Mesa Neighborhood Park and the other at Tiger Field in South City Park. Shasta and Enterprise High Schools, and Shasta College also have large fields.

Small Fields. There are 30 small fields in relatively good condition available for team play. Six are owned by the City at various parks. The remaining 24 small fields (80 percent) are located at schools.

Joint-Use. Four sites with ball fields have use joint agreements, including the Kiwanis field (K-4) at Parsons School, two fields at Enterprise High School, two at Juniper Academy, and a field at Simpson College.

Batting cages for softball and baseball practice, while not counted in the inventory, are provided at the privately-owned Indoor Fun Center. Additional batting cages are available at the Sports Park.

The next table identifies the facilities and their locations. School facilities are counted in the field inventory at 75 percent of their actual number, where the City has assisted with funding or has a joint use agreement. The other school sites with no City-School agreements are given a 25 percent credit in the inventory.

Current Redding Area Baseball / Softball Facility Providers and Locations

Provider	*Fields Counted**	*Location*	*Large Fields*	*Small Fields*	*Night Lights*
CITY OF REDDING		Alta Mesa Neighborhood Park	1 field (275')		1 Lighted
7 large @ 100%	7.00	Buckeye Park		1 field (250')	1 Lighted
6 small @ 100%	6.00	Caldwell Park		K-2 field (200') K-3 field (250')	2 Lighted
		Martin Luther King, Jr. Park		1 field	
		Redding Sports Park	5 fields		5 Lighted
		Softball Park/Fastpitch Park (Parkview Ave.)		1 field (250')	1 Lighted
		South City Park	Tiger Field (425')	K-1 field (180')	2 Lighted
JOINT-USE SITES		Enterprise High School	1 field	1 field	
1 large @ 75%	.75	Juniper Academy		2 fields	
6 small @ 75%	4.50	Parsons Junior High School		K-4 field (250')	
		Manzanita Elementary School		1 field	
		Simpson College		1 field	
OTHER SITES		Alta Mesa School		1 field	
2 large @ 25%	.50	Bonny View Elementary School		2 fields	
18 small @ 25%	4.50	Buckeye Middle School		1 field	
		Columbia Elementary School		2 fields	
		Mountain View Middle School		1 field	
		Pacheco School		1 field	
		Rother Elementary		4 fields	
		Sequoia Middle School		2 fields	
		Shasta College	1 field	1 field	
		Shasta High School	1 field	1 field	1 Lighted
		Turtle Bay School		2 fields	
INVENTORY COUNT: 8.25 large **15.00 small**		**TOTAL BALL FIELDS: 40**	**10 LARGE**	**30 SMALL**	**13 LIGHTED**

** NOTE: Facilities provided at school sites under a joint-use agreement with the City are counted in the inventory at 75 percent of their number. School sites used by non-profit leagues, but not controlled by any agreement with the City, are given 25 percent credit in the inventory.*

Facility Demand: Baseball and softball are popular and growing pastimes in Redding. In addition to City-sponsored programs, several other sports providers need fields for practice and games. (Church leagues that use their own facilities were not included in this assessment.)

- *Redding Recreation* offers the following programs:
  - Farm League (pee wee, tee ball, and coach pitch) baseball is played on Enterprise High School's field. Average annual participation (1998-2000) has been 344 youngsters.
  - Junior Giants for 8- to 13-year-olds is played at the City's K-1 and K-3 fields, as are fast pitch softball games for girls 9 years through 17 years. Average annual participation has been 174 kids and is growing.
  - Adult recreational softball is held at various City fields. Participation for the last three years has averaged 40 teams, and 42 teams are now registered with 12 on a waiting list.
- *Little League* has 5 organizations operating within the Redding planning area: Foothill, Shasta Dam Area, West Redding, East Redding, and Anderson Little Leagues. In 2000-2001, participation rates were 1,735 children, aged 5 through 12 years. An analysis of the teams and their local school enrollment showed that on average 16 to 18 percent of elementary school kids participate in Little League. Many games are played on fields located on school grounds. A lack of ball fields has been expressed by Little League officials as an impediment to league expansion.
- *Challenger Division Little League*, affiliated with Shasta Dam Little League, plays out of Alta Mesa Park. This division provides boys and girls with disabilities the opportunity to experience the emotional development and the fun of playing Little League Baseball. In Challenger games, "buddies" help their challenged partners by acting as guides for blind children or pushing wheelchair-bound children around the base paths.
- *Redding Youth Baseball* (Pony League) offers play for 8- to 18-year old children. Approximately 450 kids participate annually utilizing all the Kiwanis fields: South City Park's K-1 field, Caldwell Park's K-2 and K-3 fields, and Parsons K-4 field, plus Tiger Field.
- *Men's Competitive Slowpitch*, with about 30 teams, plays at Alta Mesa field. They have indicated they will likely move to the new fields at the Sports Park.
- Several smaller youth softball organizations also offer activities.
  - *Girls Fastpitch* had 18 teams in 2000.
  - *Bobby Sox,* a new independent girls softball group with 6 teams, plays at various fields in the area.
  - *The North State Stampede* offers fast pitch softball to youth 12 to 18 years of age. The team reports that 24 to 30 participants play at Lassen View Elementary School Gym and at the Redding fast pitch field (Softball Park). Providers list a lack of fields as a serious issue.
  - *NorCal Thunder Youth Softball* offers play to girls 10-18 years of age. Annual participation is 50-80 children on teams that play on fields outside of Redding because they can't get Redding fields.

Needs Assessment

Many of the ball fields in Redding's inventory are located on school grounds. This has both benefits and drawbacks for the leagues who play on the fields. Maintenance costs are a significant issue for the schools. While the leagues sometimes assist in the maintenance of these school fields, many are in poor condition and are not ideal settings for league play. Some are unirrigated, and are thus not conducive to summer recreation programming.

Sufficient scheduled practice and play times at both school and City fields are a concern for the leagues, and competition for scheduling the same fields is common.

With the opening of the Redding Big League Dreams Sports Park, adult play moved there will free up some of the existing fields for youth league play.

Service Level Comparison:

Redding:	**1 : 10,376 (large field)**	**1 : 5,707(small field)**	**1 : 3,681 (combined)**
Chico:	1 : 8,909 (combined)		
Davis:	1 : 4,147 (combined)		
Folsom:	1 : 3,573 (combined)		
Roseville:	1 : 2,371 (combined)		
Vacaville:	1 : 3,545 (combined)		
Woodland:	1 : 7,231 (combined)		
NRPA:	1 : 5,000 (combined)	1 : 30,000 (lighted)	
1991 Plan Recommendation:	1 : 6,700 (large field)	1 : 9,500 (small fields)	
Recommended Service Level:	**1 : 8,000 (large field)**	**1 : 3,000 (small fields)**	
Additional Needed Now:	**2.75 Large Fields**	**14.00 Small Fields**	

Recommended Actions

- **Youth Softball and Baseball:** Given the acreage requirements and costs to develop and maintain ball fields, the City should, to the greatest extent possible, partner with schools and non-profit organizations to provide and/or upgrade youth facilities on school grounds.
- **Adult Softball and Baseball:** The Sports Park will be the focus for the majority of adult games.
- **Increase Capacity:** Look for opportunities to provide night lights at ball fields to increase capacity without building more fields.
- **Multi-Purpose Fields:** Provide multi-purpose turf areas at City-owned parks for neighborhood pick-up games, and league practice fields.
- **Field Scheduling:** Pursue efforts to gain greater coordination and cooperation between the various sports organizations, schools, and City to maximize use of existing sports fields and gyms.
- **New Fields and Their Distribution:** Use the following table, which is based on recommended quadrant-level goals, to guide the number and location of future facility development:

Locations of Existing and Proposed Large Baseball and Softball Fields, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					2020 QUADRANT GOALS Large Baseball/ Softball Fields
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	
Quad.	*Facility Location*	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
NE	Redding Sports Park - Big League Dreams	5			5.00					
	Shasta College			1	0.25				5.25	3.22
NW	Buckeye Community Park						1.00		1.00	2.66
SE	Alta Mesa Large Neighborhood Park	1			1.00					
	Enterprise High School		1		0.75					
	Enterprise Community/Regional Park	1					2.00		3.75	3.22
SW	Tiger Field	1			1.00					
	Shasta High School		1		0.25					
	Buenaventura Fields ^	1				1.00				
	Southwest Regional Park *	2						2.00	4.25	
	CITY-WIDE TOTALS	11	2	1	8.25	1.00	3.00	2.00	14.25	14.00

NOTES:

** Future proposed park sites.*

^ Existing, city-owned but undeveloped park sites.

1 Inventoried Facilities have been counted to reflect the degree of ownership and control by the City. City-owned sites are counted at 100% their actual number. School sites under a Joint-Use Agreement (JUA) with the City are counted at 75% of their number. School sites used by non-profit leagues, but not controlled by any use agreement with the City, are given 25% credit in the inventory.

Locations of Existing and Proposed Small Baseball and Softball Fields, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	2020 QUADRANT GOALS Small Baseball/ Softball Fields
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
NE	Simpson College		1		0.75					
	Columbia Elementary School			2	0.50					
	Shasta College			1	0.25					
	Mountain View Middle School (2 Future JUA)		2		0.25	1.25				
	Mountain View School-Park	2				2.00				
	Gregory Lake Community Park	2					2.00			
	Blossom School-Park	1						1.00		
	Oasis Community Park *	2						2.00	10.00	8.74
NW	Buckeye Community Park	3			1.00	2.00				
	Buckeye Middle School (Future JUA)		1		0.25	0.50				
	Caldwell Regional Park (K-2 & K-3 fields)	2			2.00					
	Turtle Bay Elementary School			2	0.50					
	Stanford Hills Large Neighborhood Park *	1					1.00		6.25	7.22
SE	Enterprise High School		1		0.75					
	Parsons Jr. High School (K-4 field)		1		0.75					
	Pacheco School			1	0.25					
	Alta Mesa School (Future JUA)			1	0.25	0.50				
	Rother Elementary School (2 Future JUA)			4	1.00	1.00				
	Mistletoe School (Future JUA)			1		0.75				
	Enterprise Community/Regional Park	2				2.00				
	Pacheco District Schl-Park Site (Future JUA)	1						0.75	8.00	8.74
SW	Martin Luther King, Jr. Park	1			1.00					
	Softball Park (Parkview Ave.)	1			1.00					
	South City Park (K-1 field)	1			1.00					
	Juniper Academy		2		1.50					
	Bonny View Elementary School			2	0.50					
	Manzanita Elementary School		1		0.75					
	Sequoia Middle School			2	0.50					
	Shasta High School			1	0.25					
	Buenaventura Fields ^	2				2.00				
	Westridge Large Neighborhood Park	1					1.00			
	Cedar Meadows School			4				1.00		
	Cascade Community Park	2				2.00			12.50	13.30
	CITY-WIDE TOTALS	24	9	21	15.00	14.00	4.00	4.75	37.75	38.00

NOTES:

** Future proposed park sites.*

^ Existing, city-owned but undeveloped park sites.

1 Inventoried Facilities have been counted to reflect the degree of ownership and control by the City. City-owned sites are counted at 100% their actual number. School sites under a Joint-Use Agreement (JUA) with the City are counted at 75% of their number. School sites used by non-profit leagues, but not controlled by any use agreement with the City, are given 25% credit in the inventory.

Soccer & Football Fields

Field Sport Facility Standards: Large-area turf areas can accommodate several different kinds of field sports. Soccer, football, field hockey, and rugby can be played on similar fields with the addition of painted lines and movable goal posts.

Field Sport	*Field Width*	*Field Length*
Soccer (Full-Size)	225'	360'
Football	160'	360'
Field Hockey	230'	328'
Rugby	180'	300'

Multi-purpose sport fields, which can be used for a variety of field sports, should be 230' wide by 360' long. The recommended overall space requirement is 2.0 to 2.5 acres.

The needs of the two most popular field sports — soccer and football —are addressed here in detail.

Current Provision - Soccer: There are 20 soccer fields generally available to the public at City-owned and school sites. These include 11 full-size soccer fields, and 11 smaller fields and multi-use fields set up for U-12 and younger divisions. Five of these fields are lighted. The master plan for the Redding Sports Park includes 4 full-sized, lighted fields with all-weather, artificial turf. Funding is being sought for their development.

The table on the next page identifies the facilities and their locations. Sites where the City has a joint use agreement are counted at 75 percent of their number, and all other sites used by non-profit leagues but with no City involvement are credited at 25 percent.

Facility Demand - Soccer: Redding Youth Soccer League (RYSL) conducts practice games upon fields located at the various elementary and middle school sites, as well as at park facilities. Tournaments are generally played upon Caldwell

Park's lighted field and at Enterprise Park's two unlit fields. Two seasons are offered for youth (5-19 years) in fall and in spring. Approximately 1,200 children were registered for the 2001-2002 fall season. Of the 90 teams in the District Playing League (primarily U-14 and above), 16 were RYSL teams in that season.

Redding's Recreation Division also offers soccer for children from kindergarten to 7th grade during the fall. Play is at the athletic field at Parsons School and at Shasta High School. Annual participation for the last four years has averaged 400 children. In addition, soccer camps are offered in summer and spring, depending on interest, with 20-30 children attending.

Northern California Adult Soccer League (NCASL) has 100 participants aged 25 to 50 on 8 teams that utilize the fields at Shasta College, Caldwell Park, Parsons School, and Enterprise Park. An issue cited by the league was a lack of full-sized fields.

Current Redding Area Soccer Facility Providers and Locations

Provider	*Fields Counted**	*Location*	*Full Soccer Fields*	*Small Soccer Fields*	*Night Lights*
CITY OF REDDING		Caldwell Park	1 Full Size		1 lighted
3 @ 100%	3.00	Enterprise Park	2 Full Size		
JOINT-USE SITES		Shasta High School	2 Full Size		2 lighted
5 @ 75%	3.75	Parsons Middle School	1 Full Size	1 Multi-Use	1 Lighted
		Manzanita School		1 U-10	
OTHER SCHOOL SITES		Sequoia Middle School	1 Full-size	1 Multi-Use	
15 @ 25%	3.75	Bonny View School		1 Multi-Use	
		Juniper Academy	1 Full Size		
		Sycamore School	1 Full Size		
		Enterprise High School	1 Full Size		1 lighted
		Mountain View Middle School		2 U-10	
		Turtle Bay School		1 U-10	
		Boulder Creek School		1 U-10	
		Shasta Meadows School		1 U-12	
		Pacheco School	1 Full Size		
		Prairie School		2 U-10	
INVENTORY COUNT:	**10.25**	**TOTAL SOCCER FIELDS:**	**11 FULL FIELDS**	**11 SMALL FIELDS**	**5 LIGHTED**

** NOTE: Facilities provided at school sites under a joint-use agreement with the City are counted in the inventory at 75 percent of their number. School sites used by non-profit leagues, but not controlled by any agreement with the City, are given 25 percent credit in the inventory.*

Current Provision - Football: The City at present provides no dedicated football sites, and has no joint-use agreements covering football fields. However, future phases of the Redding Sports Park will contain sport fields in the soccer complex, which can be available for some football play, although no goal posts are planned. In addition, four well-maintained, dedicated football fields with lights are available at high school sites. The table below identifies the football facilities and their locations.

Facility Demand - Football: Redding Recreation offers a football passing league for youths in 2nd through 7th grade in the spring and in the fall. This two-hand touch football game is played on a 20- by 45-yard field, much smaller than regulation sized football fields. Play is set up at Caldwell Park's soccer field and at Shasta High School's lower field. Redding Colts Youth Football and Enterprise Eagles provide tackle football play for youth 7 to 15 years of age. Participation rates in 2000-2001 averaged 200 kids for each league, for a total of 400

participants. Games are now played at Enterprise High School, with practice held at Shasta High School's Gilmore field, and at Alta Mesa School and Park. The providers indicate an unmet need for game fields, not practice fields. Two to three tournaments are played annually. According to the two leagues, participation rates are not expected to grow substantially.

Current Redding Area Football Facility Providers and Locations

Provider	*Fields Counted **	*Location*	*Fields*	*Night Lights*
OTHER SITES		Shasta High School Stadium	2	Lighted
4 fields @ 25%	1.00	Enterprise High School Stadium	1	Lighted
		Shasta Learning Center Field	1	Lighted
INVENTORY COUNT:	**1.00**	**TOTAL FOOTBALL FIELDS:**	**4**	**4 LIGHTED**

** NOTE: School sites used by non-profit leagues, but not controlled by any agreement with the City, are given 25 percent credit in the inventory.*

Needs Assessment

Existing fields are heavily utilized by many sports, including baseball and softball, and are sometimes in poor repair due to over-scheduling. The Redding Sports Park will address some of the need for better quality fields in the future. It is hoped that this future soccer complex can become the focus of organized league play and special events such as tournaments, exhibition games, and clinics. The goal would be to share fields with football.

Recommended Actions:

Service Level Comparison:

	Soccer	Football
Redding:	**1 : 8,351**	**1 : 85,601**
Chico:	1 : 10,889	None
Davis:	1 : 4,785	None
Folsom:	1 : 3,573	1 : 57,166
Roseville:	1 : 5,929	None
Vacaville:	1 : 11,078	1 : 44,313
Woodland:	1 : 10,123	None
NRPA:	1 : 10,000	1 : 20,000
1991 Plan Recommendation:	1 : 5,000	1 : 30,000
Recommended Service Level:	**1 : 5,000 people**	**1 : 30,000 people**
Additional Needed Now:	**6.75 Soccer Fields**	**2 Football Fields**

- **Soccer Fields:** Continue to work toward full development of the soccer complex at the Redding Sports Park to provide quality league-level and tournament fields. Field development elsewhere should ideally occur in groups of two or more.
- **Football Fields:** Accommodate football field needs wherever possible at community, regional park sites, and at special purpose sites.
- **Multi-Purpose Fields:** Incorporate into the master plans of large neighborhood, community, and regional parks at least one multi-purpose field not less than one acre in size, upon which practice fields can be set out.
- **Increase Capacity:** Provide night lighting of fields to increase capacity wherever possible.
- **Partnerships:** Continue to be negotiate agreements with school districts for field access and for the development of additional fields.
- **Maintenance Capacity:** Build enough fields into the capacity of the park system so that scheduled maintenance and refurbishment can occur without undue impact on service delivery.
- **Field Scheduling:** Pursue efforts to gain greater coordination and cooperation between the various sports organizations, schools, and City to maximize use of existing sports fields and gyms.
- **New Fields and Their Distribution:** Use the following table, which is based on recommended quadrant-level goals, to guide the number and location of future soccer and football facility development:

Locations of Existing and Proposed Soccer Fields, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					2020 QUADRANT GOALS
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	Soccer Fields
NE	Mountain View Middle School (2 Future JUA)		2		0.50	1.00				
	Boulder Creek Elementary School			1	0.25					
	Redding Sports Park - Soccer Facility	4				4.00				
	Mountain View Middle School-Park Site	1						1.00	6.75	5.29
NW	Caldwell Regional Park	1			1.00					
	Turtle Bay School			1	0.25					
	Buckeye Community Park	2						2.00	3.25	4.37
SE	Enterprise Community/Regional Park	4			2.00		2.00			
	Shasta Meadows Elementary School			1	0.25					
	Parsons Middle School		2		1.50					
	Prairie School			2	0.50					
	Pacheco School			1	0.25					
	Enterprise High School			1	0.25				6.75	5.29
SW	Shasta High School		2		1.50					
	Bonny View Elementary School			1	0.25					
	Sequoia Middle School			2	0.50					
	Juniper Academy			1	0.25					
	Sycamore Elementary School			1	0.25					
	Manzanita Elementary School JUA		1		0.75					
	Buenaventura Fields ^	2				2.00				
	Southwest Community Park *	2						2.00	7.50	8.05
	CITY-WIDE TOTALS	16	7	12	10.25	7.00	2.00	5.00	24.25	23.00

NOTES:

** Future proposed park sites.*

^ Existing, city-owned but undeveloped park sites.

1 Inventoried Facilities have been counted to reflect the degree of ownership and control by the City. City-owned sites are counted at 100% their actual number. School sites under a Joint-Use Agreement (JUA) with the City are counted at 75% of their number. School sites used by non-profit leagues, but not controlled by any use agreement with the City, are given 25% credit in the inventory.

Locations of Existing and Proposed Football Fields, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					2020 QUADRANT GOALS
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	Football Fields
NE	Redding Sports Park Soccer Fields (Shared)	1				1.00			1.00	0.92
NW	Buckeye Community Park (Shared)	1						1.00	1.00	0.76
SE	Enterprise High School Stadium			1	0.25					
	Enterprise Community Park (Shared)	1				1.00			1.25	0.92
SW	Shasta High School Stadium			2	0.50					
	Shasta Learning Center			1	0.25					
	Southwest Regional Park* (Dedicated)	1						1.00	1.75	1.40
	CITY-WIDE TOTALS	4	0	4	1.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	5.00	4.00

NOTES:

** Future proposed park sites.*

^ Existing, city-owned but undeveloped park sites.

1 Inventoried Facilities have been counted to reflect the degree of ownership and control by the City. City-owned sites are counted at 100% their actual number. School sites under a Joint-Use Agreement (JUA) with the City are counted at 75% of their number. School sites used by non-profit leagues, but not controlled by any use agreement with the City, are given 25% credit in the inventory.

Tennis Courts

Facility Standards: Regulation courts are 36' wide by 78' long, with 12' clearance of both ends. Fences around the courts are 10' high. The entire fenced area for a single court is 60' by 120' (minimum 7,200 square feet). They are best located in groups of two to four courts, with their long axis oriented north-south. Recommended space requirements are 0.33 acres for a double court.

Current Provision: Generally available to the public are 33 tennis courts. The City provides 8 courts, and has joint-use agreements at the Sequoia Middle School and Enterprise High School courts. The remaining school sites can be used only by completing a use permit from the schools.

The private tennis courts provided at planned developments (The Bluffs, etc.) are included because the City participated in an indirect way in their provision. For a more complete explanation of this process, see page 18. The table below identifies tennis courts and their locations.

Current Redding Area Tennis Court Providers and Locations

Provider	*Courts Counted**	*Location*	*Courts*	*Night Lights*
CITY OF REDDING		Alta Mesa Park	2	
8 @ 100%	8.00	Buckeye Park	2	
		South City Park	4	Lighted
JOINT-USE SITES		Sequoia Middle School	6	Lighted
10 @ 75%	7.50	Enterprise High School	4	
OTHER SITES		Shasta High School	4	Lighted
15 @ 25%	3.75	Shasta College	6	Lighted
		Four Private Residential Developments: The Bluffs (1), Meadow Wood Estates (1), Shasta Pines (1), The Knolls (2)	5	
INVENTORY COUNT:	**19.25**	**TOTAL TENNIS COURTS:**	**33**	**20 LIGHTED**

** NOTE: Facilities provided at school sites under a joint-use agreement with the City are counted in inventory at 75 percent of their number. School sites used by non-profit leagues, but not controlled by any agreement with the City, and private developments are given 25 percent credit in the inventory.*

Facility Demand: Redding Recreation conducts Junior Team Tennis for children 8 to 17 years old each summer for all levels of play. Play is held at South City Park's courts downtown, and at the private Sun Oaks Tennis Center on the east side of town. Participation annually is approximately 48 children. The Redding Women's Tennis League has approximately 30 participants that utilize the South City tennis courts. Most tennis providers also do summer camps for kids and instruction for adults.

Household Survey respondents ranked tennis courts last in spending priority. However, teens held a different view, ranking them 9th in spending priority in the High School Survey. In that same survey, tennis courts ranked ninth also in "facilities needed by youth." In the rankings for "most desired teen activities", tennis was comparable to swimming, softball and baseball.

Needs Assessment

Tennis, like most sports, experiences swings in its popularity, and currently it is not as popular as it has been in past years. According to recent surveys, it is favored by teens, and so provision of tennis in conjunction with school sites appears to be a good investment.

Service Level Comparison:

Redding:	**1 : 4,447**
Chico:	1 : 24,500
Davis:	1 : 2,392
Folsom:	1 : 3,811
Roseville:	1 : 6,917
Vacaville:	1 : 4,924
Woodland:	None
NRPA:	1 : 2,000
1991 Plan Recommendation:	1 : 1,875
Recommended Service Level:	**1 : 3,800 people**
Minimum Needed Now:	**3.75 tennis courts**

Recommended Actions

- **Increase Capacity:** Provide night lighting at all City-owned tennis courts whenever possible. Given Redding's hot summer days, night lighting will increase the capacity of existing courts and perhaps increase participation levels.
- **Deferred Maintenance:** Address deferred maintenance at existing City-owned courts by increasing funding.
- **Partnerships:** Continue to look for opportunities to develop tennis courts at or near school sites via joint use agreements with educational entities.
- **Related Amenities:** Include hitting walls for skills development and practice where feasible in neighborhood and community parks.
- **New Tennis Courts and Their Distribution**: Construct public tennis facilities and future joint use agreements (in two-court sets, minimum) in each quadrant of the City. Use the following table, which is based on recommended quadrant-level goals, to guide the number and location of future tennis facility development:

Locations of Existing and Proposed Tennis Courts, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					2020 QUADRANT GOALS Tennis Courts
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities [1]*	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
NE	Shasta College			6	1.50					
	Mountain View Middle School (Future JUA)		5			3.75				
	Oasis Community Park *	2						2.00	7.25	6.90
NW	Buckeye Community Park	2			2.00					
	Buckeye Middle School (Future JUA)		4				3.00		5.00	5.70
SE	Alta Mesa Large Neighborhood Park	2			2.00					
	Enterprise High School		4		3.00					
	Shasta Pines (Private)			1	0.25					
	Enterprise Community Park	2					2.00		7.25	6.90
SW	South City Park	4			4.00					
	Sequoia Middle School		6		4.50					
	Shasta High School			4	1.00					
	The Bluffs (Private)			1	0.25					
	Meadow Wood Estates (Private)			1	0.25					
	The Knolls (Private)			2	0.50				10.50	10.50
	CITY-WIDE TOTALS	12	19	15	19.25	3.75	5.00	2.00	30.00	30.00

NOTES:

** Future proposed park sites.*

^ Existing, city-owned but undeveloped park sites.

1 Inventoried Facilities have been counted to reflect the degree of ownership and control by the City. City-owned sites are counted at 100% their actual number. School sites under a Joint-Use Agreement (JUA) with the City are counted at 75% of their number. School sites used by non-profit leagues, but not controlled by any use agreement with the City, are given 25% credit in the inventory.

Swimming Pools

Facility Standards: Swimming pools vary according to purpose:

- *Recreation pools* include wading pools for small children; shallow pools with lanes for instruction and fitness swimming; and free-form pools with slides, water features and other attractions. Any of these components may be combined into a pool or grouped into a complex. In this assessment, aquatic play areas, such as Fantasy Fountain, are counted as playgrounds.
- *Competitive racing pools* are 25 yards or 50 meters (Olympic) in length, with 8 feet wide lanes. Competitive diving requires deep water pools. Recommended space requirements vary with the configuration, but generally 1 to 2 acres are needed.

Typically, pools are located in community or regional parks, or on school sites. Service areas are usually measured in travel time, with 15 to 30 minutes considered normal.

Current Provision: Generally available to the public are 16 pools. The table below identifies the facilities and their locations. These include 10 competitive racing, diving, or lap pools, and 6 recreation pools. In addition to the two pools at the Redding Aquatic Center, the City has a joint-use agreement for the Enterprise High School Pool. Joint-use locations are counted at 75 percent of their actual number in the inventory.

The private pools provided at planned developments (Shasta Hills Estates, etc.) are included in the inventory at 25 percent because the City participated indirectly in their provision. For a more complete explanation of this process, see page 18.The table below identifies tennis courts and their locations.

Also included in the inventory are private providers that offer swim classes or aquatic programming to the public without membership requirements, and facilities used by the local swim teams. Since these private facilities do offset some of the City's

Redding Aquatic Center

recreation needs, they are counted at 25 percent of their actual number.

Facility Demand: Redding Recreation offers an extensive aquatic program, making use of facilities at the Redding Aquatic Center and at Enterprise High School's pool.

Shasta College has a diving pool in addition to its racing pool, and has swim teams for men and women. Other providers of instruction include the YMCA and the three non-profit swim clubs.

The Redding Swim Team (Ducks) has approximately 400 participants ranging in age from 4 to 90 years old. *Redding Aquatics* (Redding Racers), is a more youth oriented organization with 75 to 100 year-round participants, and 200 in the summer. Both teams utilize all competitive pools located in Redding, including the Enterprise High School pool, the Shasta College pool, Shasta High School's facility, the Redding Aquatic Center at Caldwell Park, and private locations. A new team called *S.O.A.R. (Sun Oaks Aquatics at Redding)*, utilizes the recently constructed indoor competitive pool at Sun Oaks Tennis and Fitness Center. More than 50 kids and 10 adults participate.

Current Redding Area Swimming Pool Providers and Locations

Provider	*Pools Counted*	*Location*	*Pools*	*Type*
CITY OF REDDING		Caldwell Park - Redding Aquatic Center	2	50 m x 25 yd outdoor competitive pool
2 @ 100%	2.00			76 ft x 136 ft instructional/ recreation pool
JOINT-USE SITES		Enterprise High School	1	25 m x 25 yd outdoor competitive pool
1 @ 75%	.75			
OTHER SITES: SCHOOLS		Shasta College	2	82 ft x 25 yd outdoor lap pool
3 @ 25%	.75			52 ft x 25 yd outdoor diving pool
		Shasta High School	1	52 ft x 25 yd outdoor competitive pool
OTHER SITES: PRIVATE PROVIDERS		YMCA	2	40 ft x 50 ft indoor instructional pool
				45 ft x 25 yd outdoor competitive pool
4 @ 25%	1.00	Sun Oaks Tennis & Fitness Center	2	60 ft x 25 yd indoor competitive pool
				outdoor recreation pool
OTHER SITES: PRIVATE DEVELOPMENTS		Shasta Hills Estates, Paris Park, The Knolls, Tanglewood Village, The Bluffs, and The Vineyards	6	recreation pools of varying sizes
6 @ 25%	1.50			
INVENTORY COUNTED:	**6.00**	**TOTAL SWIMMING POOLS:**	**16**	

** NOTE: Facilities provided at school sites under a joint-use agreement with the City are counted in inventory at 75 percent of their number. School sites used by non-profit leagues, but not controlled by any agreement with the City, and private developments are given 25 percent credit in the inventory.*

Needs Assessment

With the opening of the Redding Aquatic Center in 2003, the City is in the fortunate position of having one of the few state-of-the-art competitive pools in northern California.

This multi-purpose facility offers both instructional, recreational, and competitive pool space, and provides a broad range of activities to many age groups.

Service Level Comparison

Redding:	**1 : 14,267**
Chico:	1 : 32,667
Davis:	1 : 5,655
Folsom:	1 : 19,055
Roseville:	1 : 20,751
Vacaville:	1 : 29,542
Woodland:	1 : 25,307
NRPA:	1 : 20,000
1991 Plan (indoor only):	1: 66,000

Recommended Service Level: 1 : 14,500 people

Additional Needed Now: None

Recommended Actions

- **Indoor Swimming Pool:** Because Redding's winters are cool and wet, indoor pools that can accommodate competitive and recreational uses year-round should be considered on the east side of Redding prior to 2020. Partnership opportunities should be sought with other providers of aquatic recreation services, possibly in conjunction with a multi-purpose community recreation center.
- **Partnerships:** Maintain current joint-use agreements with schools to provide recreation swim times, instructional swim lessons, and other aquatic programs at dispersed locations convenient to residents in all parts of the city. Improve amenities at school sites to attract larger participation, including concessions and shade structures.
- **Private Facility Development:** Continue to encourage the provision of private recreation amenities such as swimming pools at private residential developments and condominiums, per General Plan Policy R5C.
- **New Pools and Their Distribution:** Distribute swimming pools and other aquatic facilities throughout all quadrants of the city. Use the following table, which is based on recommended quadrant-level goals, to guide the number and location of future aquatic facility development:

Locations of Existing and Proposed Swimming Pools, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					2020 QUADRANT GOALS Swimming Pools
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
NE	Shasta College			2	0.50					
	Shasta Hills Estates (Private)			1	0.25					
	Tanglewood Village (Private)			1	0.25					
	The Vineyards (Private)			1	0.25				1.25	1.84
NW	Caldwell Park - Redding Aquatic Center	2			2.00				2.00	1.52
SE	Enterprise High School		1		0.75					
	Sun Oaks Tennis & Fitness Center			2	0.50					
	Enterprise Park Community Center	1					1.00		2.25	1.84
SW	Shasta High School			1	0.25					
	Paris Park (Private)			1	0.25					
	The Knolls (Private)			1	0.25					
	The Bluffs (Private)			1	0.25					
	Shasta YMCA			2	0.50					
	Southwest Community Park *	1						1.00	2.50	2.80
	CITY-WIDE TOTALS	4	1	13	6.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	8.00	8.00

NOTES:

** Future proposed park sites.*

^ Existing, city-owned but undeveloped park sites.

1 Inventoried Facilities have been counted to reflect the degree of ownership and control by the City. City-owned sites are counted at 100% their actual number. School sites under a Joint-Use Agreement (JUA) with the City are counted at 75% of their number. School sites used by non-profit leagues, but not controlled by any use agreement with the City, are given 25% credit in the inventory.

Gymnasiums

Facility Standards: Gymnasiums, or multi-purpose recreation courts, accommodate a variety of activities and sports, including regulation basketball, volleyball, tennis, and other indoor court play. Recommended space requirements are 9,840 square feet (0.23 acres) in size.

Current Provision: The City has converted the former Art and History Museum building into a multi-purpose space used for large indoor gatherings, classes and camps. Also available at the Redding Sports Park is a multi-purpose pavilion where indoor sports can be played. The remaining gym inventory is located at school sites, several of which were partly funded with City assistance. Public access to these gyms is dependent on shared use agreements with the schools.

Available to the public are 14 gymnasiums of various sizes. The table below identifies the facilities and their locations. The only private provider included is the YMCA because so many local organizations use its facility free of charge. School gyms, where the City has a joint-use

agreement, are included at 50 percent of their actual number. The weighting factor used for inventorying joint-use gyms is lower than that used for the other recreational facilities (50 versus 75 percent). This is because the high demand for gyms during the school year makes them less available than other types of shared facilities to other entities, including the City.

Current Redding Area Gymnasium Locations

Provider	*Gyms Counted*	*Location*	*Gyms*
CITY OF REDDING	2	Redding Sports Park Multi-Purpose Pavilion	1
2 @ 100%		Caldwell Recreation Center	1
JOINT-USE SITES	5	Shasta High School	1
10 @ 50%		Shasta Learning Center	2
		Enterprise High School	2
		Sequoia Middle School	2
		Juniper Academy	1
		Turtle Bay School	1
		Parsons School	1
OTHER SITES: PRIVATE PROVIDERS 2 @ 25%	.50	YMCA	2
INVENTORY COUNT:	**7.50**	**TOTAL GYMNASIUMS:**	**14**

Facility Demand: The City's Recreation Division primarily uses Parsons School gym for its varied youth and adult gym programs. Some classes are also held at Sequoia and the Shasta Learning Center.

Adult Volleyball is offered by Redding Recreation in spring, summer and fall at Parsons Gym, with participation ranging from 6 to 12 teams each season. Coed recreational 6-on-6 volleyball is played there for A, B and C Division levels. Skill-building classes are offered at Parsons and Sequoia gyms.

Basketball for youth and adults also takes place at Parsons. A 3-on-3 adult basketball league is offered there, as is a specialty camp for basketball and instructional open gym for girls and boys grades 1st through 8th for skills development. Youth basketball from 1st grade through high school is played at Parsons and Enterprise High School gyms, and at Sequoia's multi-purpose room. Participation in 2000 was 652, ranging from 22 to 135 boys or girls in each grade division. Other recreation activities provided at gyms include special game clinics such as jump-rope class.

Needs Assessment

The comparatively large inventory of gymnasiums is the result of many successful partnerships with various school districts to jointly fund and use gym space. Two Redding School District gyms, available to the City through joint-use agreements and counted in the inventory, became available in 2002. According to the Recreation Division, this helped satisfy some programming needs, but doesn't address expanded programs or future needs. Walk-in basketball and volleyball are not well accommodated now. Nationally, there is an increased demand for indoor soccer and volleyball.

Service Level Comparison

Redding:	**1 : 11,413**
Chico:	1 : 24,500
Davis:	1 : 15,550
Folsom:	None
Roseville:	1 : 6,917
Vacaville:	1 : 8,056
Woodland:	None
NRPA:	1 : 10,000
1991 Recommendation:	1 : 13,000

Recommended Service Level: 1 : 10,000 people

Additional Needed Now: 1.50 Gymnasiums

Recommended Actions

- **Partnerships:** Continue to negotiate mutually satisfactory joint-use agreements with the various school entities to provide dispersed gym-centered recreation opportunities in various parts of the city.
- **Field Scheduling:** Pursue efforts to gain greater coordination and cooperation between the various sports organizations, schools, and City to maximize use of existing sports fields and gyms.
- **New Facilities and Their Distribution:** At a minimum, provide a gymnasium within a City-owned, multi-purpose recreational center in each quadrant of the City. Use the following table, which is based on recommended quadrant-level goals, to guide the number and location of future gymnasium facility development:

Locations of Existing and Proposed Gymnasiums, 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					2020 QUADRANT GOALS
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities [1]*	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	Gymnasiums
NE	Redding Sport Park - Multi-Purpose Pavilion	1			1.00					
	Mountain View Middle School Future JUA		1			0.50				
	Future JUA at a school site		1				0.50			
	Future JUA at a school site		1			0.50			2.50	2.53
NW	Turtle Bay School JUA		1		0.50					
	Future JUA at a school site		1			0.50				
	Caldwell Park Recreation Center	1			1.00				2.00	2.09
SE	Enterprise High School JUA		2		1.00					
	Parsons School JUA		1		0.50					
	Enterprise Park Community Center	1					1.00		2.50	2.53
SW	Shasta High School JUA		1		0.50					
	Shasta Learning Center JUA		2		1.00					
	Sequoia Middle School JUA		2		1.00					
	YMCA, Shasta County			2	0.50					
	Juniper Academy JUA		1		0.50					
	Southwest Community Park *	1						1.00	4.50	3.85
	CITY-WIDE TOTALS	4	14	2	7.50	1.50	1.50	1.00	11.50	11.00

NOTES:

** Future proposed park sites.*

^ Existing, city-owned but undeveloped park sites.

1 Inventoried Facilities have been counted to reflect the degree of ownership and control by the City. City-owned sites are counted at 100% their actual number. Gymnasiums at school sites under a Joint-Use Agreement (JUA) with the City are counted at 50% of their number.

Recommended Park Goals, Policies, and Standards

Park Strategy
Goals, Policies, & Standards

Recap

The first step in creating a Park Strategy for Redding was to determine the state of our current park system. To that end, detailed inventories of all sites were updated, which allowed us to clearly see where we stand today.

We then examined local and national trends, and solicited information on the issues and concerns of Redding residents and sports providers in surveys and questionnaires created especially for this document. Public input has proven to be a powerful sounding board for the many ideas and concepts proposed for addressing the existing situation.

Next, to understand what would be required to address areas of concerns and to achieve the goals of the General Plan, the inventories and data were analyzed using current and projected population growth. Maps of site distribution provided crucial spatial as well as quantitative planning information.

Finally, major recreational facility needs were assessed to determine the demand for athletic fields, gyms, pools, and tennis courts, now and through 2020.

With the data gathering and analyses complete, the following goals and policies are recommended. They will make it possible for Redding to implement the vision of a comprehensive and coordinated park and recreation system first articulated in the General Plan, and to achieve the goal of providing 10 acres of developed parkland per thousand people.

Note: Text with brackets refers to relevant goals and policies in the various General Plan Elements, or sections. These include: Natural Resources [NR], Community Development and Design [CDD], Recreation [R], Public Facilities [PF], and Air Quality [AQ] Elements.

*For example, **[R4]** refers to Goal 4 in the Recreation Element. A full list of the General Plan goals and policies, arranged by Element, can be found in abridged form in the Appendix.*

Park Locations

Goal PK1

Plan park locations to ensure that all City residents have reasonable access to these community facilities, while providing adequate parklands for citizens throughout the city. [R4]

Policies to achieve this goal include:

PK1A *Parkland Acres / Population Ratio.* Provide land and develop parks at a ratio of 10 acres of improved parkland per 1,000 residents. [R4A]

PK1B *Park Service Areas.* Strive to locate a developed park within walking distance of residents as follows: [CDD10]

- Single-family residential neighborhoods (2 to 8 housing units per acre) should be served by a developed park located within approximately ½-mile.
- High density residential neighborhoods (9 housing units per acre and more) should be served by a developed park located within approximately ⅓-mile.
- Residents in outlying, less densely developed parts of the City should have convenient access to parks, but may likely be outside the proposed ½-mile radius park service area standard.

PK1C *Neighborhood Park Size.* Wherever feasible, new neighborhood parks should have a useable area of not less than 5 acres. Where land dedications associated with residential development are not sufficient to meet this standard, purchase additional property to attain this standard. [R4]

Where it is not feasible to establish a 5-acre park, particularly in "infill" areas where there is little undeveloped property, smaller parks are appropriate, provided they can be designed to accommodate a variety of uses.

PK1D *Land Dedications.* Continue to require developers of residential property to contribute park sites or pay in-lieu fees at the maximum rate allowed by State law. [R4J] [R5B]

PK1E *Regional Parks.* Develop at least one regional/community park in each quadrant of the City. [R4C]

PK1F *Future Park Locations.* Acquire large neighborhood and community park sites well in advance of their actual need. [R4E]

Utilize the park site locations on maps within this Plan and summarized in the table below to guide future park locations. [R4G] [R4J] [R4L]

Existing and Proposed Park Sites, Present to 2020, by Park Planning Quadrants

Planning Quadrant	83 EXISTING PARK SITES					26 PROPOSED SITES			NET TOTAL
	CITY SITES		JOINT-USE SITES		PRIVATE PARKS	New City Acquisition	New Joint-Use	Surplus/ Remove	Existing and Proposed
	Developed	Undevel.	Developed	Undevel.					
Northeast	6	5	1	2	3	6	--	-1	**22**
Northwest	9	3	1	--	--	6	1	-2	**18**
Southeast	8	4	2	1	2	3	1	0	**21**
Southwest	23	4	4	--	5	7	2	0	**45**
CITY-WIDE	**46**	**16**	**8**	**3**	**10**	**22**	**4**	**-3**	**106**

Park Development Priorities

Goal PK2

Consider the needs of under-served neighborhoods in developing a parkland acquisition and development strategy.
[R4] [R6]

Policies to implement this goal include:

PK2A *Project Priority*. Give the highest priority for parkland acquisition and development to the following:

- Projects in quadrants with the lowest level-of-service ratios (acres per 1,000 persons)
- Park-deficient areas where there are no parks available within ½-mile of existing residential neighborhoods
- Areas lacking access to major recreational facilities such as sports fields, gymnasiums, tennis courts, swimming pools, and playgrounds
- Densely populated residential areas that typically have homes lacking private outdoor play spaces
- Undeveloped park sites, or existing ones which have sub-standard amenities

Major Recreation Facilities

Goal PK3

Provide a full range of recreation facilities responsive to the needs of residents in all parts of the city.
[R4]

Policies to implement this goal include:

PK3A *Major Recreation Facilities.* Utilize the needs assessment and recommendations contained in this Plan, and summarized in the table below, to determine and prioritize the types and number of major recreation facilities.

PK3B *Facility Coordination.* Pursue efforts to gain greater coordination and cooperation between the various sports organizations, schools, and City to maximize use of existing sports fields and gyms.

Major Recreation Facilities - Recommended Service Levels & Needs, 2003-2020

	EXISTING	EXISITNG		RECOMMENDED		PROJECTED FACILITY NEEDS			ADDITIONAL FACILITIES REQUIRED		
RECREATION FACILITY	TOTAL FACILITIES	SERVICE LEVELS (Units Per Population)		SERVICE LEVELS (Units Per Population)		2003 POP. 85,601	2010 POP. 96,769	2020 POP. 113,319	Current Need	2010 Need	2020 Need
Baseball / Softball Field, Large	8.25	1 Field /	10,376	1 Field /	8,000	11	12	14	2.75	3.75	5.75
Baseball / Softball Field, Small	15.00	1 Field /	5,707	1 Field /	3,000	29	32	38	14.00	17.00	22.77
Soccer Field	10.25	1 Field /	8,351	1 Field /	5,000	17	19	23	6.75	8.75	12.75
Football Field	1.00	1 Field /	85,601	1 Field /	30,000	3	3	4	2.00	2.00	3.00
Tennis Court	19.25	1 Court /	4,447	1 Court /	3,800	23	25	30	3.75	5.75	10.75
Swimming Pool	6.00	1 Pool /	14,267	1 Pool /	14,500	6	7	8	0.00	1.00	2.00
Gymnasium	7.50	1 Gym /	11,413	1 Gym /	10,000	9	10	11	1.50	2.50	3.50

Sacramento River

Goal PK4

The Sacramento River and its major tributary streams will continue to be the focus and the organizing principle of the park, trail, and open space system. [R1] [R2]

Policies to implement this goal include:

PK4A *Sacramento River Planning.* Prepare a comprehensive Regional River Parkway Plan for areas along the Sacramento River between Shasta Dam and the City of Anderson [R1A]

PK4B *River Recreation.* Continue to accommodate all types of outdoor recreation related to the River, including fishing, boating, hiking, and swimming. [R1D] [CDD4]

- Seek grant funds from appropriate federal and state agencies to upgrade existing boat ramps, public access points, and related trails and trailheads.
- Consider the development of public swimming access on the River near Park Marina Drive.

Special Purpose Facilities

Goal PK5

Ensure that special purpose facilities are considered in park acquisition and development plans.

Policies to implement this goal include:

PK5A *Seniors.* Consider the needs and interests of seniors at recreation sites located in each of the city's four planning quadrants.

PK5B *Dog Parks.* Consider the development of fenced dog parks in each of the City's quadrants.

PK5C *Special Sports.* Consider special games and sports, such as bocce ball, and disc (frisbee) golf, at Community Park sites of 15-plus acres, and at other appropriate sites.

PK5D *Skating Facilities.* Build skate parks and/or roller sport facilities at each Regional Park.

PK5E *BMX.* Investigate the possibility of creating a BMX (Bicycle Motocross) and/or Mountain Bike Circuit within a Regional Park or Special Purpose Facility.

Partnerships

Goal PK6

Seek opportunities to leverage funding, facilities, and other efforts with schools, land developers, community groups, governmental agencies, and others. [R4J] [R8]

Policies to implement this goal include:

PK6A *School Partnerships.* Continue to enter into joint-use agreements with educational entities to utilize or enhance existing school recreation facilities. [R4I, R10D]

- Standardize the formats for future joint-use agreements regarding term, development and maintenance responsibilities, cost sharing, and scheduling.
- Construct new parks with new schools as they are built to accommodate the increased recreation needs of the population. [R4H]
- Consider the traffic, parking, litter, and noise impacts generated by recreational areas developed on school sites when developing joint-use agreements. [R9]

PK6B *Development Agreements.* Provide a partial credit toward in-lieu fees, parkland dedication requirements, and/or park development fees for the construction of:

- Private recreational facilities, improved open spaces, or parks, per the standards described herein;
- Recreation amenities constructed within existing public park facilities; and/or
- Private development of public parks [R5C]

PK6C *Co-location Opportunities.* Explore the feasibility, wherever possible, to locate parks within storm water detention facilities where sufficient active park space can be accommodated. [R4K] [CDD6C]

PK6D *Citizen Involvement.* Include the participation and ideas of city residents in all aspects of park-making. [R4J]

Encourage the formation of a park advocacy group that will provide an easily identified way for citizens to make an active contribution to their city's parks. [CDD 12B] [R10C]

Public Art

Goal PK7

Encourage the integration of art into the architecture of municipal structures, facilities, parks, open space, and other public areas. [CDD20]

Policies to implement this goal include:

PK7A *Art in Parks.* Work with art organizations, artists, specialized design and craft professionals, and other groups to bring creative art work, in a variety of media, to park and recreational facilities. [CDD14B] [CDD20A]

On-Going Planning

Goal PK8

Periodically, but not less than five-year intervals, perform a comprehensive review of this Plan, and update as necessary to reflect changing conditions related to park and recreation uses. [R6A]

Policies to implement this goal include:

PK8A *Inventories.* Update the inventory of sites and facilities on an on-going basis.

PK8B *User Surveys.* Perform user surveys on a regular basis to learn of specific interests and concerns at targeted locations.

PK8C *Parkland Value.* Revise the parkland valuation factor for calculating in-lieu fees annually so that all parties receive fair compensation. [R5D]

PK8D *Park Development Impact Fees.* Revise the park development impact fees regularly to reflect park development costs. [R10A]

Undeveloped Park Sites

Goal PK9

Accept only parkland that is consistent with the City's site, locational, and development requirements. [R4D]

Policies that implement this goal include:

PK9A *Substandard Sites.* Expedite the disposition of existing undesirable or substandard park sites.

PK9B *Site Disposition Actions.* Proceed with the actions described on the next page in addressing undeveloped park sites. These actions are summarized in the next table, and discussed in detail in the section entitled, "Undeveloped Park Sites," located in the Appendix.

- *Develop.* Sixteen undeveloped sites have been recommended for future park development. While not all are ideal park sites, they still possess sufficient potential for serving the recreational needs of nearby neighborhoods to warrant their retention and development as neighborhood parks.
- *Remove.* Three of the undeveloped sites are being recommended for removal from the park inventory for a variety of reasons. The proceeds from the sale or trade of these sites will provide for greater park acreage for residents and/or superior recreational amenities.
- *Reclassify.* Four other sites should be re-classified in the city inventory from parkland to open space and managed as such.

PK9C *Site Replacement.* Funds received from the sale of park property shall be directed to park acquisition or improvements that will serve substantially the same service population.

Undeveloped Park Sites - Summary of Recommendations

DEVELOP 16 SITES	*ACRES*	*QUAD*	*PROPOSED SITE DEVELOPMENT OR FUTURE USE*
Blossom Site	5.90	NE	Future Gateway School District school-park site
Buenaventura Fields	15.00	SW	Athletic field to create west Redding youth sport field complex
Churn Creek Property	17.13	SE	Ten-acre large neighborhood park with Churn Creek Trailhead
Churn Creek Heights Site	1.00	SE	Buffer or passive recreation area for adjacent proposed East Oak Park
Copper Creek Site	3.27	SE	Could be traded for alternate Pacheco School District school-park site
Meadow Creek Site	1.87	SW	To be determined by neighborhood
Mountain View School-Park	6.00	NE	Athletic fields complementing adjacent Middle School to create east Redding youth sport field complex
River Ridge Terrace Site	2.04	NW	Future park development
River Park Highlands Unit 3	1.89	NW	Small Neighborhood Park with play equipment, multi-purpose court
Rosetree Site	2.00	NE	Small Neighborhood Park with multipurpose field & basketball court
Stillwater Plant Site	80.00	SE	Future park development along Sacramento River
Summerfield Meadows Site	3.34	SW	Combine with existing Creekside Small Neighborhood Park
Twin View Site	40.49	NE	Possible Community Park with multiple athletic fields
Vista Ridge Site	0.92	NE	Small Neighborhood Park with playground and ½ court basketball
Waverly Site	.75	SW	To be determined by neighborhood
Whistling Site	1.57	NE	Small Neighborhood Park with trail access to Churn Creek Trail
DEVELOP TOTAL ACRES	***183.17***		

REMOVE 3 SITES	*ACRES*	*QUAD*	*PROPOSED UPGRADE*
Bedrock Site	0.43	NW	Use proceeds of sale to improve parks in Northwest Quadrant
Hacienda Heights Site	0.38	NE	Acquire and/or develop a larger more suitable park site nearby
Tourmaline Site	0.51	NW	Use proceeds of sale to improve parks in Northwest Quadrant
REMOVE TOTAL ACRES	***1.32***		

RECLASSIFY 4 SITES	*ACRES*	*QUAD*	*RECOMMENDED ACTION*
Kapusta Property	99.70	SW	Plan and manage as open space with recreational trails
River Park Highlands Unit 5	1.21	SW	Plan and manage as open space and trailhead
Sulphur Creek Site	31.10	NW	Plan and manage as open space with recreational trails
Wilson Avenue Site	6.77	SE	Plan and manage as open space & trailhead for Churn Creek Trail
RECLASSIFY TOTAL ACRES	***138.78***		

Park Standards

Goal PK10

Design, plan, and construct park sites to provide maximum recreational opportunities for all segments of Redding's population.
[R4] [R9] [R13]

Policies to achieve this goal include:

PK10A *Revised Standards.* Develop future parks consistent with the standards established by this Plan and detailed on pages 80-87. [R2B] [R3] [R4D] [R5A]

- Upgrade existing parks to these standards as resources become available.
- Revise Redding ordinances and codes as needed to reflect these changes.

PK10B *Adjacent Uses.* Minimize the impacts of recreational facilities on adjacent residential development. [R9]

PK10C *Neighborhood-Serving Parks.* The basic unit of the park system is the Large Neighborhood Park with a minimum size of 5 acres.

Provide amenities appropriate to Neighborhood Parks at Community Parks and Regional Parks, so that they may be used as such by residents living within their ½-mile service area.

PK10D *Maintenance.* The maintenance of new facilities should be coordinated with their development.

Small Neighborhood Park Standards

Use and Definition	*Typical Site Characteristics*	*Typical Amenities*
▸ Informal recreation areas that take advantage of unique opportunities, or serve a specifically local recreation need ▸ Provides visual and aesthetic landscape relief in urbanized settings ▸ Included in Level-of-Service acreage calculation ▸ *Mini-Parks or Pocket Parks:* Existing mini-park sites or pocket park sites that are less than one acre in size will be developed only where a public-private partnership can be established between the City and others to assist in park development and/or maintenance. New mini-park sites or pocket park sites (acquired after the adoption of the Master Plan) that are less than one acre in size will be permitted only when developed or improved with private funds, and accompanied by a landscape maintenance benefit district, home owners association agreement, or other maintenance fund, except in delineated Neighborhood Revitalization Areas. ▸ *Small Neighborhood Parks*: In the future, small neighborhood parks will be permitted only when there are no other park site options due to topography, existing development patterns, or other constraints.	▸ *Size:* 0.25 acres to 5 acres ▸ *Service Area:* Less than ½-mile radius ▸ *Location*: Future locations should be within high-density residential neighborhoods or special population housing developments ▸ *Access*: Easily accessed from surrounding area; connected to pedestrian routes, greenways, and trail system ▸ *Parcel Shape*: Varied, but a regular shape is usually desirable ▸ *Landscape*: Ornamental plants, irrigated turf, shade trees, enhanced sitting areas ▸ *Maintenance*: Performed by homeowners association, garden club, or City Parks Division ▸ *Activities*: Playground activities, sitting, walking and jogging, non-organized play, picnicking, people-watching, basketball, tricycle and bike riding	▸ tot lot (1-5 yrs.) ▸ play lot (6-12 yrs.) ▸ paved area for unstructured court play and/or full basketball court ▸ open play turf areas ▸ walking paths ▸ picnic tables ▸ sitting benches ▸ signage ▸ shade trees or shade structures ▸ bike rack ▸ appropriate and accessible site furnishings, including trash receptacles, benches, drinking fountains OPTIONAL ▸ community garden area ▸ water play area ▸ volleyball court

Large Neighborhood Park Standards

Use and Definition	*Typical Site Characteristics*	*Typical Amenities*
▸ Large Neighborhood Parks are the basic unit of the park system ▸ Overall park system goal is to provide each resident with convenient access to the typical amenities found at this type of park ▸ Serves as recreational and sometimes the social focus of a neighborhood or area within a 10-minute walking distance ▸ Achieves balance within the overall park system by providing informal, unstructured recreation opportunities close to home ▸ Accommodates a wide variety of age and user groups living in the service area, including children, teens, adults, elders, and those with physical disabilities ▸ Should take advantage of natural on-site features to help create an appealing and unique amenity to the residential area in which it is located ▸ Neighborhood input should be sought in determining the specific development or rehabilitation plan at each site ▸ Included in Level-of-Service acreage calculation	▸ *Size:* 5 acres to 15 acres ▸ *Service Area:* ½- mile radius ▸ *Access*: Smaller parks sited within residential subdivisions or neighborhoods; larger sites best located on collector or arterial streets; accessible from throughout its service area by way of interconnecting trails, sidewalks, or low volume streets; ideal service area is uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other major physical barriers ▸ *Parcel Shape*: Should have regular shape with sufficient level terrain to accommodate various types of sports activities ▸ *Landscape*: Ornamental plants; shade trees; irrigated turf; multi-seasonal shrub borders that include both evergreen and flowering species; may contain natural features for environmental education, such as streams, ponds, wetlands or unique vegetation ▸ *Maintenance*: City Parks Division, with assistance from garden clubs or local residents ▸ *Activities*: Playground activities, sitting, walking and jogging, picnicking, field sports, basketball, tennis, volleyball, roller sports, tricycle and bike riding, water play, gardening, special games such as bocce, horseshoes, or disc golf, unorganized casual play	STANDARD ▸ tot lot (1-5 yrs.) ▸ play lot (6-12 yrs.) ▸ walking paths ▸ open play turf areas, or on larger sites a multi-purpose sport field (200' x 200' minimum size) ▸ full court basketball / multi-purpose court ▸ bike rack ▸ shaded picnic areas ▸ signage / information kiosk ▸ appropriate and accessible site furnishings, including trash receptacles, benches, drinking fountains ▸ on-street parking contiguous to site ▸ off-street parking at sites attracting significant numbers of visitors from beyond immediate environs ▸ security lighting only on major paths OPTIONAL ▸ barbeque facilities ▸ tennis or volleyball courts ▸ special game areas ▸ water play area ▸ backstops ▸ community garden area ▸ restroom facilities for parks 10+ acres in size, or where practice fields and/or group picnic areas are provided ▸ public art

School-Parks and Joint-Use Facility Standards

Use and Definition	*Typical Site Characteristics*	*Typical Amenities*
▸ Combines the resources of two public entities to allow for expanded recreational, educational, and social opportunities in a cost-effective manner ▸ Can bridge the gap for necessary neighborhood parks in areas where no parkland is available ▸ Built adjacent to, but ideally separate from, the School District facility ▸ Athletic field development should be oriented toward youth rather than adult sport activities ▸ Facility development, after-school use, and maintenance arrangements are formalized in a joint-use agreement between School Districts and City ▸ School-owned recreation facilities are included in Level-of-Service acreage calculation only if a joint-use agreement has been established	▸ *Size:* 10 acres to 30 acres ▸ *Service Area:* up to ½-mile radius ▸ *Location*: Uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers ▸ *Access*: On arterial or collector street; provide two major street frontages if possible; provide connections to pedestrian and bicycle routes ▸ *Parcel Shape*: Should have regular shape with sufficient level terrain to accommodate organized scheduled, and casual unstructured sports activities ▸ *Landscape*: Shade trees; irrigated turf grass, ornamental shrub borders with multi-season interest including evergreen and flowering species; may contain natural features for environmental education, such as streams, ponds, wetlands or unique vegetation ▸ *Maintenance*: Responsibilities of all parties should be clearly stipulated in joint-use agreements ▸ *Activities*: Playground activities, non-organized casual play basketball, field sports, track and field sports, tennis, volleyball, roller sports, swimming, biking; sitting, walking and jogging, picnicking	AS APPROPRIATE TO INDIVIDUAL SITE ▸ tot lot (1-5 yrs.) ▸ play lot (6-12 yrs.) ▸ walking paths ▸ multi-purpose sports field (minimum size 1.5 acres) ▸ multi-purpose paved area for court games ▸ full- and half-court basketball courts ▸ tennis courts ▸ volleyball courts ▸ baseball/softball fields ▸ soccer fields ▸ gymnasium ▸ swimming pools ▸ bike racks ▸ restroom building with information kiosk ▸ shaded picnic areas ▸ community garden areas ▸ security lighting ▸ on-site parking may be needed depending on specific activities if school lot is not available ▸ appropriate and accessible site furnishings, including trash receptacles, benches, drinking fountains ▸ signage

Community Park Standards

Use and Definition	*Typical Site Characteristics*	*Typical Amenities*
▸ Larger park type that serves broader purposes than neighborhood parks ▸ Allows for group activities that are neither desirable nor feasible in smaller neighborhood parks, including tournament play ball fields, field houses, and recreation or community centers ▸ Serves a substantial portion of the indoor and outdoor recreation needs of City's population ▸ While emphasis is primarily on organized, scheduled activities for youth and adult, should also provide for informal, unstructured recreation as well ▸ Often preserves unique landscapes ▸ Community input should be sought in determining specific development or rehabilitation program of each park site ▸ Included in Level-of-Service acreage calculation	▸ *Size:* 15 acres to 50 acres ▸ *Service Area:* 2-mile radius ▸ *Location*: Optimally located to serve multiple neighborhoods ▸ *Access*: On arterial or collector street; accessible from throughout its service area by way of interconnecting trails, sidewalks, and low volume streets ▸ *Parcel Shape:* Should have regular shape with sufficient level terrain to accommodate organized scheduled, and casual unstructured sports activities ▸ *Landscape*: Shade trees; irrigated turf grass, ornamental shrub borders with multi-season interest including evergreen and flowering species; may contain natural areas for environmental education, such as streams, ponds, wetlands, or unique vegetation ▸ *Maintenance*: City Parks Division, with assistance from garden clubs or local residents ▸ *Activities*: Playground activities, sitting, walking and jogging, non-organized play, picnicking, field sports, basketball, tennis, volleyball, aquatic play, roller sports, performances, nature studies and wildlife viewing, horticultural and gardening activities, specialty games such as horseshoes, disc golf and bocce ball	STANDARD ▸ large play structures and/or creative play attractions designed for many age levels ▸ walking trails ▸ open-play, multi-purpose turf areas (2 acres contiguous) ▸ league-level athletic fields (lighted) ▸ basketball courts (lighted) ▸ special game areas ▸ water play areas ▸ shaded group picnic areas, BBQ facilities ▸ bike racks ▸ restroom buildings with information kiosks ▸ appropriate and accessible site furnishings, including trash receptacles, benches, drinking fountains ▸ security lighting on major paths and at facilities ▸ on-site and on-street parking contiguous to site ▸ signage OPTIONAL ▸ special horticultural areas for ornamental displays and vegetable gardens ▸ tennis and volleyball courts (lighted) ▸ outdoor performance areas ▸ public art

Regional Park Standards

Use and Definition	*Typical Site Characteristics*	*Typical Amenities*
▸ Serves broader purposes than a community park, with activities that often attract users from outside the City ▸ Provides a wide variety of specialized facilities and activities ▸ Preserves unique landscapes and open spaces as well as serving recreational needs ▸ Included in Level-of-Service acreage calculation	▸ *Size:* 50 acres, minimum, but depends on use ▸ *Service Area:* City and environs ▸ *Location*: Equitably distributed in four quadrants of City ▸ *Access*: On arterial or collector street; accessible from throughout its service area by way of interconnecting trails, sidewalks, or low volume streets ▸ *Parcel Shape:* Contiguous with level terrain in order to accommodate organized, scheduled and casual unstructured sports activities ▸ *Landscape*: Shade trees; irrigated turf grass, ornamental shrub borders with multi-season interest including evergreen and flowering species; may contain natural areas for environmental education, such as streams, ponds, wetlands, or unique vegetation ▸ *Maintenance*: City Parks Division, with some assistance from garden clubs or local residents ▸ *Activities*: Playground activities, sitting, walking and jogging, non-organized play, picnicking, ball and field sports, basketball, tennis, volleyball, aquatic play, disc golf, specialty games such as horseshoes and bocce ball, roller sports, performances, nature studies and wildlife viewing, horticultural opportunities, gardening, boating, swimming	STANDARD ▸ large multi-age play structures and/or creative play attractions ▸ walking trails ▸ recreation center / gym ▸ open-play, multi-purpose turf areas (2 acres contiguous) ▸ league-level athletic fields (lighted) ▸ basketball courts (lighted) ▸ skate parks ▸ special game areas ▸ water play areas / swimming pool ▸ shaded group picnic areas, BBQ facilities ▸ bike racks ▸ restroom buildings with information kiosks ▸ appropriate / accessible site furnishings, including trash receptacles, benches, drinking fountains ▸ security lighting on major paths and at facilities ▸ on-site and on-street parking contiguous to site ▸ signage OPTIONAL ▸ special horticultural areas ▸ tennis and volleyball courts (lighted) ▸ outdoor performance areas ▸ park host dwelling ▸ public art

Natural Area Park Standards

Use and Definition	*Typical Site Characteristics*	*Typical Amenities*
▸ Places a higher emphasis on natural resource characteristics rather than high impact recreational amenities ▸ Usually offers access to special views, conservation areas, lakes, streams, and/or the Sacramento River ▸ Improved and maintained at different levels than typical parks ▸ Included in Level-of-Service acreage calculation	▸ *Size:* Varies ▸ *Service Area:* City and environs ▸ *Location*: Provide with sufficient buffer for noise and traffic if residences are nearby ▸ *Access*: On arterial or collector streets; accessible from major thoroughfares and access routes leading to and from community; interconnected with sidewalks, and trail system ▸ *Parcel Shape:* Not applicable ▸ *Landscape*: Emphasis on natural features found on-site or developed through restoration efforts, including streams, ponds, wetlands, or unique habitats ▸ *Maintenance*: City Parks Division, with some assistance from local groups or residents ▸ *Activities*: Walking/jogging, biking, sitting, horseback riding, nature studies and wildlife viewing, boating, fishing, environmental education	▸ drinking fountains ▸ trails and equestrian paths, with paved or dirt surfaces ▸ parking lot for cars and trailers ▸ information kiosks with maps and directions ▸ seating at entrances, vistas, and special view areas ▸ bike racks ▸ picnic tables ▸ group picnic areas, if restrooms can be provided

Special Purpose Facility Standards

Use and Definition	*Typical Site Characteristics*	*Typical Amenities*
▸ Category that covers a broad range of public parks, plazas, and recreation facilities oriented toward a single-purpose or a special use ▸ *Historical, Cultural, and Social Sites*: public plazas, the grounds of public buildings, performing arts facilities, amphitheaters, historic districts, arboretums, ornamental gardens, and senior centers ▸ *Recreation and Athletic Sites*: marinas and boat launches, fishing access points, golf courses, tennis centers, softball complexes, roller hockey arenas, sports stadiums and complexes, community centers located outside parks, and aquatic parks ▸ Included in Level-of-Service acreage calculation	▸ *Size:* Varies ▸ *Service Area:* City and environs ▸ *Location*: Provide with sufficient buffer for noise and traffic if residences are nearby ▸ *Access*: On arterial or collector streets; accessible from major thoroughfares and access routes leading to and from community; interconnected with sidewalks, trail system and other park components ▸ *Parcel Shape:* Contiguous with level terrain if accommodation for organized sports activities is needed; ultimately dictated by types of uses or fields to be built ▸ *Landscape*: Varies, but generally should include: shade trees; ornamental landscaping, including evergreen and flowering species; may contain natural features such as streams, ponds, wetlands, or unique vegetation for environmental education ▸ *Maintenance*: City Parks Division, or privately contracted maintenance ▸ *Activities*: Playground activities, sitting, walking / jogging, non-organized play, golf, picnicking, field sports, basketball, tennis, volleyball, aquatic play, disc golf, specialty games such as horseshoes and bocce ball, in-line skating, roller hockey, skateboarding, performances, nature studies and wildlife viewing, horticulture, boating, fishing, programmed classes	Varies, but all of the following should be considered: • water features • public art • protective shade structures, awnings, arbors, or coverings • casual seating areas • restroom facilities • drinking fountains • concession, rental, or other revenue-producing areas for the City

Private Neighborhood Park Standards

Use and Definition	*Typical Site Characteristics*	*Typical Amenities*
▸ Located within a residential development for the exclusive use of residents and maintained by a neighborhood or homeowners association ▸ Inclusion of private parks in the inventory of parklands recognizes the contribution that residential development can make to the park and recreation system ▸ Half the acreage of Private Parks has been included in the Level-of-Service acreage calculation	EXISTING PARK SITES: ▸ Varies depending on use, but should be consistent with development standards in similar park classifications ▸ Owned and maintenance by homeowners association ▸ Yards, court areas, set-backs, and other open space areas required by zoning and building ordinances and regulations are not included in computations.	EXISTING: Varies, but typically includes: • tennis courts • basketball courts • swimming pools • clubhouses • play areas • picnic tables • walking trails

FUTURE PARK SITES:

- Minimum of 3 acres in size
- Provide at least five of the basic park elements listed below, or a combination of such and other recreation improvements, that will meet the specific recreation needs of future residents of the area:

Park Elements	*Acres*
Children's Play Apparatus Area	.50 to .75
Landscaped Park	.50 to 1.00
Family Picnic Area	.25 to .50
Game Court Area	.25 to .50
Turf Playfield (irrigated)	1.00 to 3.00
Swimming Pool (42' x 75' with adjacent deck and lawn areas)	.25 to .50
Recreation Center Building	.15 to .25

Trail and
Bikeway Strategy

Trail and Bikeway Strategy Contents

Summary

An integrated system of parks and open spaces linked to neighborhoods and major destinations by outstanding trails, bikeways and linear parks — this is the vision articulated for Redding in the General Plan.

The purpose of the Trail and Bikeway Strategy is to transform this broad vision into a specific action plan that can be implemented over the next two decades. Undoubtedly, the City will accomplish this future work, as in the past, with the help and cooperation of significant partners in both the public and private sectors.

As the trails and greenways movement has evolved over time, the focus has shifted from a primarily recreational use of trails to a broader, more comprehensive view of the transportation role these facilities can play. Trails and bikeways are now considered integral and vital components of our community infrastructure.

Linkage is a central goal of trails and bikeways — to parks, schools, transit stops, shopping, neighborhoods, cultural attractions, and to other trails and bikeways. In the past decade, federal and state programs have increasingly provided support and funding for these facilities. Redding has consistently and assertively used these resources to build an outstanding system enjoyed by residents and visitors alike.

The hub of the system is the nationally recognized Sacramento River Trail, which has recently been designated a National Recreation Trail by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Over the last eighteen years, this paved trail has been extended to almost nine miles in length. It links the city on both sides of the river and creates a viable commuter corridor.

In addition, seventeen other trails, including 6 miles of dirt-surfaced mountain bike and equestrian paths, have been constructed or are under development in parks and open spaces in every quadrant of the City.

Bikeways and sidewalks located along streets and roads also play an important role in the overall system design. They contribute to the multi-modal transportation system, and reduce traffic congestion and air pollution in the urban area. Up-coming projects by the City and others, which incorporate bike and pedestrian accommodations into vehicle bridge designs, will address some of the long-standing difficulties non-motorized travel has had crossing from one side of town to the other.

In the next twenty years, the trail and bikeway system being developed by Redding and its partners will be remarkable. New trails will take people out to the Whiskeytown National Recreation Area with its thousands of acres of lake, mountainous woodlands, and streams, or north to Lake Shasta and the National Forest. In town, they will make their way along paths that follow the River and its large creeks, and enjoy family bike-and-hike loops in their neighborhoods and close-by parks.

Trails & Bikeways for the Redding Area

	TRAILS Paved and Dirt	***BIKEWAYS Class I, II, and III***	***TOTAL System Miles***
Existing Miles	31.57	73.12	104.69
Proposed Miles	101.86	52.94	154.80
Total Existing & Proposed Miles	**133.43**	**126.06**	**259.49**

Roles and Benefits of Trails and Bikeways

As adjuncts to both the transportation system and the park system, trails and bikeways have the capacity to positively affect our city and the region in many ways.

Component in a Multi- modal Transportation System

Bikeways are included in Redding's transportation plan and the Shasta County Regional Transportation Planning Agency's (RTPA) strategy to encourage alternative modes of transportation. Trails and their associated open space corridors help these efforts by linking residents to shopping and entertainment districts, and by providing viable transportation alternatives for commuting to work and to school.

Promotes Physical Activity Goals for Public Health

Many commonly recognized activities related to physical activity exclude large segments of the community. For example, organized team sports may favor athletically inclined individuals; fitness centers may favor individuals who have high self-determination and fitness ability; youth recreational programs may favor young children.

Trails however, represent a diversity of opportunity — from the gifted athlete interested in a convenient place to train, to the individual looking for an aesthetically pleasing place to take an after dinner walk, to a family spending time together walking.

There is strong scientific evidence that regular physical activity promotes health and reduces risk of premature death and many chronic diseases. It is recommended that adults obtain a minimum of 30 minutes of moderate intensity (e.g., brisk walking on trails) on most, if not all, days of the week.

Assists Fire Protection Efforts

Trails can provide fire and emergency access into open space areas via co-location with fire breaks and waterlines. This is especially important for the protection of life and property in areas where urban development abuts natural areas with high fire risks.

Helps Achieve Natural Resource and Conservation Goals of General Plan

As tools for conservation, Redding's trail and open space systems have mutually supportive goals. Trails, and the open space corridors they often occupy, help preserve important natural landscapes, provide needed links between fragmented habitats, and offer tremendous opportunities for protecting plant and animal species. Partially due to increasing development, "islands" of habitat occur throughout the Redding area, isolating wildlife and plant species, and reducing habitat necessary for their survival. Trails corridors within open space can help provide important links between these isolated populations and habitats, and increase the land available to many species.

Assists in Economic Development

The presence of trail systems, along with other desirable community recreation amenities, play an increasing role in the decisions businesses make when relocating or expanding operations. Better wages and enhanced opportunities positively affect many areas of the community.

Creates Potential for Efficient Multiple-Use Utility Corridors

Combining linear utility corridors with trails has many benefits. Co-location often creates more attractive utility corridors, and can turn a potentially divisive barrier into a connecting recreational feature. Water storage projects, irrigation canals, flood control projects, electric power lines, sewer lines, fiber optic lines, gas pipelines — all provide opportunities worth investigating as our trail and bikeway system expands.

Connecting to Other Trail and Bikeway Systems

Since linkage and connection are overall goals of the Trail and Bikeway Strategy, coordination with adjacent jurisdictions and agencies is considered essential. At the outset of our planning efforts, we sought information from the cities of Shasta Lake and Anderson, and from Shasta County. As shown on the map, the Strategy has linked those jurisdictions' trails and bikeways to those proposed within the City. In addition, regional trail connections to federal and state lands are also created at several places.

Shasta-Trinity Trail

The Shasta-Trinity Trail, a concept system developed locally with the help of the National Park Service, envisions a one hundred-mile regional trail connecting significant north state recreation destinations. When completed, the Trail will provide hikers, equestrians, and mountain bikers with a range of opportunities for exploring areas close to town, or to see remote, backcountry areas. It will link the Sacramento River Trail, the Westside Trails, Horsetown-Clear Creek Preserve, Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, and areas around Shasta Lake and Trinity County.

As presently conceived, the trail will utilize both natural corridors and man-made features that remain in the area from past mining and logging activities. Many former roads, rail beds, water ditches, and old stage coach routes can be converted for trail us, while in some places the trail may be routed along existing roads for short distances to get users to the next section of trail.

A trail of this scale can only be established through a commitment to partnerships. With a Steering Committee in place to guide this planning effort, local governments, land management agencies, landowners, and community groups are now working closely together to identify and build the Shasta-Trinity Trail.

National Trails Designation

In July 1990, the National Trails Agenda Project created a task force that solicited advice from a nationwide cross-section of the trails community. The resulting "Trails for All Americans" report called for a vast interconnected system of private, local, state, and federal trails linking neighborhoods, communities, towns and cities, businesses, parks, and states throughout the country. According to the report, most Americans would live and work within 15 minutes of this national system.

These national trails are being developed and linked, region by region each year. In May 2002, our own Sacramento River Trail and the connecting Sacramento River-Rail Trail were included in this National Trails System when the Secretary of the Interior designated them as *National Recreation Trails*. There are now more than 800 of these

special trails recognized in every state, totaling more than 9,000 miles.

As a participant in the national program, Redding's trails will be promoted on the National Recreation Trail (NRT) website. Hosted by American Trails, a nonprofit program partner, the website includes descriptive information, maps, and pictures for trail users.

Trails given the NRT designation also benefit from letters of support for grants, partnership developments and trail protection efforts, and access to technical assistance and funding opportunities available from NRT program partners (National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and USDA Forest Service Challenge Cost Share Programs).

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

Adventurous hikers, bikers, and equestrians can venture beyond the immediate area via the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. While not directly linked to our proposed trail system, 78 miles of the Pacific Crest Trail are within reach in the eastern and northern parts of the County.

The Pacific Crest Trail, extending 2,600 miles from Canada to Mexico, is a west coast example of the multi-state trail systems now being developed that will connect large regions of the country together.

Trail Classification System

Classification Overview

The Redding Trail Strategy proposes four types of trails to address the needs of various user groups, and provide connections between parks, schools, major destinations, and open spaces in an integrated system. Generally described below, their specific design specifications can be found starting on page 6.

Multipurpose Paved Trails

The primary type of trail is the multipurpose trail. Its design specifications call for wide, paved surfaces and high vertical clearances that accommodate pedestrians and bicyclists of all skill levels and experience. The entrances, or trailheads, for multipurpose trails should provide amenities for the comfort and convenience of trail users. These could typically include restrooms, information kiosks, benches, picnic areas, and drinking fountains.

Improved Dirt Trails

Besides their unpaved surfaces, improved dirt trails are distinguished from multipurpose trails by their narrower width and smaller horizontal and vertical clearances above and to either side of the path. Trailheads for dirt trails contain amenities similar to those found at multipurpose trails, but may also include facilities that can accommodate horses.

Open Space Trails

Open space trails provide public access to the natural areas found throughout the city. They are usually associated with water bodies, streams, the Sacramento River, and/or scenic view points. Their design width and surfaces are sensitive to the context of their natural environment. Trailheads furnish basic amenities such as parking, drinking fountains, and trail information postings.

Stress Ribbon Bridge Across Sacramento River

Connector Trails

Connector trails are defined as short off-road corridors. They connect neighborhoods, schools, parks, work places, and community centers, helping create a continuous pedestrian travel networks and alternative routes for non-motorized vehicles. Their surfaces are generally consistent with those segments of the trail or transportation system that they are linking. Trailhead amenities consist only of signs marking entrances and the connecting destination points, and security lighting in certain settings.

Multipurpose Paved Trail

Representative Trail: Sacramento River Trail

Use and Definition

- Primary type of trail for the developed parts of the city.
- Accommodates pedestrians, commuter or recreation bicyclists, and in-line skaters.
- Not generally appropriate for equestrians because of paved surfaces and potential conflicts between other users.
- Design should accommodate many levels of expertise, from casual strollers and family biking, to more accomplished bikers and competitive runners.
- Provides multi-use commuter routes for alternative transportation methods that are compatible with pedestrian travel.
- Wherever possible, paved trails will provide for persons with disabilities. Trail barriers and slopes should be designed to permit passage by people with wheelchairs and strollers.
- Stairways are disallowed except in situations where alternatives would have substantial negative environmental effects.
- Trail corridors located outside of parklands are included in the Level-of-Service acreage calculation based on an averaged 50'-wide corridor.

Typical Characteristics

- *Service Area:* Located within greenways, parks, and natural resource areas throughout the city.
- *Location*: Provided with sufficient buffer for noise and traffic if homes are nearby.
- *Access*: Connected to community via bikeways and sidewalks that lead to trailheads and other points of entry.
- *Landscape*: Integrated with immediate surroundings, whether park-like and ornamental, or with more emphasis on native materials and plants in natural settings.
- *Maintenance*: City-maintained, with some assistance from local groups or residents.
- *Activities*: Walking / jogging / running, skating, biking, nature studies and wildlife viewing, fishing access, environmental education.

OPTIMAL SPECIFICATIONS

- *Corridor:* 50' to 200' width
- *Setback:* 60' to 100' from buildings
- *Path Width:* 8' minimum, 12' optimal
- *Shoulder:* 2' - graded & compacted
- *Cross-Slope:* 2% optimal
- *Gradient:* 5% desirable, 10% maximum
- *Vertical:* 8.5' clearance above
- *Horizontal:* 12' clear passage
- *Surface:* Asphalt or concrete
- *Striping:* In high use areas

Typical Amenities

- Signage clearly marking entrances
- Directional and interpretive signs appropriate to the trail
- Drinking fountains
- Parking lot for cars and trailers
- Information kiosks with maps, trail characteristics, and directions
- Seating at entrances, at vistas, and at special viewing areas
- Picnic tables
- Group picnic areas if restrooms can be provided

Improved Dirt Trail

Representative Trail: The Westside Trails

Use and Definition

- Can be built as a temporary first phase of a paved trail, or as a permanent trail that will not require hard paving.
- Serves pedestrians, bicyclists, and equestrians.
- Does not allow motorized vehicles, such as mopeds, all-terrain vehicles or motorcycles, except wheelchairs.
- Wherever possible, improved trails will provide for persons with disabilities. Trail barriers and slopes should be designed to permit passage by people with wheelchairs and strollers.
- Stairways are disallowed except in situations where alternatives would have substantial negative environmental effects.
- Trail corridors located outside of parklands are included in the Level-of-Service acreage calculation based on an averaged 50'-wide corridor.

Typical Characteristics

- *Service Area:* Found in developed areas of city, or in open space areas.
- *Location*: Provided with sufficient buffer for noise and traffic if homes are nearby.
- *Access*: Connected to community via bikeways and sidewalks that lead to trailheads and other points of entry.
- *Landscape*: Emphasizes native plants and natural features found either on-site or developed through restoration efforts, including streams, ponds, wetlands, or unique habitats.
- *Maintenance*: City-maintained, with some assistance from local groups or residents.
- *Activities*: Walking / jogging / running, biking, horseback riding, nature studies and wildlife viewing, fishing access, environmental education.

OPTIMAL SPECIFICATIONS

- *Corridor:* 50' to 200' width
- *Setback:* 60' to 100' from buildings
- *Path Width:* 4' minimum, with wider areas at frequent intervals for passing and turn-outs
- *Cross-Slope:* Varies
- *Gradient:* 10% maximum
- *Vertical:* 12' clearance above
- *Horizontal:* 8' clear passage
- *Surface:* Graded and compacted dirt, limestone, decomposed granite, or other natural material

Typical Amenities

- Signage clearly marking entrances
- Directional and interpretive signs appropriate to the trail
- Drinking fountains
- Parking lot for cars and possibly trailers
- Information kiosks with maps, trail characteristics, and directions
- Seating at entrances, at vistas, and at special viewing areas
- Picnic tables
- Group picnic areas if restrooms can be provided

Open Space Trail

Representative Trail: Future Salt Creek Trail

Use and Definition

- Provides access to open space areas along creeks and in canyons.
- Emphasizes strong relationship with the natural environment.
- Utilizes fire roads, other unpaved roads, or existing trails wherever possible.
- Serves pedestrians, bicyclists, and equestrians, depending on permitted uses in open space areas.
- Does not allow motorized vehicles, such as mopeds or all-terrain vehicles (ATV's).
- Stairways are disallowed except in situations where alternatives would have substantial negative environmental effects.
- Trail corridors located outside of parklands are included in the Level-of-Service acreage calculation based on an averaged 50'-wide corridor.

Typical Characteristics

- *Service Area:* Found within open space and natural resource areas.
- *Location*: Provide with sufficient buffer for noise and traffic if homes are nearby.
- *Access*: Connected to community via bikeways and sidewalks that lead to trailheads and other points of entry.
- *Landscape*: Emphasis on native plants and natural features found on-site, or developed through restoration efforts, including streams, ponds, wetlands, or unique habitats.
- *Maintenance*: City-maintained, with some assistance from local groups or residents.
- *Activities*: Walking / jogging / running, biking, horseback riding, nature studies and wildlife viewing, fishing access, environmental education.

OPTIMAL SPECIFICATIONS

- *Corridor:* 50' to 200' width
- *Setback:* 60' to 100' from buildings
- *Path Width:* 1' to 1.5' minimum, with wider areas at frequent intervals for passing and turn-outs.
- *Cross-Slope:* Varies
- *Gradient:* 10% maximum
- *Vertical:* 7' to 12' clearance above
- *Horizontal:* Varies
- *Surface:* Graded and compacted dirt, limestone, decomposed granite, or other natural material

Typical Amenities

- Signage clearly marking entrances
- Directional and interpretive signs appropriate to the trail
- Drinking fountains
- Parking lot for cars and trailers
- Information kiosks with maps, trail characteristics, and directions
- Seating at entrances, at vistas, and at special viewing areas

Connector Trail

Representative Trail: Overhill/Mary Street Connector to Sacramento River Trail

Use and Definition

- Differentiated from other trails in that they provide a safe off-road open space corridor that connects neighborhoods, schools, parks, work places, and community centers.
- Accommodates pedestrians, commuter or recreation bicyclists, and in-line skaters.
- Provides multi-use commuter routes for alternative transportation methods that are compatible with pedestrian travel.
- Wherever possible, connector trails will provide for persons with disabilities. Trail barriers and slopes should be designed to permit passage by people with wheelchairs and strollers.
- Stairways are disallowed except in situations where alternatives would have substantial negative environmental effects.
- Connector trails located outside of parklands are included in the Level-of-Service acreage calculation based on an averaged 50'-wide corridor.

Typical Characteristics

- *Service Area:* Can be built as separate paths, or located within existing right-of-way along road shoulders and through utility easements.
- *Location*: Provided with sufficient buffer for noise and traffic if homes are nearby.
- *Access*: Connected to community via bikeways and sidewalks that lead to trailheads and other points of entry.
- *Landscape*: Integrated with immediate surroundings: more ornamental in park-like settings, or emphasizing native materials and plants in natural environments.
- *Maintenance*: Typically city-maintained, with some assistance from local groups or residents.
- *Activities*: Walking / jogging / running, skating, biking, nature studies and wildlife viewing, fishing access, environmental education.

OPTIMAL SPECIFICATIONS

- *Corridor:* 50' to 200' width
- *Setback:* 60' to 100' from buildings
- *Path Width:* 5 ‘ minimum, 8' optimal
- *Shoulder:* 2' - graded and compacted if paved
- *Cross-Slope:* 2% optimal
- *Gradient:* 5% desirable, 10% maximum
- *Vertical:* 8.5' clearance above
- *Horizontal:* 12' clear passage
- *Surface:* Asphalt, concrete, or decomposed granite

Typical Amenities

- Signage clearly marking entrances and destinations ahead
- Security lighting should be considered in some situations

Existing and Proposed Trail Inventory

Inventory Overview

Redding's present trail system encompasses a wide range of trail types suitable for many kinds of users. Some trails are steep and challenging, while others are flat and easily accommodate wheelchairs or youngsters. From them, you can fish, walk the dog, race in marathons, ride your horse, watch wildlife, or skate with friends. Trails can be found in greenways downtown, within suburban neighborhoods, or in secluded open space areas that carry you far from roads and houses.

Our substantial inventory of trails, listed in the table on the next two pages, shows that we have 18 trails either existing or under development in the 83-square mile City-County planning area. More than 25 miles are paved pathways, and an additional 6 miles are engineered with dirt surfaces.

Trails are very popular recreation facilities for Redding residents. The 2001 Household Survey shows that two-thirds (67%) of respondents have used the City's trails for walking a few times per year. The Sacramento River Trail is also the venue for numerous celebrations, organized walks and runs, and special occasions that benefit charitable causes.

The Trail and Bikeway Strategy proposes almost 102 additional miles of trails within the planning area over the next twenty years. This will create a total network of 133 miles of multipurpose trails, dirt equestrian and bike paths, connector trails, and loops in every part of the City.

Sacramento River Trail in Caldwell-Lake Redding Park

The Redding Parks, Trails and Bikeways Map illustrates the general layout of this comprehensive trail network and how it will connect with street bikeways. *Please note that while existing trails are shown as accurately as a map at this scale can depict, the proposed trail alignments should be interpreted as schematic and conceptual.* Before any trail is built and opened to the public, detailed engineering studies will be made with the cooperation of land owners and resource agencies.

Trails Existing or Under Development in the Redding Area, 2003

MULTIPLE-USE TRAILS

Map No.	Trail Name	From	To	Length	Acres	Quad
1	Blue Gravel Mine Trail *	Placer St	Canyon Creek Rd	2.04	12.34	SW
2	Buckeye Park Trail*	Internal Loop	Internal Loop	0.29	1.76	NW
3	Canyon Creek Trail*	Blazingwood Dr	Buenaventura Blvd	0.51	3.09	SW
4	Cascade Park Trail	Internal Loop	Internal Loop	0.50		SW
5	Civic Center Perimeter Trail	Internal Loop	Internal Loop	0.89		SW
6	Enterprise Park Trail	Internal Loop	Internal Loop	1.53		SE
7	Knolls Trail *	Foothill Blvd	Eureka Way	0.19	0.14	SW
8	Lema Ranch Trails (private, open to the public)	Internal Loop	Internal Loop	3.58		NE
9	Mary Lake Trail	Internal Loop	Internal Loop	1.00		SW
10	Mary Street / Overhill Extension *	Sacramento River Trail	Overhill St	0.31	1.90	SW
34	Old 99 Spur Trail*	Lake Blvd	North Market St	0.96	4.61	NW
36	Parkview Riverfront Park Trail	Civic Center	Cypress Bridge	0.55		SW
11	Peppertree Park Trail	Internal	Internal Loop	0.37		NW
12	Sacramento River Trail - North *	Stress Ribbon Bridge	Hilltop Drive	6.12	37.07	NW
13	Sacramento River Trail - South *	Court St	Stress Ribbon Bridge	2.80	16.97	SW
44	Sacramento River Rail Trail - Connector	Spring Creek	Keswick Dam Rd	3.00		NW
14	Stanford Hills Trail *	Sutro Mine Rd	Sac. River Trail - North	0.86	5.19	NW
			MULTIPLE-USE TRAILS	25.49	83.07	

DIRT TRAILS

15	Westside Trails	Lower Springs / Placer Rd	Mary Lake Park	6.08		SW
			DIRT TRAILS	6.08		
			MULTIPLE-USE and DIRT TRAILS	31.57		
			TRAIL ACREAGE *		83.07	

* TRAIL ACREAGE Trails included in the Level-of-Service acreage, using a 50'-wide corridor, are marked with asterisks. Included in this acreage calculation are all public trails found within the city limits, and outside a developed park (because its acreage would already be counted in the park's acreage). Excluded from the trail acreage count are private trails (Lema Ranch Trails, a portion of the River Trail within the McConnell Arboretum), trails outside the city (Westside Trails) and those located within developed parks.

Future Trails for the Redding Area, 2004-2020

MULTIPLE-USE TRAILS

Map No.	Trail Name	From	To	Length	Acres	Quad	Year
16	ACID Trail	Butte St	Cypress Av	0.89	5.38	SW	2008
17	Blue Gravel Mine Spur	Placer St	Blue Gravel Mine Trail	0.18	1.08	SW	2004
18	Boulder Creek Trail	SR 299E Bikeway	Churn Creek	1.69	10.24	NE	2015
19	Buenaventura Trail	Eureka Way	Placer St	0.82	4.96	SW	2004
20	Candlewood Trail	Churn Creek Trail	Candlewood Dr	0.55	3.32	NE	2010
21	Canyon Creek Trail Extension	Placer St	Blazingwood Dr	2.13	12.93	SW	2004-2005
22	Churn Creek Trail	Twin View Blvd	Churn Creek Rd	8.03	48.68	NE	2007-2020
23	Clear Creek Trail	SR 273S Bridge	Cascade Park	1.66	10.06	SW	2012
24	Clover Creek Trail	Sports Park	Sacramento River	8.30	50.32	NE	2007-2020
25	Dana Drive Trail and Bikeway	Turtle Bay	Mt. Shasta Mall	0.59	3.57	SW	2006-2007
26	Gold Run Creek Trail	Sacramento River Trail	Eureka Way	0.90	5.44	SW	2004
27	Jenny Creek Trail	Eureka Way	Mary Lake	0.62	3.78	SW	2004
28	Lema - Nash Trail	Shasta View Dr	Old Oregon Trail	0.98	5.94	NE	2015
29	Linden Creek Trail	Fire Hall #2	MLK, Jr. Park	1.64	9.94	SW	2020
30	Little Churn Creek Trail	Hartnell Av	Churn Creek	1.07	6.48	SE	2010
31	Manzanita Trail	Manzanita Hills Av	Almond Av	0.27	1.63	SW	2010
32	Middle Creek Trail	Old Shasta / SR 299W	Sacramento River Trail	1.86	11.28	SW	2005-2007
33	Minder Park Trail	Lema Ranch	Churn Creek	0.37	2.22	NE	2006
35	Palisades Trail	Hilltop Dr	North Bechelli Ln	1.43	8.67	NW	2006-2007
37	Riverside Trail	Sacramento River Trail	Center St	0.38	2.31	SW	2005
38	Sac. River Trail - Future Expansion	Cypress Av	Anderson River Park	10.20	61.82	SW	2018
39	Sac. River Trail - Hatchcover Spur	Hemstead Dr	Cypress Av	0.29	1.74	SW	2004
41	Sac. River Trail - Keswick Dam Extension	Keswick Dam	Stress Ribbon Bridge	0.69	4.15	NW	2004
42	Sac. River Trail - Park Marina Trail	State Route 299W	Cypress Av	2.12	12.87	SW	2015
43	Sac. River Trail - Turtle Bay West Extension	Convention Center	State Route 299W	1.57	9.51	SW	2007
44	Sacramento River Rail Trail	Shasta Dam	Keswick Dam Rd	11.80	71.52	NW	2004
45	Stillwater Creek Trail	Old Oregon Trail	Sacramento River	15.45	93.63	NE	2020
46	Stillwater Plant Trail	State Route 44	Dersch Rd	1.85	11.21	SE	2020
47	Sulphur Creek Trail - South	North Market St	Arboretum Perimeter Tra	0.38	2.30	NW	2010
48	Sundial Bridge	McConnell Arboretum	Convention Center	0.32	1.94	SW	2004
49	Sunset Trail	Scenic Dr	Sacramento River Trail	0.15	0.91	SW	2004
50	Upper Churn Creek Trail	Pine Grove Av	Oasis Rd	1.75	10.62	NE	2020
51	Wentz Creek Trail	Mistletoe School	Cypress Av	0.55	3.34	SE	2020
			FUTURE MULTIPLE-USE TRAILS	81.47	493.79		

DIRT TRAILS

Map No.	Trail Name	From	To	Miles	Acres	Quad	Year
52	China Dam Trail	Placer Rd	Texas Springs Rd	2.43	14.75	SW	2012
53	Mercedes Trail	Arboretum Perimeter Trail	Mercedes Ln	0.21	1.26	NW	2006
54	Olney Creek Trail	Texas Springs Rd	Cascade Park	3.67	22.22	SW	2016
55	Ridgeview Trail	Ridgeview Park	Blue Gravel Mine Trail	0.65	3.91	SW	2008
56	Salt Creek Trail	Lower Springs Rd	Sacramento River Trail	2.00	12.12	SW	2010
57	Sulphur Creek Trail - North	Quartz Hill Rd	North Market St	3.30	20.02	NW	2010
58	Westside Trails Extension	Mule Town Rd	Westside Ridge	5.00	30.30	SW	2003-2005
59	Greenwood Trail	Walnut Ave	Sonoma St	0.83	5.03	SW	2010
60	Avalon Trail	Shasta View Dr	Old Oregon Trail	1.00	6.06	NE	2015
			FUTURE DIRT TRAILS	19.09	115.67		
			FUTURE DIRT and MULTIPLE-USE TRAILS	100.56	609.46		
			TOTAL EXISTING and FUTURE TRAILS	132.13	692.53		

Trail Design

Trailhead Amenities

The creation of trails for public use involves more than creating the path on which to hike or ride. Trail amenities and well-defined entrances (trailheads) must also be developed so that visitors can fully enjoy the trail system. These types of improvements will encourage people to use the trails to reach activity centers and parks, and foster a more active lifestyle among Redding residents.

While trailheads with higher use may require more parking and additional accommodations, each trailhead should generally have the following improvements to make them enjoyable and so that they avoid conflicts with nearby land uses:

- Entry points clearly signed to encourage people to use the trail system
- Parking for bikes, cars, and horse/boat trailer maneuvering and parking areas
- Drinking fountains for people, dogs, and for filling water bottles
- Seating areas on which to rest and adjust equipment
- Shaded picnic tables or group facilities, if the site allows
- Restroom accommodations at larger trails, or at those associated with parks and/or group picnic areas
- Information boards or kiosks that contain important and useful information about the trail (see Signage section, below), with recognition of any organizations and Adopt-a-Trail groups involved with the trail
- Bus stops for public transportation system linkages, if there is a route nearby.

Neighborhood and Pedestrian Connections

Trailheads and connector trails should be provided within neighborhood settings to create linkages between residential areas and other parts of the city. The presence of trail signs and other amenities at these locations will advertise the trail, encourage its use, and provide a convenient entry to the trail system.

Improvements at neighborhood trailheads will be designed so that they are compatible with their immediate residential setting, and will include entry and directional signage, trash containers, and drinking fountains where possible.

Sacramento River Trail entrance within residential area

Trail Signage

Signs are an important component of any trail system, and include several types, each with different functions:

- *Entry Signs* advertise the location of trails and trailheads for new users and out-of-town visitors.
- *Informational Signs* posted near entrances describe the characteristics of a trail. This will

enable users of any level or ability to understand the challenges ahead and make their own decisions based on their individual capabilities. As the primary introduction to a trail, they should include the following information:

- Map of trail and the terrain it traverses
- Permitted users and other rules regarding dogs, smoking, and motorized vehicles
- "Rules of the Road" signs on multi-use paths explaining expectations of behavior from equestrians, skaters, bicyclists and pedestrians toward one another.
- Bulletin board where user groups may post hiking schedules, and other pertinent information
- Trail length and type of surface
- Change in elevation over the total trail length, and maximum elevation traveled
- Average and maximum running grade and cross-slopes grades that users will encounter
- Average tread width and minimum clear widths
- Location and length of any soft or unstable surfaces, such as sand or gravel
- Size, location and frequency of obstacles
- Location of rest places

- *Directional Signs* along pathways help people traverse the trails, find their way through the system, and direct them to important destinations.
- *Interpretive Signs* are positioned near significant features to educate visitors and enhance their experience. This may include information about the trail and the area it traverses, its history, geology, and plants or wildlife found along the trail.

Trail Accessability

Our trails can often take us to places beyond the everyday world of houses, cars, and buildings. They give us the opportunity to see the sky reflected in water, smell the earth after a rain shower, and hear the rush of water flowing over rocks. The pleasures and challenges of this experience should be available to any user who has the interest to participate.

While every trail cannot be made accessible to all people, the trail system should provide a range of opportunities so that users can experience the various and unique environments offered in our park and open space system. All types of people can and do use all types of trails.

Redding's trail design recommendations strive to be consistent with the rules made by the United States Access Board, which govern accessible outdoor developed areas under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Challenging Trails

Redding's planned trail system is large enough to include a diversity of trail types to accommodate varying desires and abilities. This can encompass casual strolling and family biking, and also more aggressive trails with higher levels of technical challenge that appeal to expert bikers and hard-core hikers.

Because urban trails are used by a variety of people with different levels of expertise, their designs are generally open and flowing to promote safety and reduce conflicts between users. However, with careful planning, we can include more difficult trail loops within our system. These trails would have steeper, rougher grades, and the overall feel can be tight and wild.

Bikeway Inventory and Classification

CalTrans, the state transportation agency, has divided bicycle facilities into three types — bike paths, bike lanes and bike routes — described in detail on the next page. Together, they serve various bicycle user groups that include casual recreational bike-riders, competitive athletes, fitness enthusiasts, and commuters.

The 2000 U.S. Census statistics show that in California, as many as 134,000 working people over the age of 16 can be considered bicycle commuters. In Shasta County, the data shows that 244 people (4 percent) in this same group use their bikes as their main transportation to work.

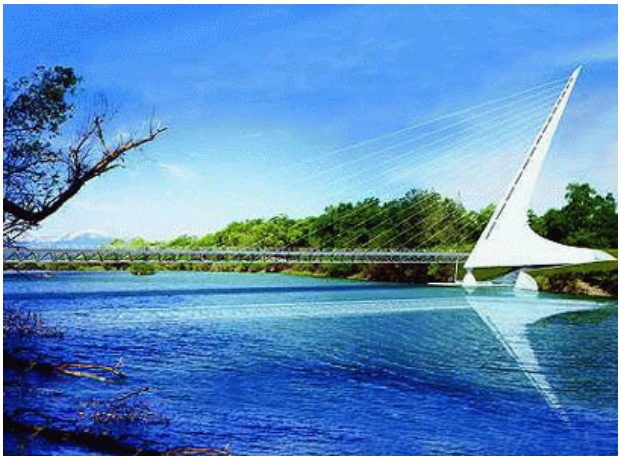
Bridging Transportation Barriers

Like other cities, Redding's two-wheeled commuters must contend with local impediments to bike travel. Here, those difficulties include steep topography, rainy but mild winters, and very hot summers. Significant transportation barriers limiting cross-town travel include Interstate 5, the Union Pacific Railroad, and the Sacramento River.

Of the six vehicular bridges that currently cross the River, only two safely accommodate bicycle traffic: the Lake Redding Bridge on Court/Benton Street and the South Bonnyview Road Bridge. However, new designs for the Cypress Avenue and State Route 44 bridges will increase the number of safe crossings for non-motorized vehicles in the future.

Fortunately for Redding bicyclists and pedestrians, the Sacramento River Trail has several bridge crossings available exclusively for non-motorized travel:

- *The Stress Ribbon (or Suspension) Bridge* connects the north and south sections of the River Trail just below Keswick Dam.
- *The Diestelhorst Bridge*, near Lake Redding Park at Court Street and Benton Drive, is an historic vehicular structure now used only for pedestrians and bikes.



Sundial Bridge on the Sacramento River Trail

- *The Sundial Bridge* spans the River with a spectacular steel cable and glass-decked design. The bridge connects the McConnell Arboretum on the north with the rest of Turtle Bay Exploration Park, the Redding Convention Center, and the Park Marina area to the south.

Summary of Existing and Proposed Bikeways for the Redding Area

	Class I Bike Path	***Class II Bike Lane***	***Class III Bike Route***	***TOTAL MILES***
Existing Miles	0.86	7.18	65.08	73.12
Proposed Miles	0 *	27.43	25.51	52.94
TOTAL MILES	0.86	34.61	90.59	126.06

** All proposed Class I Bikeways are counted as Multipurpose Trails*

Bike Path - Class I Bikeway

Use and Definition	*Specifications*	
▸ Developed within an entirely separate right of way for the exclusive use of bikes, skaters, and pedestrians, with minimal cross flows by motorists	▸ *Width:*	Two-Way Path - 8' minimum, with 2' graded shoulders on either side. Increase width at steep grades and curves. One-Way Path - 5' minimum
▸ By law, all motorized vehicles, including motorized bicycles ("mopeds"), are prohibited on bike paths unless allowed by city ordinance	▸ *Vertical:*	7' minimum clearance, 10' optimal
▸ Offers opportunities for cyclists not provided by the road system	▸ *Horizontal:*	2' clearance minimum, 3' optimal
▸ Well-connected to trail system	▸ *Cross Slope*:	2% minimum, 5% maximum
▸ If significant pedestrian traffic is anticipated, separate facilities should be provided to avoid conflicts between cyclists and pedestrians, and/or increase width and sight distances on curves and at intersections	▸ *Grade:*	5% maximum
▸ Class I Bikeways are included in the Level-of-Service acreage calculation as trails, calculated with an average corridor width of 50'	▸ *Surface:*	Asphalt or concrete
	▸ *Lighting:*	Along path if compatible with adjacent land uses; at entrances & intersections for safety
	▸ *Striping:*	Stripe lanes in high use areas; around barrier posts
	▸ *Signage:*	“Bike Path”, with supplemental destination plates (“To Downtown”; to “To College”)

Bike Lane - Class II Bikeway

Use and Definition	*Specifications*	
▸ A corridor within the road right-of-way designated specifically for one-way bike use, and delineated by bike lane signs and pavement striping along street shoulders	▸ *Width:*	5' minimum, 13' where parking is permitted
▸ Connected to trail system	▸ *Signage:*	“Bike Lane”, with supplemental destination plates (“To Downtown”; to “To College”); placed at beginning, and on far side of every arterial street intersection, at all major changes in direction, and at 0.62 miles (1k) intervals
▸ Not included in the Level-of-Service acreage calculation		

Bike Route - Class III Bikeway

Use and Definition	*Standards*	
▸ Shared facilities where bicycle use is secondary	▸ *Roadway*	Prior to signing a new route, roadway characteristics should include 2'-wide shoulders (preferably 4'-wide); or roadways should have low traffic volumes and have speeds of 40 mph or less.
▸ Offers a higher degree of services to bicyclists than alternative streets: traffic control devices adapted for bikes, more frequent pavement maintenance, restricted parking along the street	▸ *Signage:*	“Bike Route,” with supplemental destination plates (“To Downtown”; to “To College”) and directional arrows to increase functionality
▸ Established by placing bike route signs along existing roadways		
▸ Should be connected to trail system		
▸ Not included in the Level-of-Service acreage calculation		

Table: Existing and Proposed Bikeways in the Redding Area, 2002-2020

CLASS I - BIKEWAYS

STATUS	*ROAD SEGMENT*	*FROM*	*TO*	*MILES*	*QUAD*
Existing	CalTrans Bikeway	Boulder Creek	Interstate 5	0.24	NW
Existing	CalTrans Bikeway	Interstate 5	College View Dr	0.61	NE
			EXISTING CLASS I BIKEWAYS:	0.85	

CLASS II - BIKE LANES

STATUS	*ROAD SEGMENT*	*FROM*	*TO*	*MILES*	*QUAD*
Existing	Eastside Rd	Polk St	Breslauer Ln	1.01	SW
Existing	Hartnell Av	Cypress Av	Victor Av	1.98	SE
Existing	Park Marina Dr	State Route 44	Parkview Av	1.48	SW
Existing	Placer St	Wisconsin Av	Pleasant St	1.01	SW
Existing	So Bonnyview Rd	East Bonnyview Rd	Bechelli Ln	1.70	SW
Proposed	Airport Rd	State Route 44	North Street Bridge	5.86	SE
Proposed	Bechelli Ln *	Cypress Av	Hartnell Av	0.50	SW
Proposed	Browning St	Hilltop Dr	Churn Creek Rd	0.37	NE
Proposed	Buenaventura Blvd	Keswick Dam Rd	Sutro Mine Rd	0.79	NW
Proposed	College View Dr	Bodenhamer Blvd (future)	Old Oregon Trail	2.15	NE
Proposed	Cypress Av (future alignment)	Ishi Dr	Goodwater Av	0.42	SE
Proposed	Freebridge Av	Parkview Av	Smile Pl	0.05	SW
Proposed	Hartnell Av	Victor Av	Shasta View Dr	0.73	SE
Proposed	Hawley Rd	State Route 299E	North City Limits	2.68	NE
Proposed	Hilltop Dr	Cypress Av	Maraglia St	0.27	SE
Proposed	Keswick Dam Rd	Sacramento River Trail	North City Limits	2.13	NW
Proposed	Knighten Rd	Churn Creek Rd	Airport Rd	1.53	SE
Proposed	Loma Vista Dr (future alignment)	Churn Creek Rd	Victor Av	0.87	SE
Proposed	Old Oregon Trail	Oasis Rd	State Route 44	6.83	NE
Proposed	Parkview Av	Park Marina Dr	Cypress Av	0.07	SW
Proposed	Parkview Av (future alignment)	Freebridge Av	Hartnell Av	0.59	SW
Proposed	Pleasant St.	Shasta St	Placer St	0.20	SW
Proposed	Quartz Hill Rd	Lake Blvd	West City Limits	0.55	NW
Proposed	Quartz Hill Rd	Keswick Dam Rd	North City Limits	0.52	NW
Proposed	South Bonnyview Rd	Bechelli Ln	Churn Creek Rd	0.31	SW
			EXISTING CLASS II BIKEWAYS:	7.18	
			PROPOSED CLASS II BIKEWAYS:	27.43	
			TOTAL CLASS II BIKEWAYS:	34.61	

CLASS III - BIKE ROUTES

STATUS	*ROAD SEGMENT*	*FROM*	*TO*	*MILES*	*QUAD*
Existing	Bechelli Ln *	Hartnell Av	South Bonnyview Rd	1.89	SW
Existing	Benton Dr *	Quartz Hill Rd	North Market St	1.00	NW
Existing	Branstetter Ln	West City Limits	Westside Rd	3.64	SW
Existing	Buenaventura Blvd	Placer St	Westside Rd	2.21	SW
Existing	Buenaventura Blvd (1)	Eureka Way	Placer St	0.83	SW
Existing	Butte St	Continental St	Auditorium Dr	0.39	SW
Existing	Cedars Rd *	El Reno Ln	South Bonnyview Rd	1.54	SW
Existing	Center St	Trinity St	Riverside Dr	0.16	SW
Existing	Churn Creek Rd *	State Route 44	Rancho Rd	4.13	SE
Existing	Churn Creek Rd *	State Route 299E	State Route 44	2.38	NE
Existing	Clear Creek Rd	West City Limits	State Route 273S	4.03	SW
Existing	Collyer Dr	Hawley Rd	Old Oregon Trail	1.74	NE
Existing	Continental St	Trinity St	Butte St	0.31	SW
Existing	Cypress Av *	Churn Creek Rd	Ishi Dr	1.03	SE
Existing	Cypress Av *	Pine St	Hartnell Av	0.89	SW
Existing	Cypress Av	Interstate 5	Churn Creek Rd	0.38	SE
Existing	Cypress Av	Hartnell Av	Interstate 5	0.49	SW
Existing	East St	Trinity St	Pine St	0.57	SW
Existing	Eastside Rd	Breslauer Ln	South City Limits	2.85	SW
Existing	Freebridge Av	Parkview Av	Ellis St	0.53	SW

CLASS III - BIKE ROUTES (continued)

STATUS	ROAD SEGMENT	FROM	TO	MILES	QUAD
Existing	Hilltop Dr	State Route 44	Cypress Av	0.98	SE
Existing	Hilltop Dr	Browning St	State Route 44	0.53	NE
Existing	Hilltop Dr *	Interstate 5	Browning St	0.24	NE
Existing	Hilltop Dr *	Lake Blvd	Interstate 5 Fwy	1.57	NW
Existing	Keswick Dam Rd *	North City Limits	Lake Blvd	0.83	NW
Existing	Lake Blvd	North City Limits	North Market St	2.62	NW
Existing	North Market St *	Lake Blvd	Benton Dr	0.80	NW
Existing	Oasis Rd *	Interstate 5	East City Limits	1.80	NE
Existing	Oasis Rd *	Lake Blvd	Interstate 5	2.33	NW
Existing	Old Alturas Rd *	Churn Creek Rd	Old Oregon Trail	2.45	NE
Existing	Parkview Av *	State Route 273	Hartnell Av	0.59	SW
Existing	Placer Rd *	West City Limits	Wisconsin Av	0.80	SW
Existing	Quartz Hill Rd *	West City Limits	Benton Dr	1.82	NW
Existing	Railroad Av	Court St	Buenaventura Blvd	1.36	SW
Existing	Rancho Rd *	Churn Creek Rd	Airport Rd	1.73	SE
Existing	Riverside Dr	Court St	Center St	0.20	SW
Existing	Shasta View Dr *	State Route 44	Rancho Rd	2.69	SE
Existing	Shasta View Dr *	College View Dr	State Route 44	3.28	NE
Existing	Trinity St	Center St	Continental St	0.43	SW
Existing	Twin View Blvd/Mtn. View Dr *	Hawley Rd	Oasis Rd	1.86	NE
Existing	Victor Av *	State Route 44	Rancho Rd	3.12	SE
Existing	Victor Av *	Old Alturas Rd	State Route 44	0.57	NE
Existing	Westside Rd	Buenaventura Blvd	South Bonnyview Rd	1.47	SW
Proposed	Butte St	Almond Av	Oregon St	0.74	SW
Proposed	California St	Trinity St	Tehama St	0.24	SW
Proposed	Churn Creek Rd	Rancho Rd	Airport Rd	5.77	SE
Proposed	Civic Center Dr	Locust St	Cypress Av	0.14	SW
Proposed	Clear Creek Rd	Honeybee Rd	West City Limits	0.32	SW
Proposed	Collyer Dr	Mountain View Dr	Hawley Rd	0.67	NE
Proposed	Dersch Rd	Airport Rd	Stillwater Creek Trail	1.77	SE
Proposed	East St	South St	Locust St	0.21	SW
Proposed	El Reno Ln	Cedars Rd	Westside Rd	0.14	SW
Proposed	Ellis St	Polk St	Anita St	0.12	SW
Proposed	Highway 273	Girvan Rd	Ox Yoke -Riverside Av	2.76	SW
Proposed	Honey Bee Rd	Texas Springs Rd	Clear Creek Rd	0.73	SW
Proposed	Lake Blvd	The Shasta Dam	North City Limits	2.87	NW
Proposed	Locust St	East St	Civic Center Dr.	0.32	SW
Proposed	Manzanita Hills Av	Knolls Trail	Shasta St	0.20	SW
Proposed	Meadow View Dr	Churn Creek Rd	Airport Rd	1.29	SE
Proposed	Oregon St	Tehama St	Yuba St	0.14	SW
Proposed	Placer Rd	Tower View Rd	West City Limits	0.98	SW
Proposed	Quartz Hill Rd	Keswick Dam Rd	Lake Blvd	2.33	NW
Proposed	Radio Ln	Eastside Rd	South Bonnyview Rd	1.58	SW
Proposed	Shasta St	Pleasant St	Manzanita Hills	0.13	SW
Proposed	South Market St	Placer St	South St	0.11	SW
Proposed	South St	South Market St	East St	0.15	SW
Proposed	Tehama St	California St	Oregon St	0.13	SW
Proposed	Texas Springs Rd	West City Limits	Honey Bee Rd	0.77	SW
Proposed	Tower View Rd	Rattlesnake Ln	Placer Rd	0.42	SW
Proposed	Westside Rd	Buenaventura Blvd	El Reno Ln	0.35	SW
Proposed	Yuba St	Oregon St	California St	0.13	SW
			EXISTING CLASS III BIKEWAYS:	65.08	
			PROPOSED CLASS III BIKEWAYS:	25.51	
			TOTAL CLASS III BIKEWAYS:	90.60	
			TOTAL ALL TYPES OF BIKEWAYS:	126.05	

* ASTERISKED Class III Bike Routes will be up-graded to Class II Bike Lanes in the future.

Trail and Bikeway Development

Planning

Trail and bikeway planning in Redding occurs in the Administrative Division of the Community Services Department, and in the Transportation Division of the Municipal Utilities Department.

Acquisition and Development

Class I bicycle paths and trails with separate right-of-ways are generally developed as capital projects on City-owned land or acquired through land dedications related to the subdivision process for open space or recreational trail purposes. These dedications may be made as conditions for map approval, or through requirements pursuant to Section 17.41.020 of Redding's Municipal Code. This code section requires developers of subdivisions of two hundred or more parcels to dedicate additional land as may be necessary and feasible to provide bicycle paths for the use and safety of the residents of the subdivision.

Class II and Class III bike facilities, which are a part of the street system, are developed as new road construction occurs, or as special federal and state funds become available to widen shoulders, upgrade existing roadways, and to stripe and sign them.

Trail development costs varies widely, depending on topography, the need for bridges, and drainage issues. Generally speaking, paved trails cost approximately $250,000 per mile. Bikeway improvement costs are detailed in the table below.

Maintenance

Responsibility for trail maintenance belongs to the Parks Maintenance Division in the Support Services Department, while maintenance for bikeway facilities on streets and on roadways is a Municipal Utilities function. These divisions are funded with appropriations from the General Fund.

Estimated Per Mile Bikeway Improvement Costs for City of Redding Bikeways

Bikeway Classification	*Improvements*	*CONSTRUCTION COST PER MILE*			
		2000	*2002*	*2004*	*2006*
Class I	two-way path	$179,300	$190,200	$201,800	$214,100
Class II	no curb	$124,100	$131,700	$139,700	$148,200
Class II	curb	$340,600	$361,300	$383,300	$406,650
Class II	signs & striping	$6,200	$6,500	$6,900	$7,300
Class III	signs	$535	$565	$600	$650

Source: Shasta County Bikeway Plan (1995), with 3% annual inflation factor

Partnerships

Public-private partnerships are a necessary and growing trend in addressing a variety of community needs, including capacity-building in our trail and bikeway system. Partnerships are the only way to solve the complex problems associated with trails crossing jurisdictional boundaries where multiple goals must often be achieved. Involving partners with diverse interests also greatly broadens funding, support, and publicity efforts.

Agency and Non-Profit Partners

Redding's long record of successful partnership projects is a testament to a community-oriented planning approach. Every trail within the city is the result of creative collaborations with both public agencies and nonprofit groups. Through these efforts, not only have state and federal dollars been leveraged to create outstanding projects, but community enthusiasm and civic pride in our public landscape has been fostered.

Redding trail partners have included:

- American Trails
- California Department of Parks and Recreation
- California Department of Water Resources
- California Conservation Corps
- CalTrans (State Dept. of Transportation)
- McConnell Foundation
- National Park Service
- Trails and Bikeways Council of Greater Redding
- U.S. Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

Assistance has also come from a variety of service clubs, nonprofits, and the private sector.

Adopt-A-Trail Programs

As our trail system expands, higher levels of maintenance and management will be required to keep it safe and efficient. Volunteer groups can play a role in helping the City's Park Maintenance staff through an Adopt-A-Trail program where individuals or groups agree to regularly maintain a section of trail.

A wide variety of entities have developed successful programs that benefit from volunteer labor, including the City of Provo, Utah, the U.S. Forest Service, land trusts who manage open space lands, and the California State Parks. Many different groups can help — scout troops, civic or church groups, employees of a business, hiking and biking clubs, or the residents of a street or neighborhood.

Participants involved in adopt-a-trail ventures experience the rewards of stewardship and an increased sense of ownership that fosters greater safety and higher standards of care for the trails. Their many service hours ease already strained maintenance budgets, and their presence helps staff by providing more eyes to watch out for potential problems that may arise.

Funding for Trails and Bikeways

The resources to develop a trail and bikeway system come from various places, including federal appropriations, state funds, grants, and private donations. The next table lists the major sources for recreational and transportation-related trails and bikeways.

No matter the funding source, most development projects include some form of cost-sharing or leveraging. Redding has received approximately $3 million to expand its trail system over the next five years. More than $4 million in matching funds will come from our various partners.

Volunteer contributions are also critical to trail construction, protection, and continued maintenance. In 1999, volunteer contributions for National scenic and historic trails alone totaled

more than 550,000 volunteer hours (with an estimated labor value of $7.4 million) and $5.7 million in financial contributions.

Primary Funding Sources for Trails and Bikeways

SOURCE / AGENCY	*FUNDING PROGRAM*	*ELIGIBLE COSTS*
CA Conservation Corps	California Conservation Corps	emergency assistance, public service conservation work, construction, maintenance
CA Wildlife Conservation Board	Public Access Program	acquisition, design, construction, administration, maintenance for projects that preserve wildlife habitat or improve recreational access for fishing or other wildlife-oriented recreation
CA Dept. of Parks and Recreation	CA State Park Bond (Prop. 12 and Prop 40)	acquisition, design, construction, education
	Recreational Trails Program	engineering, construction, administration, maintenance
	Habitat Conservation Fund (Trails and Urban Access Category)	acquisition, enhancement, and restoration of wildlife areas & for programs to bring urban residents into parks and wildlife areas
CalTrans	Environmental Enhancement and Mitigation Program - State EEMP (AB-471)	administration, acquisition, engineering. construction, mitigation of environmental impacts for transportation facility modification
	TEA-21 - Statewide Transportation Enhancement	acquisition, design, construction
	Community Based Transportation Planning (CBTP) Grants	coordinated transportation/land use planning projects that have state-wide or multi-regional significance, encourage community involvement and partnerships, and promote community identity and quality of life
	Safe Routes to School (SR2S)	acquisition, design, construction of pedestrian & bikeway routes to and from school
	Bicycle Transportation Account (BTA)	right-of-way acquisition, planning, design, construction, education, maintenance of projects identified by regional transportation planning agency that improve bike commuting
National Park Service	Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program	staff time, planning
Public Health Agencies and Non-Profit Groups	Public Health Initiatives	planning, design, education, signage, programs
Shasta Regional Transportation Planning Agency (RTPA)	Transportation Enhancement Act (TEA - Regional Share)	acquisition, design, construction, education
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	acquisition, planning, design, construction, maintenance for projects that benefit low- to moderate-income people, or special populations

Trail and Bikeway Strategy Recommended Goals and Policies

The many recommended goals and policies for the Trail and Bikeway Strategy found within this section of the Master Plan are gathered here for ease of reference.

Bracketed text refers to relevant General Plan goals and policies in the Natural Resources [NR], Community Development and Design [CDD], Recreation [R], Public Facilities [PF], and Air Quality [AQ] Elements, which can be found in abridged form in the Appendix.

Trails

Goal TB1
Promote and facilitate the development of a Citywide Trail System. *[R11] [AQ2-28]*

Policies to achieve this goal include:

TB1A *Linkages.* Focus efforts on linking neighborhoods and activity centers, connecting recreational, educational, cultural, commercial, and residential areas and uses. [R11A]

TB1B *Sacramento River Trail.* Continue development of the Sacramento River Trail to establish a common and continuous thread along the river corridor. [R11B]

TB1C *Trail Corridors.* Use this document and the map entitled, "Redding Parks, Trails and Bikeways Map," and all subsequent revisions, to guide trail development. [R11]

- Integrate trail corridors and bicycle routes into project improvement plans to provide alternative access to public and private parks and open space, transit stops, nearby commercial developments, and schools. [CDD10F]
- Continue to obtain land dedications and/or easements for the development of public trails and the Regional Sacramento River Parkway through direct purchases, and through the discretionary approval process for new development. [R11D]
- Co-locate trails in open space areas whenever public access is compatible with natural resource goals. [NR10]
- Provide continuous trail connections, including a looped system around the City. [R11A]
- Develop and designate family "bike-and-hike" loops where residents can exercise close to their own neighborhoods.
- Protect the privacy and security of adjacent land uses. [R11F]
- Future expansion to the trail system should take place with the willing cooperation of land owners.

Goal TB2

Design and develop trails to provide maximum recreational and non-motorized opportunities for all segments of Redding's population.

Policies to achieve this goal include:

TB2A *Trail Entrances.* Provide trailhead improvements, such as signage, seating, drinking fountains, and restrooms, to existing and future trails.

TB2B *Funding.* Pursue funding that can be used for parkway and trail system planning, land acquisition, construction, maintenance, and programs that promote health and fitness activities related to trail use. [R11E]

TB2C *Partnerships.* Continue to actively seek partnerships with other local jurisdictions, governmental agencies, public health organizations, and willing landowners in trail development.

TB2D *Planning.* Include the participation of trail users in trail planning, design, and maintenance.

- Perform regular trail user surveys to learn specific interests and concerns at targeted locations.
- Encourage the establishment of volunteer bicycle-path/recreation-trail patrols to improve the real and perceived level of safety for users. [R11G]
- Consider the creation of an Adopt-A-Trail Program to organize volunteer efforts benefitting trails.

TB2E *Sidewalks.* Connect the trail system with an attractive, safe, and continuous system of sidewalks and other pedestrian facilities. Give special consideration in prioritization of sidewalk improvement projects to school walk zones. [T6]

Goal TB3

Coordinate trail development with emergency and fire management efforts.

Policies to achieve this goal include:

TB3A *Emergency Features.* Coordinate with other City departments to include the following features in the design and location of trail corridors whenever possible:

- Routes for medical and fire emergency access and evacuation
- Shaded fuel breaks, and fuel reduction areas
- Water lines in trail corridors for both trail use and fire fighting

Bikeways

Goal TB4

Make it easier and safer for people to travel by bicycle. *[T8] [AQ2-28]*

Policies to achieve this goal include:

TB4A *Bicycle Plan.* Implement the goals and policies found in the "1998 Redding Bicycle Plan." Incorporate the bikeway components of this document into subsequent revisions of that Plan. [T8A]

TB4B *Improvements.* Make improvements to existing streets, signs, and traffic signals as needed to improve bicycle travel. [T8C]

- Use this document and the map entitled, "Redding Parks, Trails and Bikeways Map," and all subsequent revisions, to guide bikeway development.

TB4C *Design*. Incorporate facilities suitable for bicycle use in the design of interchanges, intersections, street-improvement, and maintenance projects. [T8B]

TB4D *Safety*. Separate bicyclists and pedestrians from vehicular traffic, and pedestrian facilities from bicycle facilities, whenever feasible. [R11A]

TB4D *Bicycle Parking.* Install bicycle parking in the Downtown area and at City parks, trailheads, civic buildings, and other community centers. [T8E]

TB4E *Planning.* Designate a bikeway planner or coordinator to work with bicycle advocacy groups and bike race organizations to plan for and accommodate future improvements to the bicycle system.

TB4F *Jurisdictional Coordination.* Continue to work with surrounding jurisdictions and agencies to create a regional network of bikeways that connect Shasta County communities and destinations. [R12]

TB4G *Maintenance.* Keep bikeways free of overhanging shrubbery, debris, and obstacles, and periodically re-grade earthen and gravel shoulders next to bikeways to prevent drop-offs. [T8D]

TB4H *Funding.* Continue to seek funding for bikeway system expansion, improvement, and maintenance. [AQ2-26]

- Require new development to provide bicycle facilities or pay in-lieu fees based on the fair share of that development's impacts on the bikeway system and needs identified in this document [T8G] [AQ2-20]
- Use all available state and federal funding programs. [PF20D]
- Encourage cooperation among agencies and volunteers for jointly funding bikeway facilities.

Open Space Strategy

Open Space Strategy
Contents

Summary

The Open Space Strategy of the *Parks, Trails and Open Space Master Plan* defines the geographic focus, the types of land, and the activities in which the City of Redding will engage to promote the preservation and appropriate public use of important open space in the greater Redding area.

The protection of our valuable natural resources plays a significant part in the City's General Plan, and the Open Space Strategy implements several goals and policies found in its Natural Resources, Recreation, and Community Development and Design Elements. The "Recommended Goals and Policies," section, found at the end of this Strategy, references each open space goal to those in the General Plan.

Our area is fortunate to have a variety of scenic natural features, the most important being the Sacramento River, which is viewed as the focal point of the community and the organizing element of the park and trail system. Establishing public open space areas along the River and its tributary streams provides outdoor recreation and the potential to restore wildlife habitats, create effective storm water management, and preserve scenic views.

Because the planning area for the Master Plan is so large (83 square miles), an important task for the open space program is to locate likely places to focus the City's acquisition and preservation

Proximity to the River, its streams, and other bodies of water is one of the twelve criteria the Master Plan committee used in determining what sorts of lands would make appropriate open space. The remaining criteria address other General Plan goals, including conserving the habitats of sensitive and endangered species, preserving agricultural lands, retaining and re-planting native oak woodlands, maintaining designated multi-family housing lands, and preventing erosion by limiting development on steep slopes.

Sacramento River Bluffs in Downtown Redding

activities. Using a geographic information system (GIS) to perform a spatial suitability analysis, the open space criteria were mapped to discover areas with high open space values. These were then organized into eleven "Open Space Interest Areas."

These Interest Areas are not new zoning districts or overlays, nor do they affect development densities, environmental studies, or review times. Their purpose is to provide a useful compilation of public information for the City and for those involved with land development and land preservation. The Interest Areas shown on the *Open Space Suitability Analysis Map* will help all parties achieve the natural resource and recreation goals already set out in the General Plan.

As with other components of the park and recreation system, the success of the open space program will depend on partnerships, cooperative agreements, and the willingness of diverse interests to come together to create a community resource that we will be proud of in years to come.

The Open Space Strategy is a conceptual framework that offers overall direction for site selection and preservation activities. Details regarding specific projects or parcels will be determined by future efforts.

Definitions of Open Space

The State of California defines open space as "any space or area characterized by 1) great natural scenic beauty or 2) whose existing openness, natural condition, or present state of use, if retained, would enhance the present or potential value of abutting or surrounding urban development, or would maintain or enhance the conservation of natural or scenic resources." (Government Code, Section 6954)

When we speak of open space in this document, we are referring to land or water areas that will remain in a relatively natural, undeveloped state. Such lands are often well suited for recreational activities like picnicking, hiking, nature studies, biking and horseback riding. Open spaces may also include agricultural uses such as farming or grazing. They may encompass lands which are owned or controlled by governmental agencies, by conservation groups, or by private individuals with the intent of preserving them in perpetuity for their ecological, visual, or cultural aspects.

View of Mount Shasta from the Mary Lake Open Space Interest Area

Benefits of Open Space

As Californians move toward 2020, the state's population is projected to increase by more than 40 percent. This means 15 million additional people — the equivalent of adding four cities the size of Los Angeles to the state. Redding will participate in this growth and add an estimated 32,134 new residents to our own planning area. This extraordinary population growth and the impacts it will have on our local and regional environment will require us to examine our natural resource management strategies so that we can provide protection and continue to restore our land, air, and water.

For many, the protection of the natural environment requires little justification — you care for the things that you cherish. But in an age of competing funding sources and difficult choices, decision-makers and voters need to be reminded of the many benefits open space brings to a community.

In their “Habitat and Prosperity: Protecting California's Future,” the California Environmental Dialogue, a group of corporate, environmental, and governmental leaders, has drafted a benefit list which helps us frame some of the important reasons open space should play a part in a community’s planning:

Improve Natural Systems

The protection, enhancement, and restoration of watersheds, river and stream zones, and wetlands will reduce the need for costly new water-treatment plants, provide high quality drinking water at reduced cost, reduce the costs of flood damage, and improve water quality for aquatic ecosystems and human recreation.

Reduce Conflicts Caused by Species Extinction

Open space preservation minimizes future loss, degradation, and fragmentation of California's indigenous landscapes, and encouraging restoration and enhancement of threatened habitats. Strengthening the health of ecosystems will also safeguard potential pharmaceutical values, decrease the regulatory burden on private landowners, and reduce the cost of conflicts that arise out of species protection laws.

Support Tourism

Our state's landscape, with its wealth of parks, forests, and unique coastlines, is an asset that supports a thriving tourism industry. The California Division of Tourism estimates that traveler-spending generates approximately $55.2 billion annually (6.5 percent of the gross state product) and supports almost 700,000 jobs statewide. Our own regional landscape has a strong appeal for travelers, and has a vital economic impact that contributes an estimated $200 million in travel expenditures, including payroll and state and local tax revenues, and almost 4,000 jobs in 1999.

Enhance Business Recruitment and Retain Existing Enterprises

Many businesses and skilled workers locate in California because of its environmental quality. The loss of vast amounts of open space and habitat lands for development, without setting aside some of these lands for public uses and enjoyment, could diminish the willingness of business to locate high paying jobs in California (Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy, 1998).

Contribute to the Health of Commercial Fisheries

Commercial fishing is an important industry in California. The wholesale value of fish caught in California fisheries in 1995 was more than $150 million, and 6,000 people were directly employed in wholesale and processing operations. Wetlands, riparian habitats, and the watersheds of the Sacramento River play an important role as nurseries in the production of marine, freshwater, and shell fish.

Mitigate Air and Water Pollution

Rainfall in urban areas washes pesticides and fertilizers from lawns, and oil, antifreeze, gasoline, salt and sand from parking lots and roads. This creates polluted runoff that flows into nearby water bodies. Although concentrated runoff is generally absent in forested watersheds, in heavily paved urban areas, as much as 85 percent of all precipitation can enter nearby water systems in the form of polluted runoff. Because soils filter out many types of contaminants and vegetation slows the flow of water, open space buffers along rivers and streams significantly reduce polluted runoff into urban fresh water systems.

Improve Property Values

Well-maintained parks and open spaces enhance the quality of life by providing scenic views and convenient recreation opportunities. As a result, nearby landowners see an increase in real property values and marketability for their property. According to real estate agents in the Seattle area, property near the 12-mile Burke Gilman Trail is significantly easier to sell and roughly 6 percent more valuable than similar property far from the trail. In our state, homes situated near seven California stream restoration projects had a 3 to 13% higher property value than similar homes located on unrestored streams.

Current Open Space System

Existing Protection Measures

The policies of past and current Redding General Plans have provided measures to protect the environment from the sometimes negative effects of urban development. Particular attention has been paid to preserving as open space floodplains and steep land with slopes greater than 20 percent. These areas have been set aside to prevent loss of life and property damage, minimize erosion, provide valuable habitats, and offer recreational opportunities. They are described in the General Plan as "Greenway," and are subject to specific development constraints.

A review of existing maps estimates the amount of land designated as Greenway to be approximately 8,000 acres. Much of this land is in private ownership and not accessible to the public.

The City's recently revised zoning code also includes an Open Space District ("OS") designation that is used as a preservation tool. Land uses are limited in these zones to those that are consistent with the undeveloped nature of these lands, excepting public infrastructure. Dedicated to the City as a result of the zoning ordinance, these open space areas are located throughout the urban landscape — along our many creeks, behind suburban homes bordering canyons and ravines, and adjacent to the Sacramento River.

Parkland and Open Space

This Master Plan has sought to distinguish park land from open space for the purpose of evaluating inventory. Open Space is not counted as parkland and parkland is not counted as open space. Natural Area Parks, such as Mary Lake, are designated as parkland because they are located within residential developments and contain recreational amenities.

Existing Regional Open Space Framework

The cities located at the upper end of California's central valley — Redding, Shasta Lake and Anderson — together comprise a low-density, urbanized area situated within a region containing many square miles of undeveloped national and state-owned lands (see Regional Open Space Map).

The Shasta-Trinity National Forest, Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, and lands under the management of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management provide federally-owned outdoor recreation and resource protection areas in close proximity to the 100,000 people living in these cities. Immediately west of Redding, the State operates the historic site of Old Shasta, and within an hour's drive many additional state-managed wilderness areas, game refuges, and demonstration forest areas are found.

Winding through this landscape is the beautiful Sacramento River, its cold waters flowing year-round out of Shasta Dam. The River and its many tributaries support a diversity of plant and animal species, and contain historical spawning grounds for numerous species of fish, including four runs of Chinook salmon, as well as trout. Remnants of the original riparian, or riverside, forest is found along their banks, and oak woodlands can still be found in the upland areas.

The Sacramento River and the publicly held lands around Redding and its neighboring cities create a strong physical context of outdoor recreation opportunities, varied wildlife habitats, and remarkable scenic beauty that is valued by residents and visitors alike.

Such an existing framework also suggests that a *region-wide* strategy for open space preservation may be most appropriate, one in which local jurisdictions work together with adjoining governmental partners and grass roots organizations to protect the connecting waters and the flora and fauna found throughout these lands.

This type of planning would reach beyond each jurisdictions' city limits and strive to have a positive effect for area residents at a larger shared watershed level. Operating within a regional perspective, our cities and towns can integrate the surrounding natural landscape with urbanized areas using streamside corridors and trails, and allowing for natural islands amid the sea of concrete and asphalt.

Notable Existing Open Space Areas in the Redding Planning Area, 2003

Open Space Area	*Description*	*Ownership*	*Management Responsibility*	*Open Space Qualities Preserved*
Former Benton Landfill	A 118-acre site, previously designated as open space, which can be enhanced with wildflower and native grass plantings, walking trails connecting downtown to the west side, and shaded vista points from which to enjoy expansive mountain views.	COR	COR	Scenic Views; Close Proximity to Future Parks; Recreational Trail Connections
Kapusta and Riverland Properties	Undeveloped properties acquired by the City in the 1990's, these 153 acres on either side of the River provide fishing access, with some leased agricultural uses.	COR	COR	Riparian Habitat & Corridor; Agricultural Land Preservation
Lower Clear Creek Greenbelt	An award-winning, multi-agency watershed restoration and recreation project stretching from Whiskeytown National Recreation Area down to the Sacramento River along one of the area's larger fishing creeks.	BLM NPS COR	BLM & Horsetown-Clear Creek Preserve (nonprofit)	Recreational Trails; Watershed Restoration & Enhancement
Old Oregon Trail Vernal Pool Restoration Area	A large area of vernal pools north of Highway 44 set aside to mitigate negative environmental impacts from development related to the Sports Complex and Clover Creek Preserve.	COR DFG	COR	Protected Species Habitat, Recreational Trails
Record Heights	A 60-acre west Redding ridgeline containing 6 miles of City-developed dirt trails, and creating an important trail connection between the city and regional recreation areas to the west.	BLM, MCC COR & Various Private	MCC	Recreational Trails; Scenic Views
Sacramento River	The central feature of the City's open space system, its approximately 800 acres support wildlife in the region including protected salmon and trout runs, recreational fishing, boating, rafting, and other water adventures.	CA	CA	Aquatic/Riparian Habitats, Wildlife Corridors, Recreation, Scenic Views
Sacramento River Trail	Approximately 200 acres of connected open space areas on both sides of the Sacramento River adjacent to downtown and Turtle Bay Exploration Park, containing a 9-mile Trail, 3 pedestrian-bike river crossings, and fishing and boating access.	COR USBR BLM	COR BLM	Recreational Trails; River Access; Wildlife Corridor; Riparian Buffer; Scenic Views;
Stillwater Riverfront Property	A 310-acre site that is the site of a wastewater treatment plant, with 1 mile of river frontage containing 100+ acres of valley oak woodland.	COR	COR	Riparian Habitat; River Corridor
Turtle Bay Exploration Park & McConnell Arboretum	A 210-acre river site on both sides of the Sacramento River adjacent to the downtown, leased to Turtle Bay for operation as a natural history, environmental science, and art campus.	COR MCC	TBM	Riparian Habitat and Restoration; Environmental Education
Turtle Bay East	Two parcels totaling 85 acres, containing high bluffs and riverbank, on the east side of the Sacramento River across from Turtle Bay Exploration Park, on either side of Highway 44.	COR	COR	Public Fishing Access; Riparian Habitat; Scenic Views

Abbreviations: COR - City of Redding; USBR - U.S. Bureau of Reclamation; BLM - U.S. Bureau of Land Management; NPS - National Park Service; TBM - Turtle Bay Museums; MCC - The McConnell Foundation; DFG - CA Dept. of Fish and Game; CA - State of Calif.

Implementing the General Plan's Open Space Goals

The Open Space Strategy implements the goals and policies found in the General Plan's Natural Resources [NR], Community Development and Design [CDD], and Recreation [R] Elements. These directives outline specific types of land, described in the following pages, that the City must preserve and protect. Bracketed text, for example [NR6], refers to the relevant General Plan goals and policies, which can be found in the Appendix.

Natural Resource Areas That Support Sensitive Species Habitat

Aquatic Habitats

Wherever there is water — creeks, rivers, sloughs, wetlands, seas, and oceans — there are aquatic habitats. This general category embraces the water-related habitats described below, as well as streambeds. There is a close interrelationship between aquatic communities and their adjacent riparian communities. Almost 1,500 acres of aquatic habitats are present in Redding's planning area. [General Plan Goal NR6]

Salmon Swimming in Sulphur Creek

Riparian Habitats

Riparian corridors occur throughout the United States as linear strips of vegetation adjacent to streams, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, and other inland aquatic habitats. The types of vegetation associated with riparian areas contribute to unique ecosystems that perform a large variety of functions. Riparian habitats are characterized by rich and diverse bird life, and also support mammals, reptiles, and amphibians, which in turn support larger animals.

Streams and rivers also function as corridors for wildlife dispersal and migration, and play an important role in connecting ecosystems that are often fragmented and made dysfunctional by urban development.

Statewide, only 5 percent of the historic river riparian acreage remains. Redding's planning area has significant stands of Sacramento River riparian zones that provide habitat for over 250 species of wildlife. As many as 50 species require riparian areas for their survival. [NR6]

Sacramento River Riparian Zone at the McConnell Arboretum

Vernal Pools

Vernal pools are seasonally flooded depressions with unique plants and animals. During the wet months of spring, the rims of the pools change in color and plant composition as the water recedes. Several aquatic invertebrates are restricted to these special habitats, including species of fairy and tadpole shrimp.

The California Department of Fish and Game estimates that a high percentage of the historically occurring vernal pools within the planning area have been lost or significantly degraded due to a combination of development, draining, grazing, and off-road vehicle use. [NR6]

Vernal Pool in Full Bloom

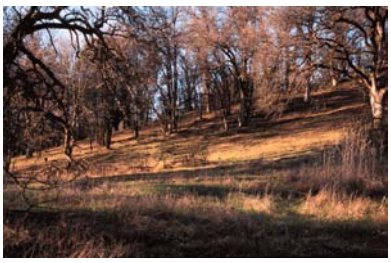
Wetlands

Saturation with water is the dominant factor determining the nature of soil development and the types of plant and animal communities found in wetlands. Wetlands store precipitation and surface water and then slowly release the water into associated streams and lakes, ground water, and the atmosphere. Wetland plants play an integral role in the ecology of watersheds, filtering pollution from storm waters, providing breeding and nursery sites, resting areas for migratory species, and refuge from predators. [NR6]

Wading Bird in Sacramento River Wetlands

Oak Woodlands

Research in the last decade has shown that oak woodlands, which cover almost 10% of California's 100 million acres, harbor the richest biological diversity of any major habitat in the state. Oak woodlands are home to some 2,000 species of plants, 170 birds, 100 mammals, 60 amphibians and reptiles, and 4,000 species of insects. In addition to their wildlife value, oak woodlands and their associated vegetation improve water quality, control soil erosion, and provide outdoor recreation and aesthetic value. [NR7]



Winter Oak Woodlands in Canyon Creek

Agricultural Lands

While farm production and range land have an obvious economic benefit for the entire community, agricultural land can also be a part of the continuum of open spaces that provides watershed protection and habitat for birds, plants, and wildlife. This is especially true if they can be connected to neighboring municipal, state, and federal parks. Urban sprawl, development pressures, and rising land prices threaten the very existence of agriculture and family farms, and the uncertainty that accompanies farming on the edge of an urban region can lead to declining agricultural investment, productivity, and income. [NR15]

Beyond the Churn Creek Bottom area, which is outside the planning area, the principal areas in Redding with soil characteristics that can support successful agriculture are located along Stillwater Creek from Shasta College to south of the airport, and in the area around South Bonnyview Road. (source: California Dept. of Agriculture)

Agricultural Lands in Stillwater Creek Interest Area

Urban Buffers

Open space lands can be used to help define a city's urbanized limits, thus providing a buffer between adjacent intensive urban land uses and rural or agricultural uses. In addition, these lands can also function as "urban separators" that can help preserve the unique character of adjoining communities. [CDD8]

Outdoor Recreation and Cultural Sites

Open space adjacent to existing parklands can expand the citywide trail network and assist in providing a coordinated and connected outdoor recreation system. In addition, sites with scenic, historic, cultural, or archaeological value should be sought out and protected. In some cases, they may be made accessible to the public through interpretive signage, programs, or tours. In the Redding planning area, there are approximately 200 known archeological sites. [NR12] [R2]

Identification of Potential Open Space Lands

Suitability Analysis

The Master Plan's 83-square mile planning area is large and varied, containing uplands, ridge tops, rivers, streambanks, canyons, and vistas. To determine where the city should focus its community open space activities, a suitability analysis of the entire planning area was made with a geographic information system (GIS).

In this quantitative study, the distribution of the twelve criteria was mapped from currently available data (see table on next page). Each of the criteria, such as oak woodlands, the presence of sensitive plant or animal species, or the location of prime agricultural lands, was mapped separately as a layer of information using an overlay grid with a resolution of 32.8 square feet (10 square meters). When weighted for importance and displayed together, those areas possessing higher values for open space showed up as dark green.

The high value areas were then organized into large Open Space Interest Areas that generally delineate corridors near streams and the Sacramento River, per General Plan Goal NR8, which recognizes the importance of habitat linkages and migratory corridors. The eleven Interest Areas are discussed in detail later in the text. The *Open Space Suitability Analysis Map*, illustrates both the high value areas and the Interest Areas.

Criteria

The mapping criteria used for the GIS analysis were selected using General Plan goals, as discussed in the previous section. Additional research and discussion with agencies and organizations involved in open space preservation, and management, as well as the help of the Master Plan's citizen advisory committee, further expanded and defined the list.

The protection and enhancement of streams and water-related habitats are recurrent themes in both this Strategy and in many policies of the General Plan. Water has an enormous influence on the diversity of species in a dry-summer climate such as ours. Streams and ponds provide important habitats for plants and animals, they function as wildlife corridors, and they contribute significantly to fisheries throughout the state.

Beyond resource protection, these environments have always been attractive to human beings. They offer unique outdoor recreation opportunities, such as creek hikes, bike trails, lakeside picnic spots, natural area interpretation sites, and other low-intensity activities. Currently, there are several school science programs, local action and restoration organizations, and resource agencies focusing their efforts on particular Redding-area watersheds.

Watershed Planning

Watersheds are a useful way to describe the natural landscape in terms of water flow. Just as a state can be divided into interlocking territories called counties, the basins that define where rain falls and drains are called watersheds. In any local landscape, the perimeter boundaries of watersheds are defined by the highest elevations, such as ridgetops. The entire surface of the earth can be divided into contiguous watershed basins.

Watersheds are used to organize the research, data, and activities of organizations and agencies involved in conserving and managing natural resources. Open space activities are better coordinated from this watershed perspective, rather than on a parcel-by-parcel basis.

Redding's open space strategy proposes that the City maintain this broader watershed perspective at all levels of planning and implementation of its open space program.

Twelve Criteria Used in Suitability Analysis to Identify Areas with High Open Space Values

Mapped Criteria	*Associated Open Space Values and Data Sources*	*Weighted Value*
Vacant Land	Undeveloped land is more likely to be available for open space activities and is generally more affordable. (Source: City of Redding GIS)	*18*
Vernal Pools	Areas within 100' of vernal pools were given value because of the special species status assigned to many plants and animals associated with these seasonal water bodies. 100' buffer applied. (Source: CA Dept of Fish and Game, 1994)	*13*
Proximity to Sacramento River	The River is an important feature in the Redding region possessing numerous recreational, biological, and historical values, with a corridor that contains valuable riparian vegetation that supports water-related habitats, including fish populations. 1000' buffer applied. (Source: City of Redding GIS)	*12*
Proximity to Major Streams	The Sacramento River's tributary streams are significant habitats for wildlife, enhance the state's fisheries, and provide natural corridors for both the movement of both animals and people throughout the region. 300' buffer applied. (Source: updated U.S. Dept. Fish and Wildlife National Wetlands Inventory)	*12*
Prime Farm Land or Grazing Land	Agricultural landscapes contribute to the region's economy, provide scenic views, and in some cases contain soils that could support re-vegetation of oak woodland habitats. 10-acre minimum mapping unit. (Source: CA Dept. of Conservation, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program)	*10*
Oak Woodlands	Oak woodlands harbor the richest biological diversity of any major habitat in the state, as well as provide value for wildlife, improve water quality, control soil erosion, and provide outdoor recreation and aesthetic values. 40-acre minimum mapping unit. (Source: CA Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection, Fire & Resource Assessment Program)	*5*
Proximity to Water Bodies	Redding's lakes and ponds are magnets for wildlife, possess high biological diversity, and are attractive recreation spots for walking, nature studies, photography, fishing, or boating. 500' buffer applied. (Source: updated U.S. Dept. Fish and Wildlife National Wetlands Inventory)	*5*
Sensitive or Threatened Species	Preserving areas where sensitive or endangered species of plants and animals have been reported is important to enhancing the biological diversity of our area. Mapped locations. (Source: CA Dept. of Fish and Game, California Natural Diversity Database)	*5*
Steep Slopes Greater than Twenty Percent	Slope protection assists in erosion control and therefore has a positive effect on water quality in stream corridors. The physical qualities of slopes also provide scenic values, offering vistas and view points of the larger landscape from ridge tops, or conversely giving a sense of enclosure and isolation from nearby urban uses when experienced from the bottom of ravines. A 20% slope is one that has 20' of vertical rise over 100' of horizontal distance. (Source: U.S. Geological Survey, 10-meter DEM)	*5*
Proximity to Existing Parks, Trails & Open Spaces	Lands close to existing open space, developed parks, and other recreation facilities that are already owned by the City, or by other groups, multiplies the public's recreation investment, enhances the existing facilities, and contributes to a more coordinated system. 1500' buffer applied. (Source: City of Redding GIS,)	*5*
Distance from Center of the City	Areas away from the city's center have somewhat more value as open space than those closer to the urban core, where developed parks will provide necessary green areas and recreational opportunities. (Source: City of Redding GIS)	*5*
Not Designated Multi-Family Housing	Multi-family housing areas designated on the General Plan were eliminated from the analysis because they should not be used as open space, but should instead be developed to support the City's affordable housing strategies. (Source: City of Redding GIS)	*5*
	TOTAL	***100***

Open Space Interest Areas

Open Space Maps

Eleven Interest Areas were identified through the GIS analysis within nine different watersheds distributed throughout the planning area. They are delineated on the *Open Space Suitability Analysis Map.* Green areas on the map show grid cells which have high open space values, with the darkest green having the highest value.

The Interest Area map assists in organizing a framework for open space within our large planning area. It will be used by City staff and its advisory group to implement the open space program, and will show land developers, resource agencies, and the general public where the City wishes to focus its efforts.

Each of these Interest Areas has the potential to address watershed health, outdoor recreation activities, biological diversity, public safety, scenic views, agricultural or grazing preservation, public stewardship, and education opportunities for area schools.

Not Zoning Districts

It is important to understand that these Open Space Interest Areas **do not** constitute a zoning district or category, but delineate areas that possess high community open space values and, therefore, deserve closer public attention for preservation, restoration and/or protection.

The City shall not deny development or other land use applications that are in compliance with City land use regulations solely because a property is within an Open Space Interest Area.

Further, the existence of an Interest Area does not modify the development rights (i.e residential density) of a property as established by the General Plan and any applicable zoning district. Additional development application materials or the extension of development approval timelines, solely for the purposes of determining a site's actual suitability as open space, shall not be required.

Interest Area Descriptions

The brief descriptions of each area that follow begin in the southwest corner of the planning area, and proceed counterclockwise around the city.

The Sacramento River Corridor

The River is the central feature and organizing principle of the existing open space system. Up and down the stretch of river that runs through the planning area, several parcels are already being managed by the City, the Bureau of Land Management, and the National Park Service.

The River's riparian corridor contains public access points for fishing and boating, and many opportunities for hikers, bikers and strollers to enjoy the 9-mile Sacramento River Trail. Recently completed segments of the Trail, the Hilltop Extension and the Stanford Hills Trail, are just two of the many planned connections that will weave together the River and its tributary streams into the larger urban fabric.

The presence of the River in the Redding region is very important to this area's quality of life and natural ecosystems, and to the region's tourism economy. The General Plan recognized this when it called out the need for a separate planning document, the Sacramento River Corridor Plan.

This proposed planning corridor, described in Policy R1A, runs from Shasta Dam to the City of Anderson. It contains public as well as private holdings, and encompasses many different political jurisdictions — municipal, county, state and federal. The Sacramento River Corridor, because of its size, complexity, and significance, will require a separate regional planning effort that the City hopes to undertake in the near future.

Clear Creek Interest Area

Significant restoration and acquisition activities have been underway for some time in the Clear Creek watershed by several agencies, including the Western Shasta Resource Conservation District, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the Horsetown-Clear Creek Preserve. Work has included the removal of the old Saeltzer Dam, tree planting, spawning gravel re-placement, and other riparian and aquatic habitat enhancements.

The Interest Area encompasses a portion of BLM's *Lower Clear Creek Greenbelt* that would provide a corridor for fish, wildlife, and for people from the Sacramento River all the way to Whiskeytown Lake Recreation Area immediately west of Redding. The City has holdings within this corridor and can be a contributing stakeholder in these continuing efforts, as well as create significant public open spaces for equestrians, hikers and bikers.

Olney Creek Interest Area

Located in the southwestern quadrant of the planning area, the upland portion of the Olney Creek Interest Area has a rocky stream bed, steep canyons and slopes, open oak woodlands, and an old dam site. After crossing under Highway 273, Olney Creek flows south through unconnected open space parcels dedicated to the City behind residential subdivisions, and then by Cascade Community Park where it joins the Sacramento River.

Dedicated open space already exists along the River and will connect this Interest Area to the adjacent Clear Creek Interest Area. Open space activities here could create the potential for significant trail and wildlife corridors in this part of the City.

Oregon Gulch Interest Area

Located between Canyon and Olney Creeks, this Interest Area lies partly within a large, city-owned parcel designated as a future landfill site. The area contains stream habitat along Oregon Gulch Creek's often steep slopes. Until recently, when law enforcement efforts were focused here by the Department of Fish and Game wardens, the area had been the site of illegal activities. It has also been eroded and abused in places by people with off-road vehicles.

Canyon Creek, West Redding

Open space activities in this area would seek to provide open space opportunities to residents on the developing west side and assist in the restoration of the watershed.

Canyon Creek Interest Area

An area of streams, wildlife, and oak woodland habitat on Redding's growing west side, Canyon Creek is under intense residential development pressure. The Creek's canyon already has many dirt trails used by nearby residents for horseback riding and hiking. Additional multi-use trails are planned for the area connecting the existing Blue Gravel Mine Trail on the east end, to the Mary Lake trails beyond Placer Road to the west.

Open space activities for this Interest Area would seek to preserve and restore the Creek's fish habitat and protect the existing oak woodlands in concert with proposed development plans.

Mary Lake Interest Area

This Interest Area incorporates Mary Lake and its surrounding 29-acre Natural Area Park. The 6-acre lake, while man-made, has been praised as "an amazing example of an urban aquatic habitat that includes established wetlands, shallow littoral zones surrounding the lake, as well as mature trees and a variety of wetland and aquatic species" (Jim Keeton, Fisheries Scientist, Keeton Industries, Inc.).

This part of the city also contains significant ridgetop views identified in the General Plan as worthy of preservation, with 360° vistas of the city and surrounding mountains. In addition, there are slopes above Mary Lake containing black oak woodlands, an unusual habitat for this part of the state.

Trail corridors play an important conservation role in this interest area by providing wildlife connections between open spaces. In this interest area, Jenny Creek, which runs northward from Mary Lake to the River, should be retained for these purposes, and will also provide outdoor recreation opportunities with the trail planned here. Also associated with this Interest Area are the popular Westside Trails, a system of dirt trails that will eventually link Redding to the National Whiskeytown Recreation Area as well as to the regional Shasta-Trinity Trail system.

Salt Creek Interest Area

Located at the western edge of the planning area, this Interest Area contains stream habitat for runs of salmon and steelhead, picturesque steep slopes, waterfalls, and swimming holes. Historic mining activities are evident in many places.

Portions of Salt Creek are presently under federal ownership and contain dirt paths created by bike riders and hikers. Nearby future trail linkages are planned that will connect this area to the Mary Lake Interest Area at Lower Springs Road to the south, to Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands to the west, and to the Sacramento River Trail and the River Rail Trail to the east. These trails will function as wildlife corridors, especially important as this area becomes more developed.

Sulphur Creek Interest Area

A significant urban watershed that connects northwest Redding to the Sacramento River through the McConnell Arboretum, portions of Sulphur Creek are already the focus of restoration activities by the City, the Sacramento Watershed Action Group (SWAG), the Sulphur Creek CRMP, Turtle Bay Exploration Park, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Sulphur Creek Restoration Activities (photo courtesy of SWAG)

The area encompasses an undeveloped 31-acre city-owned site and many acres of open space parcels and easements dedicated to the City from adjoining residential subdivision developments. Vernal pools near the creek's headwaters often keep it flowing into summer. Historic large-scale mine dredging activities are evident in many places.

Future open space activities would likely include continued cooperation with the agencies and groups already working here, preservation and restoration of river and stream banks, and the creation of trails along Sulphur Creek that would connect the Arboretum and Turtle Bay with other parts of the city.

Churn Creek / Boulder Creek Interest Area

This Interest Area is characterized by oak woodlands and extensive riparian zones. Churn Creek has many of the problems typical of urban streams, including non-point source pollution from stormwater runoff, eroding banks, and occasional flooding.

Preliminary studies reveal possible opportunities to locate regional flood detention basins within the Interest Area that would mitigate the effects of these stormwater problems.

In addition, nearby schools have expressed an interest in educational stewardship and restoration activities, and a watershed action group is in the process of being formed.

Other open space activities could further develop the Churn Creek Trail, already begun on the McConnell Foundation's holdings. Churn Creek Trail is an important corridor for the east side of the city from the City of Shasta Lake to Enterprise Park. The Trail will also link many existing recreation areas, both developed and undeveloped, including Enterprise Community Park, the Twin View Community Park site along Boulder Creek, the 17-acre undeveloped Churn Creek Park site, the existing Minder Neighborhood Park, and the McConnell Foundation's Lema Ranch trail system.

Stillwater Creek Interest Area

This large Interest Area, which runs north/south along Stillwater Creek, contains sensitive species habitat, oak woodlands, prime agricultural soils, City-owned archaeological sites, and some of the area's larger lakes.

The General Plan has already laid out planning guidelines for this area in its "Stillwater Creek / Old Oregon Trail Focus Area" (Community Development and Design Element, p. 47-48). This corridor provides a natural edge, or buffer, between Redding's urban area to the west and the more rural lands to the east. The General Plan already contains recommendations for this area related to outdoor recreation and open space:

- upgrade the bike path system
- establish trail connections to Shasta College
- develop the regional sports and recreation complex [The Redding Sports Park]
- establish trail connections with Stillwater Creek
- establish multiple use trails along the Creek
- maintain the rural feel along the Old Oregon Trail corridor between Old Alturas Road and State Route 299E

Because of the high development value of some of the land located in this Interest Area, the City would encourage development projects that are responsive to the local environment, per General Plan Goal NR5A. It would also look for opportunities to participate in partnerships with developers and private land owners so that the natural resources and agricultural landscapes that are still present are protected for the future. This may be accomplished through conservation and/or trail easements, and other preservation mechanisms on significant properties.

The proposed Stillwater Business Park is an example of how the City would like to see future development projects designed to co-exist within the Open Space Interest Areas. The business park is a City-owned development at the southern end of the Stillwater Creek corridor that, at the time of this writing, is undergoing extensive environmental review. Designed to fit within the existing natural surroundings and avoid sensitive features, the gross project area encompasses 678 acres.

Its present design is as much "park" as it is "business", with approximately 247 acres for trails, lakes and open space, and 383 acres of development area. The internal trail system within the project could be linked to the proposed 15-mile Stillwater Creek Trail running from Old Oregon Trail north of Shasta College, all the way to the Sacramento River. As proposed, the Stillwater Business Park Project fits within both the Open Space and the Trails and Bikeways Strategies of this Master Plan.

Lower Clover Creek Interest Area

Located in an area with significant future residential development potential, this Interest Area, like the Clover Creek Interest Area, also coincides with a General Plan Focus Area (Community Development and Design Element, pages 49-50).

The Clover Creek drainage basin is described in the General Plan as unique in the planning area because it is home to the majority of "special status" species of plants and invertebrates that are found in the area. They reside in the many vernal pools and vernal pool complexes found throughout the basin. While very little riparian vegetation is associated with Clover Creek, "wet meadow" type wetlands are abundant.

Open space activities within the Lower Clover Creek Interest Area may be useful in:

- preserving some of the existing woodlands still found along the creek
- enhancing habitats for fish and other wildlife
- helping create trail linkages to residential neighborhoods located near the Clover Creek Trail that is proposed from the Redding Sports Park just north of State Highway 44 south to the Sacramento River.

Open Space Site Evaluations

While the Interest Areas identify broad, generalized locations for potential community open space activities, individual properties will need further analysis before they are included in the open space program. An open and objective system for evaluating any nomination or donation is important so that the public and decision-makers can weigh the merits of each property against the program goals.

The key factors listed below will provide a basis for creating this system. While they are consistent with the criteria used to define the Interest Areas, the factors further refine the evaluation process for each parcel and situation. As the open space program continues to develop, these factors and their weighting scheme can be adjusted to meet the evolving goals and concerns of the City and its advisory committees.

Key Factors for Evaluating Open Space Sites

Location Factors
- Within identified Interest Areas
- Contributes to a balanced distribution of open space lands throughout the City
- Contributes to the regional open space system around Redding
- Defines community edges and/or creates urban separators and transition areas between urban and rural areas
- Co-located with regional flood detention structures
- Coordinated with fire management plans

Recreation / Cultural Factors
- Possesses recreation and/or trails potential
- Adjacent to existing or future recreation areas
- Preserves cultural, historic or archaeological values
- Provides vistas of surrounding landscape

Ownership Factors
- Leverages City dollars with other funding sources
- Has partnership potential with public or private entities regarding acquisition or stewardship
- Currently undeveloped or vacant
- Under immediate development threat
- Known and willing seller, when acquisition is a goal
- Bargain or opportunity sale, when acquisition is a goal
- Possesses positive public support
- Has an identified source for funding long-term private or public stewardship

Resource Protection Factors
- Habitat restoration or preservation potential
- Provides wildlife corridors or linkages

Open Space Improvements and Amenities

An important part of the Open Space Strategy is the provision for appropriate public recreational use and access to lands within the open space system. In some cases, the improvements for public use may consist of simple footpaths and trail markers, while elsewhere additional amenities may be needed, especially in popular areas that receive heavy use.

Most of the improvements listed in the next table are included for visitor comfort or convenience, such as drinking fountains, restrooms and off-street parking areas. Other amenities that include concessions and site rentals, suggest the possibility of creating a source of income to offset the funds needed to provide and maintain community open space.

Any improvements must be done carefully so that the public's enjoyment of these special places is balanced with the need to protect a site's natural resources from excessive development or use.

There will be instances where land planned as open space must also accommodate public service needs such as streets, utilities, and fire management and access trails. Care should be taken in the design of these facilities to ensure, to the extent feasible, that the open space resources are not compromised, and that public use and enjoyment of the area is maintained.

Visitor Amenities along the Sacramento River Trail.

Improvements and Amenities Appropriate for Open Space Areas

Improvement or Amenity	*Description*
Gateways and Trailheads	Basic improvements that are provided whenever public access is a part of a site's management goals. Should include signage to identify the site, restrooms, information kiosks with maps, seating and picnic areas, drinking fountains, and parking.
Trails and Trail Connections	Paved and/or unpaved multi-use or special-use corridors consistent with the most current national trail development standards, with connections to nearby residential areas and major destinations.
Equestrian and Boat Access	Adequate parking and staging areas to accommodate fishing activities, equestrians and their horses, and boaters with trailers.
Accessibility Features	Improvements to make sites available to people with varied levels of abilities and all ages. These may include boardwalks and ramps across difficult areas, assistive hand railings, signage for the visually and hearing impaired, and trailhead signs and maps that allow any user to understand the characteristics or conditions that will be encountered (such as route length, slope, change in elevation, surface materials, and obstacles), and which will enable any person to make informed choices about which paths to travel.
Park Host Dwellings or Ranger Stations	Structures that provide greater site management control; especially useful at remote sites or those with large acreage.
Nature Centers	Places to conduct interpretive programs, organize guided hikes, and carry out special events related to the site's natural or cultural resources.
Special Occasion Rentals	Scenic places such as overlooks, meadows, or bridges that are made available at a reasonable rental cost to the public for small special occasions.
Rustic Amphitheaters or Pavilions	Unique venues with more elaborate improvements made available for large weddings, parties, picnics, corporate events, outdoor ceremonies, and other special events.
Emergency Features	Adequately sized and properly distributed routes for fire and medical emergencies; telephone or call stations in remote areas.
Fire Management Features	Shaded fuel breaks and fuel reduction areas as needed to control fire hazards, especially along the urban-wildland interface where development abuts open space lands.

Planning and Management

Open Space Management Plans

Providing the public with access to recreational activities — picnicking, fishing, hiking, boating and nature study — requires careful advance planning. Therefore, land acquired for the open space system will not be open for regular, formal public use until funds are available to develop a management plan. This will ensure that each open space component becomes an asset to the community and not a target for complaints, or worse, a source of liability.

Management plans will strive to balance public access and enjoyment with the need to protect and manage the land for its natural resource values. The varied and sometimes competing issues associated with each site can be evaluated and decided through this process, and will involve neighborhood representatives, citizen organizations, resource management agencies, local governments, businesses, and interested individuals.

In several parts of the planning area, management plans already exist for lands managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the National Park Service. Watershed assessment studies may have already been done by local organizations, such as a CRMP (Coordinated Resource Management and Planning group), or other agency, such as the Western Shasta Rural Conservation District. Where new management plans are needed for City open space areas, these will be coordinated with existing plans and with other public and private partners and owners.

At a minimum, each site's specific management plan will include actions addressing the following important issues:

- Designated lead agency or responsible party for all management and maintenance activities
- Fire management concerns, including fire control and fuel management
- Maintenance issues, such as vegetation control of invasive exotic species like blackberries, litter abatement, illegal activities and vandalism
- Recreation amenities and improvements appropriate for the site
- Connection opportunities to citywide recreation facilities and trails
- The desired level of public access (unrestricted, limited, or none)
- Public safety issues related to transients and undesirable or illegal activities
- Stormwater protection measures
- Public education and stewardship activities relevant to the special qualities of the site, including interpretive facilities such as maps and exhibits
- Compatibility of existing and proposed site improvements with adjacent properties and land uses
- Habitat restoration, enhancement projects, trail building, and appropriate volunteer activities
- Funding sources to assure the existence of long-term stewardship and care
- Local landowner concerns to minimize trespass on private lands

Open Space Technical Advisory Group

The open space program and its management should include the participation of the public. At the present time, the Community Services Advisory Commission, a five-member citizen board appointed by the City Council, has several duties and responsibilities relevant to the open space program, as well as those related to parks and tourism issues. The Commission is charged with making recommendations regarding long-range development of open space improvements, reviewing proposed capital expenditures regarding open space, and it may also review and recommend open space policies for City Council approval. (See the Appendix for an excerpt from the Redding Municipal Code describing the Commission's duties and responsibilities.)

The formation of a technical advisory group to assist the existing Community Services Advisory Commission is deemed necessary for the successful implementation of this open space program. The expertise and perspective offered by local citizens and volunteer-professionals will help the City to accurately evaluate the complex issues associated with open space activities and help set realistic goals for the program. The relationships fostered through such a group will also contribute to building the strong network of partners needed to successfully seek grant funds to implement the program.

Specific property findings generated by the Open Space Technical Advisory Group would be brought back to the full Commission for their final recommendation. Much as it does now for parkland issues, the Community Services Advisory Commission will provide a public forum for open space property selection, acquisition and preservation alternatives, or for the consideration of land disposal within the open space program.

Where open space sites are related to the subdivision development approval process, the Commission's recommendations will be forwarded first to the Planning Commission, and then to the City Council for final action. Otherwise, open space recommendations from the Community Services Advisory Commission will go directly to the City Council for their approval.

Fishing on the Sacramento River near Caldwell Park

Members of the Technical Advisory Group should be drawn from the fields of natural resources and from representatives of the community at large. At least one member of the Community Services Advisory Commission should serve as liaison to the group. Because there may be open space sites related to subdivision maps, a member of the Planning Commission should also be included in the membership. Support staff from the city would come from Community Services Department, Parks Division, Development Services Department, the Fire Department, and Volunteer Services.

Public Support for Community Open Spaces

National Support

Throughout the United States, there is broad public support for parks and open space preservation. According to the Trust for Public Land and the Land Trust Alliance, the total local and state open space funding created at the ballot box in 2003 was approximately $1.8 billion. In 2002, $6.9 billion was approved by voters to acquire and restore land. In 2001, an "off-year" for elections, 137 ballot measures were approved in 24 states, generating approximately $1.7 billion in new public funding. And in 2000, at least 140 open space initiatives were passed in 31 states, creating more than $6 billion in additional open space funding.

Support in California

California voters have approved a number of bond measures for park and open space development, generating billions of dollars for purchases by the State and by local governments.

In March 2002, Californians passed Proposition 40, with 56% voter approval. This park bond is the largest measure passed by any state to protect parks, beaches, playgrounds, forests, and threatened open space. Supported by a strong coalition of conservation, park preservation, business, and labor organizations, the bond will fund local parks ($832 million), state conservancies ($445 million), water resource protection ($375 million), wildlife conservation ($300 million), and historical and cultural resources ($267 million).

Prior to that, the *Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2000* (Proposition 12) was passed, which provided $2.1 billion for many programs addressing open space. Redding has been a significant beneficiary of this bond measure. Approximately $35 million in competitive grants and per capita funds from that bond are being used to improve trails throughout the city, create the Clover Creek Preserve, assist Turtle Bay with the development of the Exploration Park along the Sacramento River, rebuild the municipal swimming pool downtown, and develop the long-awaited Sports Park.

Sacramento River Trail in the McConnell Arboretum

Strong Local Support

Redding residents also appear to favor open space preservation. In the fall of 2001, the City conducted a mail survey that polled 5,000 randomly selected households, with 1,352 responding to various parkland, recreation and open space issues. Key findings relating to open space, listed below, indicate that there is support for an open space program in the Redding area.

- When asked to rank six quality-of-life attributes, 79% of respondents positively supported preserving environmentally sensitive areas, and 86% said that protecting open space from development was very important or somewhat important to them.
- The survey also revealed a high participation rate for walking and jogging on the trails that are located in existing open space areas. Two-thirds (67%) of respondents use the trails for walking at least a few times a year, with the Sacramento River Trail receiving the most use.

Funding an Open Space Program

The preservation, development and maintenance of lands set aside for natural resource preservation and public use will require dependable, long-range funding. A program of this type necessarily takes the long view, calling for action today so that future generations may benefit.

In other cities, open areas preserved years ago at the edge of town are now cherished oases set within the urban landscape. As the Redding region continues to grow to more than 130,000 in the next twenty years, adequate resources are needed to implement this open space strategy so that we may look back on our efforts with pride.

While the Master Plan has a separate section that discusses funding and implementation strategies, open space activities often have additional funding opportunities and sources.

Grants and Other Governmental Sources

The Natural Resources Infrastructure Fund was established in 1997 by the California legislature to provide a significant funding source for local conservation projects. Funded by the state's tideland oil revenues, this fund is expected to generate between $40 to $70 million annually.

The Environmental Enhancement and Mitigation (EEM) Program was created in 1989 by Proposition 111, and requires the state to spend $10 million each year beyond what is legally required to mitigate the effects of transportation projects. Funded from the state's gas tax revenues, grants are available for projects that mitigate directly or indirectly the environmental impacts of modified or new public transportation facilities, including roads and railways. Grants are usually limited to $350,000 and are available for planning, restoration, and land acquisition.

The Habitat Conservation Fund, established by Proposition 117 in 1990, receives $30 million per year, in part from state tobacco tax. Five state agencies receive the funds, including the Department of Parks and Recreation, which receives $2 million annually. Funds are distributed as competitive grants to local public agencies on a 50 percent matching basis and are available for restoration and enhancement of wildlife habitat and significant natural areas.

The Riparian Habitat Conservation Program was established in 1992 and is funded by Proposition 117. This program allows the Wildlife Conservation Board (WCB) to issue grants and loans to public agencies and non-profit organizations for the acquisition and restoration of riparian habitats throughout California. Grants typically range from $4,000 to $400,000.

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) was established in 1994 to issue grants to local agencies and nonprofit organizations for the acquisition of lands important for the protection of sensitive fish, wildlife and plant species. Grants typically range from $10,000 to $150,000 and must be matched by non-federal funds.

The North American Wetlands Conservation Fund is managed jointly by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the North American Wetlands Conservation Council. The fund derives most of its revenues from federal fees on hunting licenses. Grants are available for wetlands conservation projects involving acquisition, restoration, enhancement, creation, or management of wetlands ecosystems and other habitat for fish and wildlife, particularly migratory fowl. Grants of up to $1 million are made by the Large Grants Programs and require non-federal matching funds.

The Transportation Enhancement Activities (TEA) Program is a part of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991 which requires that states spend a minimum of ten percent of their Surface Transportation Funds on "transportation enhancements" or conservation-related projects such as the acquisition of scenic lands, easements, historic sites, the construction of bike trails, and archaeological or historical preservation. Eligible projects must be related to a transportation facility and be above and beyond normal transportation projects or mitigation. Non-federal matching funds are required. California, under the administration of CALTRANS, was required to spend $200 to $250 million over the first six years of the legislation.

Special District Status

While sewer districts, fire districts and school districts are widely recognized entities, an open space district is a lesser-known method for funding public improvements. These separate units of government may encompass multiple jurisdictions, with a defined territory in different cities and counties.

As self-financing legal entities, districts have the ability to collect funds directly from the people who benefit from the services, whether for parks, recreation, trails or open space areas. The advantages of this method of funding (acquisition, management or development), is the predictability of the revenue stream, which can be obtained through taxes, user fees, or bonds. On the downside, districts are somewhat time consuming to implement.

While special districts are found throughout the nation, one of the first was California's East Bay Regional Park District, created in 1934 with a 5¢ -per-$100 value property assessment. The district now owns and operates more than 60 park sites, with 94,500 acres, and has an annual budget of $122 million.

Public Land Trusts

A public land conservation trust is another mechanism devoted to protecting open space, agricultural lands, wildlife habitats, and natural resource lands. Trusts achieve their objectives primarily through acquiring and managing interests in land or lease back holdings, or by purchasing conservation easements that protect sensitive land from development. Since they are less restrained by formalities and regulations than are public entities, land trusts are usually able to respond more quickly to purchasing opportunities, and can often assist public agencies with the technicalities of acquisition.

Locally, the Shasta Land Trust, founded in 1998, has begun to acquire lands and conservation easements. On the national level, The Trust for Public Land, The Nature Conservancy, and the American Land Conservancy, are just a few of the public trusts working in northern California that can play a part in the development of an open space program in the Redding area.

Shasta Land Trust's Fenwood Ranch on the Sacramento River

Open Space Strategy Recommended Goals and Policies

Implementing a community open space program for Redding will undoubtedly be an exciting and challenging undertaking. City leadership and public support on key policies and recommendations will be required. This will help ensure that the coming years of population growth and increased development in our region will not result in environmental degradation, but will instead restore and maintain those qualities of our natural environment that the community now enjoys.

To achieve the City's vision, the following goals and policies are recommended. Bracketed text refers to relevant General Plan goals and policies in the Natural Resources [NR], Community Development and Design [CDD], Recreation [R], Public Facilities [PF], and Air Quality [AQ] Elements, which can be found in abridged form in the Appendix.

Open Space Preservation

Goal OS1

Preserve and protect the significant habitats, plants, and wildlife in the planning area. *[NR5]*

Policies that implement this goal include:

OS1A Focus acquisition and preservation activities on six types of land:

- *Steep Slope*s - Slope protection assists in erosion control and water quality preservation within stream corridors and the Sacramento River, the source for much of Redding's drinking water. Scenic qualities are also associated with ridgetops vistas, and canyons provide natural landscape buffers. [NR10]
- *Floodplains* - Areas lying within the 100-year floodplain have a significant impact on riparian habitats, and the plants and animals that inhabit them. In many parts of the city, floodplains have been badly damaged through mining or development. The restoration of these areas can do much to increase fish populations, buffer adjacent land uses, and provide trail corridors. [NR10]
- *Natural Resource Areas That Support Sensitive Species Habitat* - The primary lands of interest relating to natural resource areas are associated with oak woodlands and aquatic habitats (riparian-streamside, wetlands, and vernal pools). [NR5 through NR9]
- *Agricultural Land*s - Farm production and grazing on family farms and other agricultural lands benefit the entire community as well as provide habitat for birds, plants and wildlife. [NR15]
- *Urban Buffers* - These lands help define a city's urban limits, provide a buffer between urban and rural uses, and act as "urban separators" to preserve the unique character of adjoining communities. [CDD8A] [AQ2-25]
- *Outdoor Recreation Areas and Cultural Site*s - Open space adjacent to existing parks, or which can expand the existing trail network, will contribute toward a connected outdoor recreation system. Sites with scenic, historic, cultural or archaeological value should also be sought out and protected. [NR12] [R2]

Open Space Planning and Management

Goal OS2

Provide planning and management of open space lands and resources, which are owned and otherwise protected by the City, so that they are an asset to the community. *[NR9]*

Policies to implement this goal include:

OS2A *Management Plans.* Develop management plans for all parcels and easements for which the City has or will expend public resources. Such plans will:

- Direct activities and improvements in a manner consistent with the reason(s) why the sites were originally acquired.
- Address fire management concerns and improve protection.
- Balance the opportunities to develop land for public access and enjoyment with the need to protect and manage the land for its natural resource values.
- Identify the lead agency responsible for management and maintenance activities.
- Examine recreation and trail opportunities.
- Address vegetation control measures, stormwater protection needs.
- Evaluate the need for habitat restoration projects.
- Include public education and stewardship activities whenever possible.
- Address local landowner and adjacent property owners' concerns.

OS2B *Technical Advisory Group.* Form a group to assist the existing Community Services Advisory Commission, and to help ensure the successful implementation of the open space program. [NR9B]

- Utilize the expertise and perspective volunteered by citizens and professionals to help the City accurately evaluate the complex issues associated with acquiring and protecting potential open space lands, and set realistic goals.
- Volunteer members of the Technical Advisory Group should be drawn from the fields of natural resources and from representatives of the community at large.
- At least one member of the Community Services Advisory Commission, and one member of the Planning Commission should serve as liaisons to the Technical Advisory Group.
- City staff support for the Technical Advisory Group should come from Community Services, Parks, Development Services, Fire, and Volunteer Services, and/or other departments and divisions, as deemed necessary.

OS2C *Inventory.* Regularly update databases of existing open space lands and create an inventory of their resources (e.g. property size, natural resources present, current use, etc.). [NR5C]

OS2D *Partnerships.* Build a strong network of partners with conservation organizations, individuals, the development community, and public agencies to successfully implement the program. [R12] [PF15B]

OS2E *Resources.* Budget resources for planning, implementation, management, and monitoring.

Open Space Land Selection

Goal OS3

Provide decision makers with an objective open space property selection and evaluation method. *[NR11]*

Policies that implement this goal include:

OS3A *Open Space Suitability Analysis*. Evaluate potential open space lands using science-based land and resource methods.

OS3B *Interest Areas.* Focus open space activities in the Open Space Interest Areas, which are delineated using the above method. [NR6] [NR8]

- Update on a regular basis the data used in evaluating potential open space lands. [NR5C]

OS3C *Other Areas.* Opportunities that may present themselves outside of the Interest Areas will be evaluated carefully for their compatibility with the goals of the open space program.

OS3D *Scarcity.* Consider the relative scarcity of the land type or resource being conserved when analyzing acquisition offers.

OS3E *Watersheds.* Use a watershed approach when evaluating prospective land for inclusion in the open space program.

Open Space Acquisition & Activities

Goal OS4

Adopt an open, consistent, and objective decision-making process for the acquisition of open space land by the City. *[NR11]*

Policies to implement this goal include:

OS4A *Acquisition Methods.* Acquire and hold the least interest in a property necessary to carry out the intended open space goals for that property.

OS4B *Acquisition & Preservation Methods.* Utilize a variety of open space preservation methods [NR6F, NR11]], including:

- acceptance of land donations
- conservation and trail easements
- partnerships in acquisition and restoration
- leases
- habitat mitigation banking
- habitat conservation plans
- land trades and transfers
- fee title acquisition

OS4C *Willing Sellers.* Future open space activities should take place with the willing cooperation of land owners.

OS4D *Disposal of Acquired Open Space.* Once the City acquires open space lands, they will not be sold, leased, traded, or otherwise conveyed unless approved by a public hearing and City Council action.

- In some instances, the City may have to dispose of unneeded land that may be attached or connected to parcels acquired for the program.

Implementation Strategy

Implementation Strategy
Contents

Background and Overview

Implementing a plan for a comprehensive parks and recreation system is a complex task requiring a balanced approach. As with any viable business strategy, funding inputs must come from a variety of sources so that they create a stable operational environment with the capacity to grow and remain flexible through changing times.

While recent years have seen an increase in park development fees, at the present time our funding sources fail to provide an adequate number of developed parks or enough recreation facilities. Parkland already acquired has remained undeveloped for years due to a lack of funds, and maintenance on some existing improvements has been deferred because of personnel and materials shortages.

The General Plan's Public Facilities and Services Policy PF20D requires us to identify and pursue alternative funding sources for capital improvements, staffing, and ongoing maintenance of public improvement projects. Recreation Policy R10B also calls out the need to "explore innovative means of financing new facilities and maintaining existing and future parks."

In this section of the Master Plan, we undertake such an exploration. This will start with a discussion of the funding needs and current funding mechanisms for three major components of the park system:

- land acquisition and recreation facility development
- operations and maintenance
- recreation programing

Several options are presented that could be used to fill our existing and future funding gaps.

Finally, a summary table illustrates the impacts of each scenario on revenue generation, and a project list shows where investments need to be made.

Summary Recommendations

In general, the recommendations in the implementation strategy can be placed in five groups of increasing in complexity:

1) Continue to seek funding and in-kind opportunities with existing and new partners.
2) Continue and consider enhancing General Fund appropriations for park acquisition and improvements.
3) Address and update park development and in-lieu fees to provide for the same level of service that exists today.
4) Consider collecting park development impact fees from commercial development.
5) With community support, consider a ballot measure(s) for additional funding.

Should the park development and in-lieu fee recommendations be implemented, approximately $15.9 million in additional fees would be generated from now until 2020 above the $22.6 million anticipated with the current fee ($38.5 million in total fee revenue). This represents an important funding source for projects such as neighborhood parks, which rarely meet the eligibility criteria of granting agencies.

The remaining funds needed to meet our goals will be obtained through other sources. The City has an impressive record of success with obtaining grants from various funding agencies and organizations. The Redding Sports Park, Clover Creek Preserve, and most of the trail projects were constructed primarily with grant funds. In addition, service clubs, the business community, and school districts have repeatedly stepped up to partner on the construction of various recreation improvements. Other funding sources within the City, such as Community Development Block Grants, Redevelopment Agency funds, and Utility Public Benefits funds should be sought as appropriate.

Preliminary estimates for the build-out of park projects outlined in the Master Plan total approximately $96 million.

Land Acquisition and Facility Development

Funding Needs - Parkland Acreage

The parkland analysis in the Park Strategy makes it clear that the City will require additional acreage over the next two decades if we are to achieve the adopted General Plan goal of 10 acres of developed parkland per thousand people.

With our present population, 275.93 more acres of developed parkland are needed to meet our 10-acre service level goal.

While the development of the City's existing, undeveloped parkland will do much to alleviate this need in the short term, by 2020 continued population growth will necessitate the addition of 552 acres above our present developed parkland inventory.

In addition to land acquisition needs for parks and for recreation facilities, the proposed open space program and the expanding trail system will also require land. Accurate acreage projections for these two components of the park system are difficult to make for two reasons. First, the proposed open space program does not specify acquisition goals at this time. Secondly, while additional trails have been generally set out, it is difficult to approximate acreage needs for them.

Beyond acreage goals, an additional consideration is that of park location. A quality park system is not created simply by providing a set number of park acres. It must also distribute recreation opportunities throughout the city (see: "The Geography of Parks" in the Park Strategy).

Funding Needs - Recreation Facilities

The Major Recreation Facility Needs Assessment (Park Strategy, page, 45) discussed the provision of seven facility types, their current service levels, and the additional fields, gyms, and pools required now and as our population grows. From those findings, new service levels were proposed, resulting in the facility recommendations found in the table below.

The last column in the table lists the total additional facilities needed above our current inventory to achieve the recommended facility service levels proposed in the Parks Strategy.

Major Recreation Facility Needs - 2004 to 2020

*Existing Inventoried Major Recreation Facilities**		*Additional Need Now*	*Additional Need in 2010*	*Additional Need in 2020*	*Total Recreation Inventory in 2020*
8.25	Baseball / Softball Fields, Large	1 More Fields	3 More Fields	2 More Fields	14 Large Ball Fields
15.00	Baseball / Softball Fields, Small	14 More Fields	4 More Fields	5 More Fields	38 Small Ball Fields
10.25	Soccer Fields	7 More Fields	2 More Fields	4 More Fields	23 Soccer Fields
1.00	Football Fields	2 More Fields	1 More Field	1 More Field	5 Football Fields
19.25	Tennis Courts	4 More Courts	2 More Courts	5 More Courts	30 Tennis Courts
6.00	Swimming Pools	None	1 More Pool	1 More Pool	8 Swimming Pools
7.50	Gymnasiums	2 More Gyms	1 More Gym	1 More Gym	11 Gymnasiums

** Inventoried Facilities have been counted to reflect the degree of ownership and control by the City. City-owned sites are counted at 100% their actual number. School sites under a Joint-Use Agreement with the City are counted at 75% of their number. Gymnasiums at school sites under a Joint-Use Agreement with the City are counted at 50% of their number. Recreation facilities at school sites used by non-profit leagues, but not controlled by any use agreement with the City, are given 25% credit in the inventory.*

Future inventory numbers have been rounded.

Current Funding Mechanisms for Land Acquisition and Facility Development

The City generally acquires areas for parks, recreation, trail corridors, and open space through eight mechanisms:

- Parkland Dedications and In-Lieu Fees
- Parkland Reservations
- Park Development Impact Fees
- Development Agreements
- School Parks and Joint-Use Facilities
- General Fund Appropriations
- Grants and Donations
- Redevelopment Funds

Parkland Dedications and In-Lieu Fees

Like many California cities, Redding obtains many, but not all, of its new park sites from dedication requirements applied to residential subdivisions, through the authority found in Ordinance No. 2091 (pursuant to the Subdivision Map Act, or Quimby Act). The primary intent of the dedication ordinance is "to provide land for functional recreation units of local or neighborhood service, including but not limited to, tot lots, play lots, playgrounds, neighborhood parks, playfields, community or district parks, and other specialized recreational facilities that may serve a family group and also senior citizen and childcare activities." (A copy of the relevant Municipal Code Section is found in the Appendix.)

Under this ordinance, the subdivider, as a condition of approval of a final or parcel map, must dedicate suitable land to the City for park purposes, or pay fees in-lieu of the land dedication. Subdivisions containing fifty parcels or less are exempt from land dedication and are only required to pay the in-lieu fees. The code provisions do not apply to commercial or industrial subdivisions, nor to most condominium projects or stock cooperatives. Expenditures of in-lieu fees are restricted by our ordinance to the geographic quadrant from which the funds were generated.

Open space areas are also obtained through dedications and easements. The primary method for this is the *(OS) Open Space District* found in Chapter 18.35 of the Zoning Code. These districts are defined primarily as having slopes in excess of 20 percent and being located within the 100-year-flood elevation of the Sacramento River or one of its local tributaries. The protection of areas having historic, archaeological and/or cultural value is also consistent with the OS District. The boundaries and uses of each open space dedication or easement are established at the time the City approves the development map.

Parkland Reservations

Where dedications do not yield sufficient acreage to create an adequately sized park, additional parkland may be acquired through the property reservation authority allowed by California state law (Government Code, Section 66479). Under this method, the City may reserve parkland in the subdivision, subject to certain restrictions. At the time of the approval of the final or parcel map, an agreement is drawn up to purchase the reserved area within 2 years after the completion of the subdivision improvements at fair market value. This process can be found within Ordinance 2091, and in Redding's Municipal Code at 17.41.70.

Park Development Impact Fees

Park development impact fees, collected from residential building permits (but not presently from commercial or industrial development), provide for planning, acquisition, improvement, expansion, and financing of public parks, playgrounds, and recreation facilities (pursuant to Chapter 5 of the California Government Code, Sections 66000-66009). Since increases in development and population will result in an increased need for park and recreation facilities, impact fees help pay for the additional facilities attributable to the impact of such development. Although the goal is to attain 10 developed acres per 1,000 people, park development fees, by state law, may only recover the amount of money necessary to maintain the existing level of service.

Development Agreements

Negotiated contracts between the City and a developer can be made that require certain public benefits from the developer in exchange for City commitments. Because the agreement is a mutually acceptable contract rather than simply regulatory compliance, the parties may negotiate conditions greater than the minimum requirements. The developer, for example, may commit to constructing the park at an expense greater than the fees.

School-Parks and Joint-Use Facilities

School-parks and joint-use facilities combine the resources of two public entities to allow for expanded recreational opportunities in a cost-effective manner. As cooperative ventures, they can often help fulfill the need for neighborhood parks or provide recreation facilities in areas where there is little available parkland.

The specific partnership arrangements in these types of sites are formalized in written agreements with the educational entity, and include facility development responsibilities, cost sharing formulas, after-school use schedules, and maintenance arrangements.

Redding has ten joint-use or joint-funding agreements with five different school entities.

General Fund Appropriations

The General Fund is a centralized fund from which the City Council allocates resources to pay for services. Public sector revenues funneling into the general fund include the municipal portion of various taxes (state sales tax, property tax, vehicle license fee, transient occupancy tax or hotel tax) and other sources of income.

Expenditures from the General Fund may be made for park acquisition and development when approved by a majority vote of City Council. Historically, appropriations beyond the incoming revenues generated by user fees and grants have not been a significant source of land acquisition funding in Redding.

Grants and Donations

The City receives grants on a sporadic basis from state, federal, and private sources. Some are awarded on a *per capita* basis, others based on a competitive application process. Most grants, whether public or private, come with specific limitations on how grant monies may be used and expended. Successful grant awards for the City depend on matching the appropriateness of our projects to funding sources, and the strength of our grant writing. The ability of grantors to award funds is often influenced by the overall economy.

In recent years, the City has received several substantial State grants. Almost $600,000 of these funds have been dedicated toward the Redding Aquatic Center. In addition, $3 million was awarded for expansion of the Sacramento River Trail, $10 million was given to develop the Redding Sports Park, $500,000 has been granted to upgrade the Tiger Field baseball stadium, and $148,000 was used to purchase neighborhood parkland. Another round of State grants was made available when, in 2002, voters passed Proposition 40, of which Redding will receive a projected $616,000 for various projects.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds are Federal monies that can be used for park development in qualified areas, or for projects benefitting particular populations. At least five city park sites have benefitted from this program, including Alta Mesa Park, South City Park, Martin Luther King, Jr. Park, Caldwell Park, and the Parkview Riverfront Park.

Private donations have played a prominent role in the development of local parks and trails. For example, a donor from Redding contributed more than $700,000 for extensions of the Sacramento River Trail and related property acquisition. As a major player in the creation of Turtle Bay Park and many other projects, The McConnell Foundation has also been a significant contributor to Redding's public landscape and recreation opportunities.

Partnerships and donations of materials and services have for years been an important resource for community building in Redding. Labor and

material donations from private sector businesses, and fund-raising dollars and expertise given to the City by service organizations have been a source of pride and accomplishment for residents, and will continue to be sought for future projects.

While grants and donations from public and private agencies and organizations have been a funding source for Redding's parks, trails, and open space development, they should be viewed as windfalls, rather than dependable funding mechanisms.

Redevelopment Funds

The Redding Redevelopment Agency has been actively involved in the acquisition and/or development of many City parks, special purpose facilities, trails, and open spaces. The Sacramento River Trail, the Parkview Riverfront Park, the Redding Aquatic Center, Clover Creek Preserve, and the Redding Sports Park are just a few examples of the Agency's significant contribution to the park and recreation system.

Redevelopment funds are made available to cities through a method called "tax increment financing." When a city council approves a redevelopment plan, the property within the boundaries of the plan has a certain total property tax value. If this total assessed valuation increases, most of the money derived from the increase goes to the redevelopment agency, and is called tax increment revenue. It is important to note those taxes from the sale, development, or rehabilitation of property reflects a rise in property value and not an increase in tax rates. Assessed values and tax rates in redevelopment areas are restricted by Proposition 13 limitations.

Operations and Maintenance

Funding Needs

While the previous section described the needs and funding mechanisms for one-time capital expenditures, equally important are the ongoing, operations and maintenance needs of the park system.

In addition to daily maintenance costs, deferred park maintenance and improvements at more than three dozen existing parks need to be addressed. These include:

- playground equipment replacements,
- handicapped accessibility upgrades,
- parking lot repairs,
- landscape improvements,
- major park building repairs, and
- site furnishings such as benches, drinking fountains, trash receptacles, and picnic tables.

Finally, as new parks are added and additional trails and other facilities are built, more personnel, equipment, and maintenance funds will be required to keep them safe and attractive.

Current Funding Mechanisms for Operations and Maintenance

Operations and maintenance needs have fewer funding mechanisms available to them than acquisition and facility development. These important ongoing costs are not generally eligible under most grant programs, which typically focus only on capital costs. While General Fund appropriations are generally used, there is an additional mechanism to fund operations and maintenance of public landscapes:

Landscape and Lighting Assessment Districts

The Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972 allows local governmental agencies to form Landscape and Lighting Maintenance Districts for the purpose of financing the costs associated with landscaping and lighting public areas.

The many approved uses include installation and maintenance of landscaping, statues, fountains, general lighting, traffic lights, recreational and playground courts and equipment, and public restrooms, acquisition of land for parks and open spaces, plus the construction of community centers, municipal auditoriums or halls, which may be financed with notes or bonds.

Recreation Programming

Funding Needs

Recreation programs for all age groups — from seniors to toddlers — are an essential part of any park and recreation system. Redding's Recreation Division responds to this need by offering a variety of classes and activities, and provides them at locations throughout the city.

The Recreation Facility Needs Assessment in the Park Strategy found that additional facilities will be necessary to bring recreation programs to more residents. With these additional athletic fields, the City and community leagues will be able to grow their programs to include those now on waiting lists and others not currently participating. New gyms will allow the expansion of volleyball and basketball teams and also extend our ability to offer a wider array of leisure classes and activities.

All these programs will aid the City in providing healthy, safe opportunities to youth whose after-school hours may not always be filled with productive behaviors. It will also help combat our society's sedentary lifestyle, which contributes to obesity and long-term illnesses due to inactivity.

Current Funding Mechanisms for Recreation Programming

General Fund Appropriations

Appropriations from the General Fund supplied 100 percent of the Recreation Division's $1.6 million budgeted operational costs for FY 2000-2001. Cultural programming created by the Community Services Department, Turtle Bay Exploration Park, the Art in City Hall program, and the Shasta County Arts Council, all receive General Fund support.

Direct Revenue Streams

Direct revenue streams are fees charged to those who use a service. Examples include admission to facilities, rental charges for using city facilities, direct operation of concession-based items (like snack bar foods), and contracts with private companies to operate concession-based services. Direct revenue streams are affected by the types of services offered, the location of those services, and the efficiency of the concessionaire's operation.

User fees generated $250,000 in FY 2000-2001 for the Recreation Division, which helped to offset the above General Fund appropriations. These fees were realized through swimming pool admissions, swimming lessons, summer camp fees, and participant fees for other recreational programs.

Grants and Donations

The City's Recreation Division has also been the grateful recipient of several program grants from local businesses and organizations. Over the years, gifts from the McConnell Foundation, Wells Fargo Foundation, US Bank, KRCR, and many others have provided funds for swimming, basketball, and other recreational programming.

Expanding the Funding Options

To achieve the goals for parkland acres, facility development, operations, maintenance needs, and recreation programing, a substantial investment will be required by the City and its citizens.

While the City avails itself of many funding mechanisms commonly available to local jurisdictions, we could bring additional resources and methods into play. An expanded menu of funding options will increase the rate at which the City achieves its park and recreation goals.

In this next part, we review current mechanisms that should be revised or enhanced, and some additional options for consideration. A summary table on page 13 illustrates how the park funding revenues can be increased with various supplementary funding sources.

Adjust the Park Development Impact Fee

Background

As discussed on page 4, park development impact fees are charged on new homes to offset the impact that new development has on the park and recreation infrastructure. Fee revenue, which is dependent upon residential building permits, can swing wildly depending on the economic climate.

State legislation governing impact fees (AB1600) does not set a maximum dollar amount that can be charged. However, it does stipulate that the City may not charge a park development impact fee that allows it to achieve a higher level-of-service ratio (park acreage per thousand people) than that which currently exists.

Recent Impact Fee Revisions

In 2000, the "maximum justified fee," for funding park facilities was presented in the *Comprehensive Impact Fee Study* (pages 86-87), by the consulting firm MuniFinancial. The fee recommended in 2000 was $2,410 for a single-family, 1,500 sq. ft. home, and $1,662 for each multi-family unit. This amount, which combines the park development impact fee and the park in-lieu fee, was calculated to cover the cost of park development based on a 2000 level-of-service ratio of 4.62 developed acres per thousand people.

The fee ultimately adopted by the City Council, however, is below the recommended amount, with the difference being subsidized by the City. This lower fee, which went into effect in April 2001, is being phased-in.

In 2006 at full phase-in, the park fee (in-lieu and development impact fees) will be $2,037 for a typical 3-bedroom house. However, if the maximum justified fee had been put in place instead, it would have yielded $2,798 per house by 2006, adjusted for inflation.

At the time of adoption in 2001, the subsidy for the adopted park fee amounted to $1,293 per house. This will amount to 73 percent of the justified fee, with a subsidy of $761 for each 3-bedroom house built.

Proposed Fee Adjustment

The remedy for this situation is to remove the subsidy that has been placed on the park impact fee and allow it to reach the maximum justified fee provided for by state law.

The first column in the table on page 13 indicates that current fees will bring in $22.5 million from now until 2020. The corresponding first section of the Project List at the end of the section shows what potential park projects could be created with this level of funding.

The next column, Scenario "A," shows that an additional $15 million in revenue for park facility development could be generated by removing the subsidy of the park development impact fee.

Add an Off-Site Improvement Fee to the Existing Park In-Lieu Fee

Park in-lieu fees may be used for either new or existing park and recreational facilities. Our local ordinance restricts expenditures to the geographic quadrant from which the fees were generated. The existing in-lieu fee is derived from Ordinance 2091, and is found in Chapter 17.42 of the Redding Municipal Code (RMC).

When park sites are dedicated to the City, certain improvements are required as a condition to their acceptance. Currently, a subdivider must provide, without credit:

- Full street improvements and utility connections, including curbs, gutters, street paving, traffic control devices, street trees, sidewalks, and any needed public access improvements;
- Fencing along subdivision property lines contiguous to the dedicated land;
- Improved drainage through the site; and
- Other minimal improvements essential to the acceptance of the land for recreational purposes.

While the City receives these improvements with all land dedications, we have not factored the cost for these improvements when fees are paid in-lieu of land.

Other cities, such as Santa Rosa, Sacramento, and Chico, have recognized this gap and have addressed it by adding 20 percent to the in-lieu fee to cover the off-site costs associated with parks.

While Redding's ordinance currently has no such provision, General Plan Goal PF1B specifically supports this recommendation:

> *"Require that all new development, including major modifications to existing development, construct or provide a fair share contribution toward the construction of any off-site improvements necessary to offset project impacts and/or support the project."*

As shown in Scenario "B" (page 13) the inclusion of a similar 20 percent charge is projected to generate approximately $614,384 by 2020.

Increase the Local Sales Tax

A local sales tax is an additional percentage of sales tax applied in a particular jurisdiction on top of the currently existing State sales tax rate. The tax funds are recovered by the State Board of Equalization and returned to the local jurisdiction for spending. An amendment to the State Revenue and Taxation Code is necessary for a jurisdiction to impose an additional percentage on the sales tax. Revenue generated from a local sales tax is dependent upon the rate charged, the scope and duration of the tax, the size of the area to be taxed, and the number of sales generated within that area.

Initial steps have already been taken in the consideration of a sales tax increase for Redding. In June 2002, the state legislature passed Senate Bill 1889, which grants the City authority to impose a local sales tax at a rate of 0.25 percent. For the sales tax to go forward, the City Council must approve a ballot measure by a two-thirds vote. The voters must then approve the measure by a majority vote at the next scheduled election of Council members.

The sales tax increase is another option for closing the park system funding gap. Funding Scenario "C" on page 13 proposes a one-eighth of a cent (0.125 percent) sales tax — half the amount allowed by SB 1889. By 2020, the sales tax would generate $43.9 million in revenue for parks, trails, and open spaces. (Because of the lengthy approval timeline, revenue generation would not be expected until at least 2005.)

While sales tax revenues at this time are growing at a high rate, a modest 3 percent growth in sales over the next 10 years is assumed in the scenario presented, which should compensate for any recession or slow growth years.

If 15 percent of this sales tax revenue were set aside (Column "E", p. 13), between $385,000 and $598,000 annually could also be made available to address important maintenance needs.

Form Parcel-Taxed Benefit Assessment Districts

Benefit assessment districts are special financing and improvement areas formed by any local government agency (county, city, water district, etc.). The districts encompass all properties receiving a direct benefit from the construction of new public improvements, or from the maintenance of existing public improvements. Typically, an assessment district will issue bonds, pursuant to the Improvement Bond Act of 1915, to finance the construction improvements.

To approve a district, a majority vote of affected property owners is made through an assessment balloting procedure. Once approved, assessments are placed on property tax bills each year to pay for the improvements and services. By law, benefit assessments cannot be based on the value of property. Instead, a benefit formula is established for each district and each parcel in the service area is assessed according to the benefit it receives from the services and improvements.

While these districts have been in use for decades, in 1996, additional restrictions were placed on them with the passage of Proposition 218. Among the changes made were the requirement that a majority voter approval must be obtained before substantially increasing assessment charges. In addition, voters could reduce or repeal any existing local tax, assessment of charge through the initiative process.

Since Prop 218's enaction six years ago, few challenges have been made to the revised assessment districts, and no districts have been voted themselves out of existence, as was once feared. Benefit assessment districts funded through a parcel tax are viable mechanisms that the City should use to help fund park acquisition, improvements, and maintenance.

In some jurisdictions, such as Vacaville, California, a maintenance district is required with the approval of *any* residential subdivision. Funds from the assessments provide for the development's proportionate share of maintenance costs for the city-owned neighborhood park.

If the entire City were to become an assessment district with a tax of $40 on all city parcels in 2004, revenue for parks, recreation facilities, and trails could almost double. As shown in Funding Scenario "D" on page 13, the tax would generate about $1 million annually. This amount could be used to build one 5-acre neighborhood park per year, construct athletic fields and trails, preserve open space lands, or renovate existing facilities.

A park maintenance set-aside of 20 percent (Column "F", page 13) has also been recommended with this scenario, which would create between $243,000 to $307,000 annually for this ongoing need. The set aside could also be used for vegetation management control in areas subject to wildland fires.

Appropriate Larger General Fund Allocations for the Park System

Allocations from the General Fund come from revenues collected by the City through its traditional funding sources. Any decline in revenues, or an unexpected financial obligation, can negatively affect resources for parks and recreation needs.

The City uses a biannual budget process, and is also governed by a financial plan that maps out expenditures over the next decade. Opportunities brought to the City Council during the budget process are evaluated against the competing demands of other departments. Given the wide range of City commitments and operations, the process is extremely competitive for a limited pool of resources.

Increased allocations from the General Fund for park projects and maintenance should be considered, especially if other revenue for the City becomes available.

Develop New Direct Revenue Streams

Ground leases, management agreements, concessions, and rental fees are all legitimate sources of revenue that many jurisdictions utilize, and which should be considered more often in Redding's overall funding strategy.

In particular, ground leases have significant potential for revenue generation and recreation service delivery. With a ground lease, City-owned property is leased to carefully selected developers who build and operate facilities that add to the City's inventory of recreation opportunities. This creates a revenue stream that helps offset other costs within the park system.

The City is employing a version of this with Big League Dreams, Inc., at the Redding Sports Park in order to defray the enormous costs of maintaining such a large complex of high-quality fields and recreational amenities. Other opportunities should be explored where parkland could be leased to others to provide special services and amenities attractive to park users.

Proposed Master Plan Funding Scenarios

Comparison of Current Subsidized Park Development Impact Fee with Proposed Supplementary Funding Scenarios: Unsubsidized Park Development Impact Fee, Off-Site Improvement Fee, Sales Tax and Parcel Tax

Revised: January 2004

		ADDITIONAL REVENUE GAINED FROM PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDING SCENARIOS				REVENUES SET ASIDE FOR MAINTENANCE	
	CURRENT PARK FEES	A	B	C	D	E	F
		Unsubsidize the Development Impact Fee	Implements 20% Off-Site Improvement Fee	Implements 0.125% Municipal Sales Tax	Implements $40 Per Parcel Parcel Tax	Proposed Maintenance Revenues Generated Through Dedicated Percentage of Parcel and Sales Taxes	
	Total Fee Revenue	Additional Revenue Gained	Additional Revenue Gained	Additional Revenue Gained	Additional Revenue Gained	Sales Tax (15% to Maint)	Parcel Tax (20% to Maint)
Year 2003	$ 729,770	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year 2004	$ 804,464	$ 839,358	$ 34,857	-	-	-	-
Year 2005	$ 1,056,960	$ 836,251	$ 37,227	$ 2,177,499	$ 975,961	$ 384,264	$ 243,990
Year 2006	$ 1,162,601	$ 770,811	$ 37,121	$ 2,242,824	$ 993,226	$ 395,792	$ 248,307
Year 2007	$ 1,185,310	$ 789,262	$ 37,014	$ 2,310,108	$ 1,010,442	$ 407,666	$ 252,610
Year 2008	$ 1,208,628	$ 808,082	$ 36,908	$ 2,379,412	$ 1,027,608	$ 419,896	$ 256,902
Year 2009	$ 1,230,723	$ 826,146	$ 36,748	$ 2,450,794	$ 1,044,699	$ 432,493	$ 261,175
Year 2010	$ 1,254,221	$ 845,214	$ 36,615	$ 2,524,318	$ 1,061,729	$ 445,468	$ 265,432
Year 2011	$ 1,277,329	$ 864,078	$ 36,455	$ 2,600,047	$ 1,078,685	$ 458,832	$ 269,671
Year 2012	$ 1,299,996	$ 882,699	$ 36,269	$ 2,678,049	$ 1,095,553	$ 472,597	$ 273,888
Year 2013	$ 1,324,116	$ 902,363	$ 36,109	$ 2,758,390	$ 1,112,348	$ 486,775	$ 278,087
Year 2014	$ 1,347,771	$ 921,763	$ 35,922	$ 2,841,142	$ 1,129,056	$ 501,378	$ 282,264
Year 2015	$ 1,372,943	$ 942,256	$ 35,763	$ 2,926,376	$ 1,145,689	$ 516,419	$ 286,422
Year 2016	$ 1,399,716	$ 963,907	$ 35,630	$ 3,014,168	$ 1,162,261	$ 531,912	$ 290,565
Year 2017	$ 1,428,171	$ 986,781	$ 35,523	$ 3,104,593	$ 1,178,783	$ 547,869	$ 294,696
Year 2018	$ 1,457,303	$ 1,010,188	$ 35,417	$ 3,197,730	$ 1,195,255	$ 564,305	$ 298,814
Year 2019	$ 1,491,613	$ 1,037,261	$ 35,417	$ 3,293,662	$ 1,211,728	$ 581,235	$ 302,932
Year 2020	$ 1,525,695	$ 1,064,259	$ 35,390	$ 3,392,472	$ 1,228,188	$ 598,672	$ 307,047
TOTALS 2003-2010	$ 8,632,675	$ 5,715,124	$ 256,490	$ 14,084,955	$ 6,113,665	$ 2,485,580	$ 1,528,416
TOTALS 2003-2020	$ 22,557,328	$ 15,290,679	$ 614,384	$ 43,891,585	$ 17,651,210	$ 7,745,574	$ 4,412,803

Assumptions:

1. Future development and projected revenues are based on population growth figures obtained from the City of Redding Development Services Dept.

2. In-Lieu Fee calculations presume that 30% of projected development will result in parkland dedications and only 70% of projected In-Lieu Fees will be received in cash.

3. In-Lieu Fees raised from current rate of $225 single-family/$250 multi-family per unit to $450 single-family/$500 multi-family per unit effective January 1, 2005.

4. Unsubsidized park development fee scenario uses 100% of allowable fee for a Level of Service (LOS) of 6.78 acres per 1000 people, and a development cost of $160,000 per acre effective Jan. 1, 2004. Fee includes value necessary to capture an additional 1.78 acres per 1000 people (6.78 acres/1000 LOS les the 5.00 acres/1000 provided via State Map Act dedications).

5. Off-Site Improvement Fee scenario calculated by charging a 20% of In-Lieu fee, using the 70% of projected In-Lieu Fees received in cash.

6. Municipal Sales Tax scenario assumes implementation no sooner than January 1, 2005. Maintenance set-aside of 15% has been deducted.

7. Parcel Tax scenario assumes implementation no sooner than January 1, 2005. Maintenance set-aside of 20% has been deducted.

8. Maintenance set-aside revenues are in addition to the Sales Tax (Scenario C) and Parcel Tax (Scenario D) revenue projections.

Conclusion - Implementing the Plan

Master Plan Park Project List

Through the analyses and assessments undertaken with the Master Plan, a list of park-related projects have been identified (see list at end of section). Together, they include improvement and renovation projects to existing parks, acquisition of new recreational sites, and development of new and existing sites.

The first page of projects are those that can be funded over the next 17 years with expected revenues from existing fees.

The next list illustrates the types of projects that can be created if the park development impact fees and the park in-lieu fees are revised. The final list includes all the other projects needed to achieve the goals of the General Plan and this Master Plan, which must be funded from other funding sources. These sources could be grants, a local sales tax increase, a parcel tax, or redevelopment funds.

Project List and the Capital Improvement Plan

Every two years, the City updates its six-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). This comprehensive, multi-departmental planning document sets out all public capital projects (streets, sewer lines, waterlines, storm drains, fire stations, parks, and other City facilities) and their funding sources.

While not a budget, it provides the necessary information for prudent budget recommendations because it compares over a period of years anticipated revenues with various departmental needs.

With the assistance of the Community Services Advisory Commission, the City will select projects from the Master Plan Park Project List for inclusion in the CIP. This selection will be based upon several factors, such as current project opportunities, cost estimates, potential development partners, available funding, and other information pertinent to creating successful projects.

A Plan for the Future

The Committee that was brought together to develop the Redding *Parks, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan* was charged with the task of creating the blueprint for a comprehensive and coordinated park, trail, and recreation system. The Plan was to reflect the concerns and interests of residents, and to implement the goals that had been set out in the General Plan.

The Master Plan, by definition and intent, outlines a comprehensive program of improvements. To create a plan that is anything less would have been a disservice to the people of this city and would have fallen short of its original purpose.

The implementation of the proposed project list within the next twenty years will allow Redding's park system to achieve the General Plan's adopted service goal of 10 acres of developed parkland per one thousand people.

Ahead of us is the opportunity to create the vision first set out in the General Plan with broad brush strokes. The Master Plan has filled in some details of that enticing picture, proposing new ways for Redding residents to engage in sports, to fish, to bike and hike in our wonderful north state setting.

Celebrating the Opening of the Sacramento River Trail's Stress Ribbon Bridge

Redding Master Plan Park Project List

Park Improvement, Acquisition, and Development Activities, By Quadrant 2004-2020

Revised: Mar 2004

PROJECTS FUNDED OVER NEXT 17 YEARS WITH CURRENT IN-LIEU AND PARK DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES					
City Quad	*Project Name*	*Proposed Action*	*Park Acreage*	*Additional Developed Acreage*	*Estimated Project Cost*
--	Enterprise Park Debt Service (17 years)	--	--	--	$2,244,000
NE	Gregory Lake Community Park, Phase I	Acquire/Develop	45.00	5.00	$2,585,000
NE	Mountain View School Park Site	Develop	6.00	6.00	$1,302,000
NE	Valley Oak Neighborhood Park, Phase I	Acquire	30.00		$1,300,000
NE	Vista Ridge Small Neighborhood Park Site	Develop	0.92	0.92	$60,000
NE	Whistling Small Neighborhood Park Site	Develop	1.57	1.57	$282,600
NW	Buckeye Community Park Upgrade	Improve			$200,000
NW	Buckeye Middle School-Park	Acquire	3.00		$216,000
NW	Caldwell Regional Park Upgrade Phase I	Improve			$500,000
NW	Redwood Large Neighborhood Park, Phase I	Acquire	5.00		$360,000
SE	Alta Mesa School-Park / Future Joint Use	Improve		2.25	$321,000
SE	Clover Creek Preserve Enhancements	Develop	129.00	7.00	$1,500,000
SE	East Oak Small Neighborhood Park*	Develop	2.64	2.64	$572,880
SE	Enterprise Community Park, Ph II, Recr. Center	Develop	94.59	5.00	$4,700,000
SE	Hawn (Rotary) Small Neighborhood Park	Improve	0.31		$70,000
SE	Mistletoe School-Park, Phase I	Acquire	3.50		$252,000
SE	Parsons School Joint-Use Site	Improve			$60,000
SE	Rother School Future Joint-Use Site	Improve		2.25	$60,000
SE	Shastina Large Neighborhood Park, Phase I *	Acquire	8.00		$403,200
SW	Bonny View School-Park, Phase I	Acquire	4.00		$200,000
SW	Buenaventura Sports Fields	Develop	15.00	12.00	$2,604,000
SW	Rivercrest Large Neighborhood Park *	Acquire/Develop	6.25	6.25	$1,608,250
SW	Rolling Hills Small Neighborhood Park	Improve			$60,000
SW	Sequoia School Joint-Use Site	Improve			$321,000
SW	T.R. Woods Memorial Park	Improve			$100,000
SW	Waverly Small Neighborhood Park Site	Develop	0.75	0.75	$20,000
SW	Westridge Large Neighborhood Park, Phase I *	Acquire	13.00		$504,000
	SUBTOTAL ACQUIRE/DEVELOP ACRES			**51.63**	**$18,469,930**
	SUBTOTAL IMPROVE			--	**$1,692,000**
	SUBTOTAL DEBT SERVICE			--	**$2,244,000**
	TOTAL COSTS FOR PROJECTS FUNDED WITH CURRENT FEES				**$22,405,930**

NOTES:

1. Estimated project costs have been calculated using inflation-adjusted, per-acre costs averaged over the 2003-2020 period. Land acquisition costs equal $72,000 per acre and development costs equal $217,000 per acre. Many factors could cause variances in costs, including partnerships and special amenities.

2. Baseline development costs are derived from actual Enterprise Park development costs ($3.415 million), divided by developed park acreage (25 acres), and inflation-adjusted to 2003.

3. Baseline land acquisition costs are a weighted median value between single-family (72 percent) and multi-family (28 percent) per acre land costs based on the most recent Planning Department estimates. Weighting is based on the historical single-family/multi-family unit construction from 1980-2002.

4. Land acquisition costs anticipate that some park acres will be obtained through State Map Act dedications based on past City of Redding development ratios. Projects where dedications are anticipated are noted with an asterisk (*) in the Project Name column.

5. Achievement of 10 acres per 1000 population goal by 2020 assumes at least 233 acres will be gained through grant-funded trail construction.

6. Enterprise Park debt service costs are projected at $132,000 per year through 2020. Actual debt service period is anticipated to end in 2023.

7. Current In-Lieu and Park Development Impact Fees equal $22,557,328 in total revenue, projected through 2020 (see page 13).

Redding Master Plan Park Project List - Continued

Park Improvement, Acquisition, and Development Activities, By Quadrant 2004-2020

Revised: Mar 2004

PROJECTS FUNDED OVER NEXT 17 YEARS WITH UPDATED DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES & REVISED IN-LIEU FEES					
City Quad	*Project Name*	*Proposed Action*	*Park Acreage*	*Additional Developed Acreage*	*Estimated Project Cost*
NE	Redding Sports Park Site, Phase II	Develop	12.00	10.00	$5,000,000
NE	Gregory Lake Community Park, Phase II	Develop	45.00	15.00	$3,255,000
NW	Buckeye M. Schl-Park & Future Joint-Use, Ph. II	Develop	3.00	3.00	$651,000
NW	Redwood Large Neighborhood Park, Phase II	Develop	5.00	5.00	$1,085,000
NW	River Ridge Terrace Park Site	Develop	2.04	2.04	$442,680
SE	Enterprise Community Park, Phase III, Fields	Develop	94.59	12.00	$2,604,000
SW	Westridge Large Neighborhood, Park Phase II	Develop	13.00	13.00	$2,170,000
	TOTAL ADDITIONAL PROJECTS FUNDED WITH REVISED FEES			**60.04**	**$15,207,680**

PROJECTS REQUIRING ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM OTHER PROPOSED SOURCES					
NE	Boulder Rock Large Neighborhood Park*	Acquire/Develop	20.70	13.00	$3,864,280
NE	Collyer Large Neighborhood Park *	Acquire/Develop	10.00	10.00	$2,674,000
NE	Gateway (Blossom) School-Park Site	Develop	5.90	5.90	$1,280,300
NE	Hawley Large Neighborhood Park *	Acquire/Develop	5.00	5.00	$1,337,000
NE	Minder Small Neighborhood Park	Improve			$60,000
NE	Northridge Gardens Small Neighborhood Park	Improve			$55,000
NE	Oasis Community Park *	Acquire/Develop	30.00	20.00	$6,140,000
NE	Ravenwood Small Neighborhood Park	Improve			$60,000
NE	Rosetree Small Neighborhood Park Site	Develop	2.00	2.00	$434,000
NE	Stillwater Heights Small Neighborhood Park	Improve			$55,000
NE	Valley Oak Neighborhood Park, Phase II	Develop	30.00	15.00	$3,255,000
NW	Amethyst Small Neighborhood Park	Improve			$64,000
NW	Bel Air Small Neighborhood Park*	Acquire/Develop	3.00	3.00	$802,200
NW	Buckeye Community Park Expansion	Develop	17.84	10.00	$3,069,136
NW	Caldwell Regional Park Upgrade, Phase II	Improve			$2,000,000
NW	Lake Redding Large Neighborhood Park	Improve			$500,000
NW	Newtown Creek Large Neighborhood Park *	Acquire/Develop	13.50	10.00	$2,850,400
NW	Peppertree Small Neighborhood Park	Improve			$44,000
NW	River Park Highlands Small Neighborhood Park Site	Develop	1.89	1.89	$410,130
NW	Stanford Hills Large Neighborhood Park *	Acquire/Develop	15.00	15.00	$4,011,000
NW	Upper Churn Creek Large Neighborhood Park *	Acquire/Develop	8.40	6.50	$1,833,860
NW	Valley Ridge Small Neighborhood Park	Improve			$50,000
SE	Churn Creek Large Neighborhood Park Site	Develop	17.30	10.00	$2,170,000
SE	Clover Creek Small Neighborhood Park	Develop/Improve	2.30	1.30	$125,000
SE	Enterprise Community Park, Phase IV, Pool	Develop	94.59	2.00	$3,000,000
SE	Foxtail Small Neighborhood Park	Improve			$75,000
SE	Graham Park (Special Purpose Facility)	Improve			$10,000
SE	Mistletoe School-Park, Phase II	Develop	3.50	3.00	$651,000
SE	Oakwood Small Neighborhood Park*	Acquire/Develop	5.00	5.00	$1,445,000
SE	Pacheco School District School-Park*	Acquire/Develop	6.00	6.00	$1,604,400
SE	Shastina Large Neighborhood Park, Phase II*	Develop	8.00	8.00	$1,736,000
SE	Western Oaks Small Neighborhood Park	Improve			$53,000
SW	Bonny View School-Park, Phase II	Develop	4.00	4.00	$868,000
SW	Canyon Hollow Natural Area Park *	Acquire/Develop	6.00	6.00	$510,000
SW	Cascade Community Park Expansion	Develop	10.00	10.00	$2,170,000
SW	Cascade Community Park, Phase III	Improve			$174,000
SW	Country Heights Small Neighborhood Park	Improve			$66,000
SW	Creekside / Summerfield Small Neighborhood Park	Develop	4.21	2.26	$490,420
SW	Downtown Square / Plaza	Acquire/Develop	1.80	1.80	$520,200
SW	Foothill Park	Improve			$25,000
SW	Indian Hills Small Neighborhood Park	Improve			$68,000

SW	Magnolia Park / Future Joint-Use Site	Develop	1.00	1.00	$217,000
SW	Mary Lake Natural Area Park	Improve			$50,000
SW	Meadow Creek Small Neighborhood Park Site	Develop	1.87	0.50	$108,500
SW	MLK Jr. Small Neighborhood Park	Improve			$182,000
SW	Ridgeview Small Neighborhood Park	Improve			$60,000
SW	South Bonnyview Boat Launch, Phase II	Improve			$203,000
SW	South City Community Park	Improve			$201,500
SW	Southwest Community Park *	Acquire/Develop	30.00	25.00	$7,585,000
SW	Sycamore School-Park / Future Joint-Use Site	Acquire/Develop	5.00	5.00	$1,445,000
SW	Turtle Bay Boat Ramp, Phase II	Improve			$75,000
	SUBTOTAL ACQUIRE/DEVELOP ACRES			**208.15**	**$56,606,826**
	SUBTOTAL IMPROVE			–	**$4,130,500**
	TOTAL PROJECTS FUNDED FROM OTHER PROPOSED SOURCES			–	**$60,737,326**

PROJECT LIST SUMMARY	*Additional Developed Acreage*	*Estimated Project Costs*
TOTAL ALL ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	**319.82**	**$90,284,436**
TOTAL ALL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS		**$5,822,500**
TOTAL ALL DEBT SERVICE		**$2,244,000**
TOTAL PLAN COST		**$98,350,936**

NOTES:

1. Estimated project costs have been calculated using inflation-adjusted, per-acre costs averaged over the 2003-2020 period. Land acquisition costs equal $72,000 per acre and development costs equal $217,000 per acre. Many factors could cause variances in costs, including partnerships and special amenities.

2. Baseline development costs are derived from actual Enterprise Park development costs ($3.415 million), divided by developed park acreage (25 acres), and inflation-adjusted to 2003.

3. Baseline land acquisition costs are a weighted median value between single-family (72 percent) and multi-family (28 percent) per acre land costs based on the most recent Planning Department estimates. Weighting is based on the historical single-family/multi-family unit construction from 1980-2002.

4. Land acquisition costs anticipate that some park acres will be obtained through State Map Act dedications based on past City of Redding development ratios. Projects where dedications are anticipated are noted with an asterisk (*) in the Project Name column.

5. Achievement of 10 acres per 1000 population goal by 2020 assumes at least 233 acres will be gained through grant-funded trail construction (6.06 acres per mile of 50'-wide trail corridor).

6. Enterprise Park debt service costs are projected at $132,000 per year through 2020. Actual debt service period is anticipated to end in 2023.

NOTES ON FUNDING SOURCES (Summarized from table on page 13):

1. Current In-Lieu Fee and Park Development Impact Fees (projected through 2020) equal $22,557,328 in total revenue.

2. Revising the Park Development Impact Fee to remove the subsidy (projected through 2020) generates $15,290,679 in new revenue ($37,848,007 in cumulative revenue).

3. Revising In-Lieu Fees to include a 20% off-site improvement fee (projected through 2020) generates $614,384 in new revenues ($38,462,391 in cumulative revenue).

4. Implementing a one-eighth percent (0.125%) Municipal Sales Tax, instead of the Parcel Tax, (projected from 2005-2020) produces $43,891,585 in new revenue ($82,353,976 in total cumulative revenue).

5. Implementing a $40 per acre Parcel Tax, instead of the Sales Tax, (projected from 2004-2020) generates $17,651,210 in new revenue ($56,113,601 in total cumulative revenue).

Northeast
Quadrant Plan

Northeast Quadrant
Distinctive Features

Land Use

The Northeast Quadrant includes all the area within the planning area that is east of Interstate 5 and to the north of State Route 44. Single-family residential subdivisions are a predominant land use in this quadrant, and several significant institutional or public facilities are found here — Shasta College, Simpson College and the headquarters of the McConnell Foundation at Lema Ranch.

Outside of the downtown area, this quadrant also contains the largest area of existing commercial retail land use. This includes the Mount Shasta Mall and surrounding area, and a future commercial area at the interchange of Interstate 5 and Oasis Road. Multi-family housing developments, which often have high recreation needs, are associated with these two commercial areas.

Three major highways create significant physical barriers to travel in the area: Interstate 5 going north/south, and State Routes 44 and 299E, both going east/west.

Natural Environment

The topography of the Northeast Quadrant is characterized by rolling hills and broad streams, rather than the steep-sided canyons and small rocky creeks typically found on the west side of Redding. Major streams generally flow north to south, and include Churn Creek with its many smaller streams, and Stillwater Creek, which fore or less forms an eastern boundary to the urbanized area. Several large ponds exist, and a portion of a large vernal pool complex is found just north of State Route 44 near Old Oregon Trail.

This quadrant contains prime agricultural soils along the Stillwater Creek corridor. Large areas of oak woodland habitat still exist in significant-sized tracts. Views of the surrounding mountains are dramatic from many points throughout the area.

Population - Current and Future

The current population of the Northeast is the smallest of the four quadrants. With an estimate of only 14,980 people, it is half the size of the Southwest quadrant, which has 32,564 people. However, over the next twenty years, this area is expected to double in population and increase more rapidly than any other quadrant, reaching approximately 26,063 people by 2020. While it ranks lowest in population density now (people per square mile), by 2020 density here will more than likely catch up with the rest of the city.

Existing Public and Private Resources and Facilities

Neighborhood Parks

While this quadrant has 5 developed neighborhood parks located within residential subdivisions, all are 1-acre or less in size and can therefore offer only a limited range of recreational amenities. The City owns an additional 5.72 acres of undeveloped neighborhood parkland at various locations throughout the quadrant.

School Parks and Joint-Use Facilities

The City has partnerships with three educational entities in the area for joint use and/or development of shared recreational facilities:

Simpson College. The City has a cooperative agreement to use the College's ballfields for City recreation programs in exchange for their use of City-owned Tiger Field downtown.

Columbia School District. A 6-acre city-owned park site adjacent to the south side of the new Mountain View Middle School is presently undeveloped. The school's Shasta View Drive campus, opened in 2001, is on its own 12-acre site with many existing and planned recreational amenities. Details of a cooperative agreement are still being worked out regarding future site development and use.

Gateway School District. A 5.9 acre school/park site was dedicated through the land development process north of State Route 299E. Future site improvements have not been determined, but will likely involve some sort of partnership with the school district.

Community and Regional Parks

The Northeast Quadrant has one undeveloped 40-acre community park site in city ownership — the Twin View Park site, a former sewage treatment facility in the western part of the quadrant near the intersection of Interstate 5 and State Route 299E.

Special Purpose Facilities

There is one significant special purpose facility in the Northeast Quadrant, the Redding Sports Park on Old Oregon Trail. Currently under construction with expected completion in 2004, this City-sponsored capital improvement project will reduce the current shortage of quality sports fields and other recreation facilities in Redding. It is also expected to be a regional destination for many northern California sport enthusiasts and league tournaments.

The park's master plan depicts six baseball/softball fields, four soccer fields, four sand volleyball courts, and two multi-purpose facilities that can accommodate a variety of indoor sports, including basketball, in-line roller hockey, indoor soccer, as well as special events. A recreational trail loop is planned for the entire 104-acre site, and 54 acres has been set aside as a natural wetlands area.

Trails, Bikeways and Pedestrian Connections

There are no City trails at this time in the Northeast Quadrant, although 38.12 miles are planned. A CalTrans bikeway currently runs adjacent to State Route 299E that connects the intersection of North Market Street and Lake Boulevard to Shasta and Simpson Colleges to the east.

Two privately held areas, not counted in the City's inventory, have trail loops accessible to the public:

Lema Ranch. Owned and maintained as the headquarters of the McConnell Foundation, the Lema Ranch property is a private open space area currently available to Redding residents. The site has many amenities that make it a popular destination, including connections to several adjacent residential areas, 3.58 miles of trails, vista points overlooking five ponds, a public parking lot, and sweeping mountain

views. Walking and jogging are the only permitted activities. Additional trails are being planned by the Foundation along Churn Creek between College View Drive and the city-owned Minder Park near Old Alturas Road.

Shasta College. The campus has a par course and an internal trail system approximately 1.5 miles long, with additional trails along the campus perimeter.

Open Spaces

The area's largest open space generally accessible to the public is the aforementioned 200-acre, privately-owned Lema Ranch on Shasta View Drive owned by the McConnell Foundation.

City open space ownership in the Northeast Quadrant includes:

- Acquisition of a significant vernal pool preservation site near the Sports Park in cooperation with the Department of Fish and Game
- A cultural resource protection area in the north
- Parcels protecting steep slopes and floodplains obtained via the land development process in many places along Churn Creek.

Other Recreation Sites

Two 18-hole golf courses are located within residential developments in the Northeast Quadrant: Tierra Oaks Golf Club, a private course in the far northeast part of the city on Old Oregon Trail, and Gold Hills Country Club, south of Oasis Road, which is open to the public. (None of the acreage associated with these other recreation sites has been included in the parkland inventory.)

Private Neighborhood Parks

Three private residential developments in the Northeast Quadrant have recreational amenities for the exclusive use of their residents. As explained in the Park Strategy, half of the acreage in these private parks has been included in the parkland inventory because the City credits these developments for park fees when recreation sites are included in their improvement plans. The Appendix contains a table describing these parks and their amenities.

Northeast Quadrant
Issues and Needs

Park Shortages

- The present level-of-service ratio is 5.44 acres of developed parks and trails per thousand people. This service level is skewed by the 60 developed acres of the Redding Sports Park, a large special purpose facility. Without its 60 acres, the service level is only 1.40.
- Future population growth and development will double the number of people in this area in the next twenty years. By 2020 the quadrant's level-of-service will be 6.91 acres per thousand people if all existing sites are fully developed and no additional land is acquired for parks.
- Most residents must get in a car to enjoy activities typically found at parks.
- The size of neighborhood parks in this quadrant is generally sub-standard. The 5 small, developed city parks are all 1-acre or less in size.
- A community / regional park site (30-plus acres) in a central location to the area's geography and population needs to be acquired.
- Four undeveloped park sites have been a source of concern by both residents and the City for many years. The Appendix contains a detailed discussion of the entire list of undeveloped park sites.

Recreation Facility Deficiencies

- There are no community centers where recreation programs and classes can be conducted on the east side of the city, nor in this quadrant. City recreation programs are offered only at school sites under joint use agreements.
- The table entitled "Existing and Proposed Major Recreation Facilities and Locations" in the Northeast Quadrant Recommendations section outlines the current and future need for softball, baseball, soccer, and football fields, and for tennis courts, swimming pools, and gymnasiums.

Problems with Access, Trails, and Connectivity

- There are no City trails currently in the Northeast Quadrant. Access to the developing city-wide trail system is limited to the Hilltop Extension of the Sacramento River Trail at the far west edge of the quadrant via Hilltop Drive.
- Many pedestrian connections to existing major destinations and recreation areas on the east side have discontinuous pavements or are non-existent.

Northeast Quadrant Recommendations

Acquire Land and Develop New Parks

- Acquire and develop 3 new neighborhood parks to accommodate recreational needs of existing and future population growth.
- Acquire and develop one community/regional park site of 30 acres or more in a location north of State Route 299E and east of Interstate 5.
- An additional community park site of 15 to 50 acres should be acquired within the next 10 years for the northern part of the quadrant, north of State Route 299E, which will serve future growth in the Oasis Road area.

Develop Existing Park Sites

- Develop 5 existing undeveloped park sites:
  - Gateway (Blossom) School-Park Site 3.20 ac.
  - Mountain View School-Park Site 6.00 ac.
  - Rosetree Neighborhood Park Site 2.00 ac.
  - Vista Ridge N'borhood Park Site 0.92 ac.
  - Whistling Park Site 1.57 ac.

- Renovate or expand the following list of existing developed neighborhood parks. Few of these parks are completely accessible to those with disabilities and will require the replacement of existing play equipment as well as the upgrading other features such as drinking fountains:
  - Minder Neighborhood Park
  - Northridge Gardens Neighborhood Park
  - Ravenwood Neighborhood Park
  - Stillwater Heights Neighborhood Park

- With input from neighborhood residents, evaluate existing parks to see what recreation amenities could be added that would serve the broadest range of ages and interests.
- Continue joint-use agreements with Gateway and Columbia School Districts, and with Simpson and Shasta Colleges for shared recreation facilities.

Undesirable Sites

- Consider selling or trading one undesirable park site. Accepted by the city as a condition for subdivision development approval, this site would make a poor park because of its shape, size, and site characteristics. Use any proceeds to acquire and develop more suitable park facilities within the same area.
  - Hacienda Heights Site 0.38 acres

Expand and Develop Recreation Facilities and Programs

- To equitably serve residents, a proportional system of allocating future recreation facilities has been developed. Currently, 18 percent of the population resides in the Northeast Quadrant. Generally, 18 percent of each type of major recreation facility should therefore be found in this quadrant as well (large ballfields being the exception since these are concentrated at the Redding Sports Park). This proportion is projected to rise to 21 percent by 2010, and to 23 percent by 2020.
- Based upon the proposed major recreational facility goals found in the Parks Strategy, the following facilities should be provided in the Northeast:

Table: Existing and Proposed Major Recreation Facilities By Quadrant

Locations of Existing and Proposed Large Baseball and Softball Fields, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	2020 QUADRANT GOALS Large Baseball/ Softball Fields
Quad.	*Facility Location*	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
NE	Redding Sports Park - Big League Dreams	5			5.00					
	Shasta College			1	0.25				5.25	3.22

Locations of Existing and Proposed Small Baseball and Softball Fields, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	2020 QUADRANT GOALS Small Baseball/ Softball Fields
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
NE	Simpson College		1		0.75					
	Columbia Elementary School			2	0.50					
	Shasta College			1	0.25					
	Mountain View Middle School (2 Future JUA)		2		0.25	1.25				
	Mountain View School-Park	2				2.00				
	Gregory Lake Community Park	2					2.00			
	Blossom School-Park	1						1.00		
	Oasis Community Park *	2						2.00	10.00	8.74

Locations of Existing and Proposed Soccer Fields, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	2020 QUADRANT GOALS Soccer Fields
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
NE	Mountain View Middle School (2 Future JUA)		2		0.50	1.00				
	Boulder Creek Elementary School			1	0.25					
	Redding Sports Park - Soccer Facility	4				4.00				
	Mountain View Middle School-Park Site	1						1.00	6.75	5.29

Locations of Existing and Proposed Football Fields, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	2020 QUADRANT GOALS Football Fields
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
NE	Redding Sports Park Soccer Fields (Shared)	1				1.00			1.00	0.92

Locations of Existing and Proposed Tennis Courts, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	2020 QUADRANT GOALS Tennis Courts
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
NE	Shasta College			6	1.50					
	Mountain View Middle School (Future JUA)		5			3.75				
	Oasis Community Park *	2						2.00	7.25	6.90

Locations of Existing and Proposed Swimming Pools, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					2020 QUADRANT GOALS Swimming Pools
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
NE	Shasta College			2	0.50					
	Shasta Hills Estates (Private)			1	0.25					
	Tanglewood Village (Private)			1	0.25					
	The Vineyards (Private)			1	0.25				1.25	1.84

NOTES:

** Future proposed park sites.*

^ Existing, city-owned but undeveloped park sites.

1 Inventoried Facilities have been counted to reflect the degree of ownership and control by the City. City-owned sites are counted at 100% their actual number. School sites under a Joint-Use Agreement (JUA) with the City are counted at 75% of their number. School sites used by non-profit leagues, but not controlled by any use agreement with the City, are given 25% credit in the inventory.

Locations of Existing and Proposed Gymnasiums, 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					2020 QUADRANT GOALS Gymnasiums
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
NE	Redding Sport Park - Multi-Purpose Pavilion	1		n/a	1.00					
	Mountain View Middle School Future JUA		1	n/a		0.50				
	Future JUA at a school site		1	n/a		0.50				
	Future JUA at a school site		1	n/a		0.50			2.50	2.53

NOTES:

** Future proposed park sites.*

^ Existing, city-owned but undeveloped park sites.

1 Inventoried Facilities have been counted to reflect the degree of ownership and control by the City. City-owned sites are counted at 100% their actual number. Gymnasiums at school sites under a Joint-Use Agreement (JUA) with the City are counted at 50% of their number.

Special Purpose Areas

- Locate a fenced dog park in the northeast quadrant. Minimum size should be one acre (optimally 2 acres or more) and basic amenities should include waste disposal materials and receptacles, a source of water, irrigated turf, a double-gated entry with automatic closures, and shaded seating.
- Continue to develop needed facilities contained in the Redding Sports Park's Master Plan.

Protect and Improve Natural Resources

- Continue to evaluate open space opportunities in the Churn Creek Interest Area, adding to existing dedications and public ownership along the stream so as to create a continuous open space and trail corridor.
- Continue to explore the possibility of co-locating stormwater detention facilities at the Twin View Park site to protect residents along Boulder and Churn Creeks from flooding, while at the same time creating playing fields in the site's former treatment basins.
- Work in partnership with local stream groups and resource agencies to develop a watershed assessment and management plan for the Churn Creek corridor.
- Look for open space and trail opportunities in the Stillwater Creek Open Space Interest Area, including the acquisition of land, conservation and trail easements, and public-private partnerships.

Develop Park Access, Trails and Connections

- Give high priority to trail, bike and sidewalk connections and improvements in elementary school walk zones (¾ mile radius from schools) and designated Safe Routes to Schools.
- Work with the McConnell Foundation to connect their trails along the Churn Creek corridor with the larger trail system.
- Create continuous pedestrian and bikeway links to and from residential areas and major destinations such as the Mount Shasta Mall area, Simpson and Shasta Colleges, the Redding Sports Park, and Lema Ranch. Trail locations in the I-5/Oasis Road area may be refined by the adoption of the Oasis Specific Plan.
- Utilize open space areas for trail corridors whenever public access will not compromise natural resource values or negatively impact adjacent land uses.
- Develop easily identified family hike-and-bike-loops that provide residents with continuous, accessible, and attractive routes for exercise or pleasurable walking, jogging, or cycling close to home. These loops, whenever possible, will connect with the Sacramento River Trail and the city-wide trail and bikeway system. They can be located within public parks, in the public right-of-way, or within public easements.
- In partnership with CalTrans and other agencies, develop the Dana Drive Trail and Bikeway (#25 on the Trail Map) that will connect additional portions of this quadrant to the west side of the city and to downtown across Interstate 5 and the Sacramento River.

NORTHEAST TRAILS	***Existing Miles***	***Proposed Miles***
Paved	3.78 (Lema Ranch)	37.12
Dirt	0	0
TOTAL	**3.78**	**37.12**

Redding Master Plan Park Project List, 2004-2020

Revised Mar 2004

Listed by Type of Proposed Action, Sorted by Quadrant

Quadrant	Project Name	Park Site Acreage	Additional Developed Acreage
ACQUIRE AND DEVELOP NEW PARK SITES			
NE	Boulder Rock Large Neighborhood Park*	20.70	13.00
	Collyer Large Neighborhood Park *	10.00	10.00
	Gregory Lake Community Park	45.00	20.00
	Hawley Large Neighborhood Park *	5.00	5.00
	Oasis Community Park *	30.00	20.00
	Valley Oak Neighborhood Park	30.00	15.00
DEVELOP PARK SITES ALREADY ACQUIRED			
NE	Gateway (Blossom) School-Park Site	5.90	5.90
	Mountain View School Park Site	6.00	6.00
	Redding Sports Park Site, Phase II	12.00	10.00
	Rosetree Small Neighborhood Park Site	2.00	2.00
	Vista Ridge Small Neighborhood Park Site	0.92	0.92
	Whistling Small Neighborhood Park Site	1.57	1.57
IMPROVE EXISTING PARK SITES			
NE	Minder Small Neighborhood Park		
	Northridge Gardens Small Neighborhood Park		
	Ravenwood Small Neighborhood Park		
	Stillwater Heights Small Neighborhood Park		

Northwest
Quadrant Plan

Northwest Quadrant
Distinctive Features

Land Use

The Northwest Quadrant includes all the area within the planning area lying west of Interstate 5 and to the north of the Sacramento River. Generally, development is found along the ridge tops and plateaus, and on the flatter areas along the River.

The proportion of single-family to multi-family land use here is not typical for Redding. Fifty-five percent of the housing units in this area are multi-family developments, and half of those are mobile homes. These homes typically have few private outdoor play areas available to residents, and are presumed to have a greater need for parks and other recreation areas.

Significant public facilities are located along the River, notably Caldwell Park-Lake Redding Park, Turtle Bay Exploration Park, and the McConnell Arboretum.

In addition to the Sacramento River, several transportation routes create significant physical barriers to travel in the area: Interstate 5, State Routes 273 (North Market Street), and the Union Pacific railroad, all going north/south.

Natural Environment

The dominant physical feature of this quadrant is the Sacramento River. The largest major stream is Sulphur Creek, and tributaries of Churn Creek (Boulder, Buckeye and Newtown Creeks) also originate in this area and flow southeast to join the main Churn Creek channel on the other side of Interstate 5. Large ponds are not evident here, and vernal pools have not as yet been well documented.

The topography contains the steep slopes and rocky creeks typically found on the west side of Redding. There are no large tracts of oak woodland habitat, over 40 acres, nor any large areas of high-value agricultural soils. As in most places in Redding, views of the surrounding mountains here can be dramatic.

Population - Current and Future

The Northwest Quadrant's estimated population of 17,120 represents 20 percent of the city's total number of people. By 2020, its projected population will be 21,531 people, a 33 percent increase over present numbers. In terms of population density, this quadrant has a relatively high density compared to the other parts of the city due to the number of multi-family units. By 2020, development in the Northwest Quadrant will continue to increase the number of people per square mile.

Existing Public & Private Resources & Facilities

Neighborhood Parks

This quadrant has 9 neighborhood park sites. Five of these have been developed, including Lake Redding Park, adjacent to Caldwell Park. The City owns an additional 5.34 acres of undeveloped neighborhood parkland at various locations throughout the quadrant.

School Parks and Joint-Use Facilities

The City has a partnership with the Redding School District at Turtle Bay Elementary School for cooperative use of its new gymnasium. This area is also a part of the Gateway School District, which has two facilities here: Buckeye Elementary and Buckeye Middle School, both located along the Lake Boulevard corridor.

Community and Regional Parks

The Northwest Quadrant contains Redding's premier regional park, Caldwell Park, and the adjacent Lake Redding Park, one of the city's oldest recreation areas. These two parks total 83 acres and include a lighted soccer field, two softball/baseball fields, the newly renovated Redding Aquatic Center, a boat launch area, the Teen Center, the Skatepark, horseshoe pits, and a small playground. With half a mile of river frontage, this park site takes advantage of its location with the multi-purpose paved Sacramento River Trail, numerous picnic areas, and a unique fish viewing area to watch the salmon migrations from windows below water level.

Buckeye Community Park is located in the far north part of the quadrant, and contains a ballfield, tennis courts and a small internal park trail loop. There is significant acreage yet to be developed (17.80 acres) on adjacent land leased from the Bureau of Land Management.

Special Purpose Facilities

The Senior Citizen Hall is located just west of Lake Redding Park. Leased to the Senior Citizens of Shasta County, it is the only city-owned facility offering senior-oriented activities. The Center is adjacent to the River Trail and is equipped with large kitchens and meeting areas, making it a popular place for special event rentals, such as weddings and parties.

Trails, Bikeways and Pedestrian Connections

The Northwest Quadrant is fortunate to have many trails, which total 7.63 miles. These include a significant stretch of the Sacramento River Trail, and several extensions connecting it with surrounding neighborhoods. Future links are also contemplated at several more places on the bluffs above the River. A very important pedestrian and bike connection on the River Trail will be achieved when the Sundial Bridge is completed over the River at Turtle Bay Exploration Park in 2004. Two more pedestrian river crossings are found at the historic Diestelhorst Bridge, closed since 1997 to vehicle use, and at the Stress Ribbon Bridge just below Keswick Dam.

To the north, a CalTrans bikeway runs along the Lake Boulevard-State Route 299E corridor, connecting the areas around Shasta and Simpson Colleges to the North Market Street-Lake Boulevard area and downtown. Another short internal trail links Peppertree Natural Area Park and the adjacent, small neighborhood park of the same name to surrounding residential areas.

Open Spaces

Open space recreation areas in the Northwest Quadrant are extensive. One of the largest privately-held open spaces accessible to the public via the Sacramento River Trail is the McConnell

Arboretum, with 200 acres of oak savannah, wetlands, and riparian forest. There are also significant acres of open space around other sections of the nine-mile Sacramento River Trail, and natural resource protection parcels along Sulphur and Boulder Creeks have been dedicated via the land development process.

Other Recreation Sites

This area contains several private recreation sites, including the Indoor Sports Arena, which has an indoor roller-hockey rink, the Waterworks aquatic amusement park, and Oasis Fun Center, which offers miniature golf and miniature car racing. The Lake Redding Golf Course, located across from Lake Redding Park, is an important contributor to the attractive landscape and recreation amenities in this area of town, offering 9-holes on a 22-acre site. (None of the acreage associated with these other recreation sites has been included in the parkland inventory.)

Private Neighborhood Parks

There are no private neighborhood parks in the Northwest Quadrant.

Northwest Quadrant
Issues and Needs

Park Shortages

- The Northwest Quadrant's present level-of-service ratio, 10.22 acres of developed parkland per thousand people, including trail acreage, is the highest service level of all the quadrants. It is also the only area of town that meets the adopted 10-acre service level goal.
- While the ratio of park acres to population is high because of Caldwell-Lake Redding Park, many residential areas have no conveniently located parks. This is especially true for residents in the areas around Lake Boulevard, and the developing areas in the north part of the city out Quartz Hill Road.
- Future population growth and development will require additional parkland.
- Most neighborhood parks in this quadrant are sub-standard in size and amenities. Four of the 5 developed neighborhood parks are less than 2 acres in size. Two consist of simply a half-court basketball area, and only 3 of the 5 sites contain play equipment.
- Six undeveloped park sites are found in this quadrant. Some of these sites, accepted by the city as a condition for subdivision development approval, would make poor parks because of their shape, size, or other site characteristics.

Recreation Facility Deficiencies

- A full-service recreation center with a gymnasium is lacking in this quadrant.
- The table entitled "Existing and Proposed Major Recreation Facilities and Locations" in the Northwest Quadrant Recommendations section outlines the current and future need for softball, baseball, soccer, and football fields, and for tennis courts, swimming pools, and gymnasiums.

Problems with Access, Trails, and Connectivity

- Pedestrian connections to existing major destinations and recreation areas to the east side and south are limited by significant physical barriers, including the River, the railroad, and Interstate 5. Sidewalks are discontinuous or are non-existent in many areas.

Northwest Quadrant Recommendations

Acquire Land and Develop New Parks

- Acquire and develop 4 new neighborhood parks in the area west and south of Lake Boulevard, and 3 new neighborhood parks to the north and east of Lake to accommodate recreational needs of existing and future population growth..

Develop Existing Sites

- Renovate or expand the following existing developed parks. None of these parks is completely accessible to those with disabilities and will require the replacement of existing play equipment as well as the upgrading of other features.
  - Amethyst Neighborhood Park 0.61 ac.
  - Buckeye Community Park 10.00 ac.
  - Lake Redding Neighborhood Park 10.00 ac.
  - Peppertree Neighborhood Park 1.84 ac.
  - River Park Highlands Park Site 1.89 ac.
  - Valley Ridge Neighborhood Park 1.47 ac.

- Create a development plan for Caldwell Park to address the increased demands being placed on it. The plan should address pedestrian and automobile circulation, projected parking deficiencies, the need for inviting and informative park entries, upgraded handicapped accessibility, and other improvements to accommodate the needs of park users.
- With input from neighborhood residents, evaluate existing parks to see what recreation amenities could be added that would serve the broadest range of ages and interests.
- Retain the River Ridge Terrace site for future development.

Undesirable Sites

- Consider selling or trading the following undesirable, undeveloped park sites:
  - Bedrock Park site
  - Tourmaline Park site
- Use the proceeds of any sale to develop additional, or improve/upgrade existing park facilities within the same area. The Park Strategy contains detailed recommendations on all undeveloped park sites.

Expand and Develop Recreation Facilities and Programs

- Consider expanding programs at the Teen Center at Caldwell Park.
- Continue programming activities, seasonal camps, and special events at the recently renovated Caldwell Recreation Center (formerly the Museum of Art and History).
- Provide new programming in coordination with the Redding School District at the new Turtle Bay Elementary Gymnasium.
- Investigate the creation of sport fields on the 17 undeveloped acres at Buckeye Park.
- To equitably serve residents, a proportional system of allocating future recreation facilities has been developed. Currently, 20 percent of the City's population resides in the Northwest Quadrant. Generally, 20 percent of each type of major recreation facility should therefore be found there as well (large ballfields being the exception since these are concentrated at the Redding Sports Park). This proportion is projected to drop to 19 percent by 2010, and remain at 19 percent until 2020. Based upon the proposed major recreational facility goals found in the Parks Strategy, the following facilities should be provided in the Northwest:

Table: Existing and Proposed Major Recreation Facilities By Quadrant

Locations of Existing and Proposed Large Baseball and Softball Fields, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	2020 QUADRANT GOALS Large Baseball/ Softball Fields
Quad.	*Facility Location*	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
NW	Buckeye Community Park						1.00		1.00	2.66

Locations of Existing and Proposed Small Baseball and Softball Fields, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	2020 QUADRANT GOALS Small Baseball/ Softball Fields
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
NW	Buckeye Community Park	3			1.00	2.00				
	Buckeye Middle School (Future JUA)		1		0.25	0.50				
	Caldwell Regional Park (K-2 & K-3 fields)	2			2.00					
	Turtle Bay Elementary School			2	0.50					
	Stanford Hills Large Neighborhood Park *	1					1.00		6.25	7.22

Locations of Existing and Proposed Soccer Fields, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	2020 QUADRANT GOALS Soccer Fields
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
NW	Caldwell Regional Park	1			1.00					
	Turtle Bay School			1	0.25					
	Buckeye Community Park	2						2.00	3.25	4.37

Locations of Existing and Proposed Football Fields, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	2020 QUADRANT GOALS Football Fields
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
NW	Buckeye Community Park (Shared)	1						1.00	1.00	0.76

Locations of Existing and Proposed Tennis Courts, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	2020 QUADRANT GOALS Tennis Courts
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
NW	Buckeye Community Park	2			2.00					
	Buckeye Middle School (Future JUA)		4				3.00		5.00	5.70

Locations of Existing and Proposed Swimming Pools, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					2020 QUADRANT GOALS Swimming Pools
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
NW	Caldwell Park - Redding Aquatic Center	2			2.00				2.00	1.52

NOTES:

** Future proposed park sites.*

^ Existing, city-owned but undeveloped park sites.

1 Inventoried Facilities have been counted to reflect the degree of ownership and control by the City. City-owned sites are counted at 100% their actual number. School sites under a Joint-Use Agreement (JUA) with the City are counted at 75% of their number. School sites used by non-profit leagues, but not controlled by any use agreement with the City, are given 25% credit in the inventory.

Locations of Existing and Proposed Gymnasiums, 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					2020 QUADRANT GOALS Gymnasiums
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
NW	Turtle Bay School JUA		1	n/a	0.50					
	Future JUA at a school site		1	n/a		0.50				
	Caldwell Park Recreation Center	1		n/a	1.00				2.00	2.08

NOTES:

** Future proposed park sites.*

^ Existing, city-owned but undeveloped park sites.

1 Inventoried Facilities have been counted to reflect the degree of ownership and control by the City. City-owned sites are counted at 100% their actual number. Gymnasiums at school sites under a Joint-Use Agreement (JUA) with the City are counted at 50% of their number.

Special Purpose Areas

- Locate a fenced dog park in the northwest quadrant. Minimum size should be one acre (optimally 2 acres or more) and basic amenities should include waste disposal materials and receptacles, a source of water, irrigated turf, a double-gated entry with automatic closures, and shaded seating.
- Consider creating bocce ball courts and other special game areas in community and regional parks, such as Lake Redding-Caldwell Park, which will be developed and maintained by volunteer user groups.

Protect and Improve Natural Resources

- Continue to evaluate open space in the Sulphur Creek Open Space Interest Area, adding to existing dedications and public ownership along the stream so as to create a continuous open space for a proposed trail corridor.
- Utilize open space areas for trail corridors whenever public access will not compromise natural resource values or negatively impact adjacent land uses.
- Continue partnerships with local stream groups, resource agencies, and other organizations in the restoration and management in the Sulphur Creek watershed, and along the Sacramento River.

Develop Park Access, Trails and Connections

- Give high priority to trail, bike and sidewalk connections and improvements in elementary school walk zones (¾-mile radius from schools) and designated Safe Routes to Schools.
- Develop easily identified family hike-and-bike-loops that provide residents with continuous, accessible, and attractive routes for exercise or pleasurable walking, jogging, or cycling close to home. These loops, whenever possible, will connect with the Sacramento River Trail and the city-wide trail and bikeway system. They can be located within public parks, in the public right-of-way or within public easements.
- Consider making the River Park Highlands Unit 5 site on Ironwood Lane into a landscaped trailhead for a dirt trail to Benton Drive through existing open space.
- Look for trail development opportunities in the Sulphur Creek Open Space Interest Area, including the acquisition of land, conservation and trail easements, and/or public-private partnerships.
- Create continuous pedestrian and bikeway links to and from residential areas and major destinations such as the Downtown, Mount Shasta Mall area, Simpson and Shasta Colleges, and the future Oasis Road-Interstate 5 developments.
- Develop trails and bikeways in partnership with CalTrans and other agencies that will connect this area of the City with the east side across Interstate 5, and to downtown across the Sacramento River.
- Develop the Turtle Bay East-Palisades site into a trailhead for the Dana Drive Trail, emphasizing the site's unique location and views on top of the River's bluffs.

NORTHWEST TRAILS	***Existing Miles***	***Proposed Miles***
Paved	7.63	5.24
Dirt	0	3.51
TOTAL	**7.63**	**8.75**

Redding Master Plan Park Project List, 2004-2020

Revised Mar 2004

Listed by Type of Proposed Action, Sorted by Quadrant

Quadrant	*Project Name*	*Park Site Acreage*	*Additional Developed Acreage*
ACQUIRE AND DEVELOP NEW PARK SITES			
NW	Bel Air Small Neighborhood Park*	3.00	3.00
	Buckeye Middle School School-Park	3.00	3.00
	Newtown Creek Large Neighborhood Park *	13.50	10.00
	Redwood Large Neighborhood Park	5.00	5.00
	Stanford Hills Large Neighborhood Park *	15.00	15.00
	Upper Churn Creek Large Neighborhood Park *	8.40	6.50
DEVELOP PARK SITES ALREADY ACQUIRED			
NW	Buckeye Community Park Expansion and Upgrade	17.84	10.00
	River Park Highlands Small Neighborhood Park Site	1.89	1.89
	River Ridge Terrace Park Site	2.04	2.04
IMPROVE EXISTING PARK SITES			
NW	Amethyst Small Neighborhood Park		
	Caldwell Regional Park Upgrade		
	Lake Redding Large Neighborhood Park		
	Peppertree Small Neighborhood Park		
	Valley Ridge Small Neighborhood Park		

Southeast
Quadrant Plan

Southeast Quadrant
Distinctive Features

Land Use

The Southeast Quadrant includes all the area within the planning area that is east of Interstate 5 and south of State Route 44. Thirty-four percent of the residential housing units here are multi-family. This percentage is higher than the southwest and northeast quadrant, but not as high as the northwest. High density residential development, which typically lacks private yards for recreation, is concentrated in the neighborhoods near Interstate 5 and Cypress and Hartnell Avenues. Single-family subdivisions are predominant elsewhere.

Few significant institutional land uses occur in the Southeast, except for the Redding Municipal Airport and a large area of industrial and heavy commercial land uses, which occupy a wide corridor along Airport Road from State Route 44 south to the Sacramento River.

This quadrant also contains the largest concentration of hotel and travel-related land uses along Hilltop Drive near the Mount Shasta Mall and Interstate 5.

The most significant physical barriers to travel in the area are Interstate 5 going north/south, and State Route 44 going east/west.

Natural Environment

The topography has few steep slopes and is most affected by the three major south-flowing streams and their floodplains — Churn Creek, Clover Creek and Stillwater Creek. Several large vernal pool complexes exist near State Route 44 and Airport Road, and northeast of the Airport.

The Southeast Quadrant contains prime agricultural soils along the Stillwater Creek corridor. Large areas of oak-woodland habitat still exist in significant-sized tracts. Views of the Mount Lassen and Mount Shasta create a unique backdrop in many parts of the area.

Population - Current and Future

The current population of this quadrant is estimated at 20,544 people, or 24 percent of the city's total population. Projections indicate an increase to 26,063 people by 2020, a 34 percent change over current levels. The Southeast has the highest population density, or people per square mile, of all the quadrants.

Existing Public & Private Resources & Facilities

Neighborhood Parks

There are 6 neighborhood park sites in this quadrant. Three of the five are less than 2 acres in size, offering only a limited range of recreational amenities. However, 6.75-acre Alta Mesa Park, one of the City's two large neighborhood parks, contains a ballfield, playground, tennis courts and picnic areas. Located next door to the Alta Mesa School, this park comes as close as any to what is called a School-Park.

The City owns an additional 18.43 acres of undeveloped neighborhood parkland. Almost all of this occurs at the Gregory Property (17.13 acres), where 10 acres are suitable for recreation purposes.

School Parks and Joint-Use Facilities

The City has partnerships with educational entities for cooperative use and/or development of shared recreational facilities. The Shasta Union High School District and the City have had a long-standing agreement to share the pool at Enterprise High School. The City also participated in the construction of the tennis courts located there.

The gym at Parsons School, a major recreation site for City Recreation programs, is a joint effort with the Enterprise School District.

In addition, there is an undeveloped school-park site near the corner of Rancho Road and Shasta View Drive, adjacent to a future Pacheco School District facility.

Community and Regional Parks

The Southeast Quadrant is the location for one of the City's two regional parks, Enterprise Community Park. However, only 25 acres of its 94.59 acres have been developed. Master plans for the park call for ballfields on the lower level adjacent to Churn Creek, and a recreation center and/or swimming pool on the upper terrace near Victor Avenue.

The site improvements already in place include two unlighted, tournament-grade soccer fields, the Kid's Kingdom playground, the Fantasy Fountain aquatic play area, a roller hockey rink, a disc golf course, community gardens along the creek, recreation classroom space, two full basketball courts, and an internal park trail loop. These varied amenities, some of which are unique to Shasta County, make Enterprise Park a regional attraction as well as a community park.

Special Purpose Facilities

One special purpose facility has been developed in the Southeast Quadrant. Graham Park is a small 0.20 acre landscaped area at the corner of Churn Creek Road and Hartnell Avenue that has recently been re-planted with shade trees and picnic tables. The City also has an estimated 80 acres of undeveloped land at the Stillwater Treatment Plant along the Sacramento River that could be developed for equestrian and other special uses.

Natural Area Parks

Clover Creek Preserve, the largest natural area park in the City, is located in the Southeast Quadrant. Currently in its design phase, the Preserve's 129 acres will be completely re-formed into a new naturalistic landscape that will control downstream stormwater to the south along Clover Creek. At the same time, new ponds, wetlands, vernal pool areas, and trails will be created. The City also intends to create an active recreational turf area at some point on this site.

Trails, Bikeways and Pedestrian Connections

Existing trails in this part of the city consist of the 2 miles of internal loops, somewhat disconnected, located at Enterprise Park.

Open Spaces

City-owned open spaces are primarily along the Churn Creek floodplain, dedicated to the City in conjunction with subdivision development approvals. These parcels occur in the Southeast Quadrant between Enterprise Park and State Route 44, but do not yet form a continuous corridor that could be used for trails.

Other Recreation Sites

Within this quadrant are several commercial and privately-owned recreation sites. Batting cage practice is available at the Indoor Sports Center. Golf is available at the Anderson-Tucker Oaks and Churn Creek Golf Courses in the far southern part of the city. The Sun Oaks Tennis Center has a wide array of recreation facilities, including racquetball and indoor tennis courts, and indoor and outdoor swimming pools. The Redding Drag Strip near the Airport is operated on city-owned property by a private association. (None of the acreage associated with these other recreation sites has been included in the parkland inventory.)

Private Neighborhood Parks

Two private residential developments in the Southeast Quadrant have recreational amenities for the exclusive use of their residents. As explained in the Park Strategy, half of the acreage in these private parks has been included in the parkland inventory because the City credits these developments for park fees when recreation sites are included in their improvement plans. The Appendix contains a table describing these parks and their amenities.

Southeast Quadrant
Issues and Needs

Park Shortages

- The present level-of-service ratio is7.41 acres of developed park and trails per thousand people.
- The projected level-of-service for this quadrant will rise to 14.32 acres per thousand people if all existing, undeveloped parkland is acquired.
- Despite the high service level, (Clover Creek Preserve accounts for much of that acreage), most residents must get in a car to enjoy activities typically found at parks.
- With the exception of Enterprise Park, most neighborhood parks in this quadrant are sub-standard in size. Three of the 5 small developed city parks are less than 1 acre in size. One site, Hawn Park, offers no amenities except landscaping at the present time.

Recreation Facility Deficiencies

- There is no real community center where recreation programs and classes can be conducted, except the Enterprise Park Community Room, which is a converted trailer with one classroom and offices. City recreation programs are offered elsewhere at school sites.
- The table entitled "Existing and Proposed Major Recreation Facilities and Locations" in the Southeast Quadrant Recommendations section outlines the current and future need for softball, baseball, soccer, and football fields, and for tennis courts, swimming pools, and gymnasiums.

Problems with Access, Trails, and Connectivity

- There are no City multi-purpose trails currently in the Southeast Quadrant. Access to the existing citywide trail system is nonexistent at this time, primarily because of significant barriers at Interstate 5.
- The interior trail loops located at Enterprise Park are not yet connected to other trails, which limits their use to those in close proximity to them, or to people who must drive to use them.
- Many pedestrian connections to existing major destinations and recreation areas on the east side have discontinuous pavements or are nonexistent.

Southeast Quadrant Recommendations

Acquire Land and Develop New Parks

- Acquire and develop 4 new neighborhood parks to accommodate the recreational needs of existing and future population growth.

Develop Existing Sites

- Develop one existing park site:
  - Churn Creek N'hood Park Site 17.13 ac.
- Renovate or expand the following list of existing developed parks. Many of these parks aren't completely accessible to those with disabilities and may require the replacement of existing play equipment as well as the upgrading of other features such as drinking fountains:
  - Clover Creek Neighborhood Park
  - Foxtail Neighborhood Park
  - Graham Park (Special Purpose Facility)
  - Hawn (Rotary) Neighborhood Park
- Retain and possibly add on to the existing Churn Creek Heights park site. Design and manage the site to accommodate its archaeological values.
- With input from neighborhood residents, evaluate existing parks to see what recreation amenities could be added that would serve the broadest range of ages and interests.
- Retain and consider expanding the scope of the joint-use agreements with Shasta Union High School for shared recreation facilities at Enterprise High School.
- Monitor school development plans with Pacheco School District for the Copper Creek School-Park site (3.27 acres).
- Initiate discussions with the Enterprise School District regarding shared facilities and site expansion at Mistletoe and Alta Mesa Schools.

Expand and Develop Recreation Facilities and Programs

- Continue to look for opportunities to provide recreation programs at alternate locations, such as at schools, until a community center can be built at Enterprise Park to serve residents in the Southeast Quadrant.
- To equitably serve residents, a proportional system of allocating future recreation facilities has been developed. Currently, 24 percent of the Redding population resides in the Southeast Quadrant. Generally, 24 percent of each type of major recreation facility should therefore be found there as well (large ballfields being the exception since these are concentrated at the Redding Sports Park). This proportion is projected to rise to 25 percent by 2010, and then drop to 23 percent in 2020.
- Based upon the proposed major recreational facility goals found in the Parks Strategy, the following facilities should be provided in the Southeast:

Table: Existing and Proposed Major Recreation Facilities By Quadrant

Locations of Existing and Proposed Large Baseball and Softball Fields, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					2020 QUADRANT GOALS Large Baseball/ Softball Fields
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	
Quad.	*Facility Location*	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
SE	Alta Mesa Large Neighborhood Park	1			1.00					
	Enterprise High School		1		0.75					
	Enterprise Community/Regional Park	2					2.00		3.75	3.22

Locations of Existing and Proposed Small Baseball and Softball Fields, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					2020 QUADRANT GOALS Small Baseball/ Softball Fields
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
SE	Enterprise High School		1		0.75					
	Parsons Jr. High School (K-4 field)		1		0.75					
	Pacheco School			1	0.25					
	Alta Mesa School (Future JUA)			1	0.25	0.50				
	Rother Elementary School (2 Future JUA)			4	1.00	1.00				
	Mistletoe School (Future JUA)			1		0.75				
	Enterprise Community/Regional Park	2				2.00				
	Pacheco District Schl-Park Site (Future JUA)	1						0.75	8.00	8.74

Locations of Existing and Proposed Soccer Fields, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					2020 QUADRANT GOALS Soccer Fields
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
SE	Enterprise Community/Regional Park	4			2.00		2.00			
	Shasta Meadows Elementary School			1	0.25					
	Parsons Middle School		2		1.50					
	Prairie School			2	0.50					
	Pacheco School			1	0.25					
	Enterprise High School			1	0.25				6.75	5.29

Locations of Existing and Proposed Football Fields, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					2020 QUADRANT GOALS Football Fields
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
SE	Enterprise High School Stadium			1	0.25					
	Enterprise Community Park (Shared)	1				1.00			1.25	0.92

Locations of Existing and Proposed Tennis Courts, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					2020 QUADRANT GOALS Tennis Courts
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
SE	Alta Mesa Large Neighborhood Park	2			2.00					
	Enterprise High School		4		3.00					
	Shasta Pines (Private)			1	0.25					
	Enterprise Community Park	2					2.00		7.25	6.90

Locations of Existing and Proposed Swimming Pools, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					2020 QUADRANT GOALS Swimming Pools
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
SE	Enterprise High School		1		0.75					
	Sun Oaks Tennis & Fitness Center			2	0.50					
	Enterprise Park Community Center	1					1.00		2.25	1.84

NOTES:

** Future proposed park sites.*

^ Existing, city-owned but undeveloped park sites.

1 Inventoried Facilities have been counted to reflect the degree of ownership and control by the City. City-owned sites are counted at 100% their actual number. School sites under a Joint-Use Agreement (JUA) with the City are counted at 75% of their number. School sites used by non-profit leagues, but not controlled by any use agreement with the City, are given 25% credit in the inventory.

Locations of Existing and Proposed Gymnasiums, 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					2020 QUADRANT GOALS Gymnasiums
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	
SE	Enterprise High School JUA		2	n/a	1.00					
	Parsons School JUA		1	n/a	0.50					
	Enterprise Park Community Center	1		n/a			1.00		2.50	2.53

NOTES:

** Future proposed park sites.*

^ Existing, city-owned but undeveloped park sites.

1 Inventoried Facilities have been counted to reflect the degree of ownership and control by the City. City-owned sites are counted at 100% their actual number. Gymnasiums at school sites under a Joint-Use Agreement (JUA) with the City are counted at 50% of their number.

Special Purpose Areas

- Locate a fenced dog park in the Southeast quadrant at Clover Creek Preserve. Minimum size should be one acre (optimally 2 acres or more) and basic amenities should include waste disposal materials and receptacles, a source of water, irrigated turf, a double-gated entry with automatic closures, and shaded seating.
- Research appropriate recreation uses for the estimated 80 acres of undeveloped land adjacent to the Stillwater Treatment Plant along the Sacramento River. Possible considerations could include equestrian trails and facilities, mountain bike trails, and other compatible facilities.

Protect and Improve Natural Resources

- Continue to evaluate open space opportunities in the Churn Creek Interest Area, adding to existing dedications and public ownership along the stream so as to create a continuous open space and trail corridor.
- Work in partnership with local stream groups and resource agencies to develop a watershed assessment and management plan for the Churn Creek corridor.
- Look for open space and trail opportunities in the Stillwater Creek and Lower Clover Creek Open Space Interest Areas, including the acquisition of land, conservation and trail easements, and public-private partnerships.

Develop Park Access, Trails and Connections

- Give high priority to trail, bike, and sidewalk connections and improvements in elementary school walk zones (¾-mile radius from schools) and designated Safe Routes to Schools.
- Develop easily identified family hike-and-bike-loops that provide residents with continuous, accessible, and attractive routes for exercise or pleasurable walking, jogging, or cycling close to home. These loops, whenever possible, will connect with the Sacramento River Trail and the city-wide trail and bikeway system. They can be located within public parks, in the public right-of-way or within public easements.
- Churn Creek will form the main trail corridor for the east side of town. Several parks and schools, existing and planned, will be connected along its length, including Enterprise Park, Gregory Park, Candlewood Park, Minder Park, Lema Ranch, Boulder Creek School, Hawley Park, Blossom Park and School, and Upper Churn Creek Park.
- Develop the existing Wilson Avenue park site as a small trailhead for the Churn Creek Trail.
- Utilize open spaces along Stillwater and Clover Creeks for trail corridors whenever public access will not compromise natural resource values or negatively impact adjacent land uses.
- Create continuous pedestrian and bikeway links to and from residential areas and major destinations. Give high priority to connecting Enterprise Park with surrounding neighborhoods, especially across Churn Creek, in a similar fashion to the residential linkages created around Caldwell Park.
- Develop trails and bikeways that will connect this area of the City to the west side and downtown across Interstate 5 and the Sacramento River in partnership with CalTrans and other agencies.

SOUTHEAST	***Existing Miles***	***Proposed Miles***
Paved Trails	1.53	30.94
Dirt Trails	0	0
TOTAL	**1.53**	**30.94**

Redding Master Plan Park Project List, 2004-2020

Revised Mar 2004

Listed by Type of Proposed Action, Sorted by Quadrant

Quadrant	*Project Name*	*Park Site Acreage*	*Additional Developed Acreage*
ACQUIRE AND DEVELOP NEW PARK SITES			
SE	Mistletoe School-Park	3.50	3.00
	Oakwood Small Neighborhood Park*	5.00	5.00
	Pacheco School District School-Park*	6.00	6.00
	Shastina Large Neighborhood Park *	8.00	8.00
DEVELOP PARK SITES ALREADY ACQUIRED			
SE	Churn Creek Large Neighborhood Park Site	17.30	10.00
	Clover Creek Small Neighborhood Park	2.30	1.30
	Clover Creek Preserve Enhancements	129.00	7.00
	East Oak Small Neighborhood Park*	2.64	2.64
	Enterprise Community Park, Phase II, Recreation Center	94.59	5.00
	Enterprise Community Park, Phase III, Athletic Fields	94.59	12.00
	Enterprise Community Park, Phase IV, Swimming Pool	94.59	2.00
IMPROVE EXISTING PARK SITES			
SE	Alta Mesa School-Park / Future Joint Use		2.25
	Foxtail Small Neighborhood Park		
	Graham Park (Special Purpose Facility)		
	Hawn (Rotary) Small Neighborhood Park		
	Parsons School Joint-Use Site		
	Rother School Future Joint-Use Site		2.25
	Western Oaks Small Neighborhood Park		

Southwest
Quadrant Plan

Southwest Quadrant
Distinctive Features

Land Use

The Southwest Quadrant includes all the area within the planning area west of I-5 and south of the Sacramento River. As the original town site, this part of Redding has existed longest and therefore contains many densely developed areas and a wide variety of land uses. Outside the downtown area, commercial and industrial land uses mix with multi-family residential along the SR 273 corridor. Older residential areas are located close to the central business district, as well as on ridge tops in outlying areas.

Significant physical barriers for travel in the area include the Sacramento River, which wraps around two sides of the quadrant, the Anderson-Cottonwood Irrigation District (ACID) Canal, Interstate 5, and SR 273.

Considerable time and effort has been, and is proposed to be expended, in planning the development and revitalization of areas within this quadrant. Specific Plans are in place for the Downtown and Park Marina areas. In addition, Neighborhood Plans are underway for the Parkview and Martin Luther King Jr. neighborhoods. These efforts will examine more closely the needs of these areas and make recommendations that may include recreation amenities.

Natural Environment

The topography is characterized by steep-sloped ridges with flat tops, and ravines with picturesque, rocky creeks at their bottoms. The Sacramento River plays a prominent role in the landscape, as do its many sizeable tributary streams, including Clear Creek, Olney Creek, Oregon Gulch, and Canyon Hollow Creek, which all flow east toward the River. Both Salt Creek and Jenny Creek drain smaller watersheds in the northern part of the quadrant.

Like a small river, the man-made ACID irrigation canal runs from its diversion dam on the River near Caldwell Park, south to agricultural lands around Anderson. It's vegetated banks and watery environments create a rich, if seasonal, habitat for wildlife. The largest water body is Mary Lake, part of a 30-acre natural area park. Small vernal pools are scattered throughout on the top of ridges.

There are large tracts of soils suitable for grazing here, and ranching operations are still evident on the urban-rural edge. A significantly large area of oak woodland habitat still exists at the privately-held 1,700-acre Gore Ranch located between Clear Creek and Olney Creek, and smaller tracts of oak woodland exist throughout the area.

This quadrant possesses the highest elevations in the planning area, and in some places there are wide views in all directions to the surrounding mountains, and south toward the Central Valley.

Population - Current and Future

The Southwest Quadrant ranks highest in population with an estimated 32,956 people, or 38 percent of the city's total population. This percentage will drop to 35 percent as the population grows more slowly than the rest of the city, reaching 39,662 people in 2020. In terms of people per square mile, it ranks second in population density, below the Southeast quadrant.

Existing Public & Private Resources & Facilities

Neighborhood Parks

Redding's original town site was laid out in the area that was to become the Southwest quadrant, and therefore it is not surprising that with this longer period of development there are more parks here than in any other quadrant.

There are 11 small neighborhood park sites that have less than 5 acres in size. Eight of these sites (11 total acres) are developed with limited recreational amenities, in some cases nothing but turf grass. Six of the eight have playgrounds. There are no large neighborhood park sites.

School Parks and Joint-Use Facilities

The City has four partnerships with the Redding School District and the Shasta Union High School District for cooperative use and/or development of shared recreational facilities (6.52 acres). These agreements include a gym at Juniper Academy, tennis courts and gym space at Sequoia Middle School, and fields at Shasta High and the Shasta Learning Center.

Community and Regional Parks

In this quadrant, there are two community park sites, but no regional sites. Cascade Park is the larger community park, with 4 developed acres on a 27.63-acre site at the confluence of the Sacramento River and Olney Creek. It is the home of a BMX track, as well as a basketball court, a playground, and a walking trail loop.

South City Park, one of the city's oldest parks, is the other community park. Including the baseball facility at Tiger Field, the park has 12 acres with 4 tennis courts, shaded picnic tables, a large playground, a small meeting hall, a small ballfield, and the City's Recreation Division offices.

Natural Area Parks

The best-known natural area park, Mary Lake Park, is located in this quadrant. Recently renovated with input from the surrounding neighborhoods, this 29.59-acre site has a ¾-mile perimeter walking trail, drinking fountains, benches, fishing access, and views of wooded hillsides.

The new Parkview Riverfront Park is also located in this quadrant, with lovely views of the river, trails, and picnic areas.

Special Purpose Facilities

Twelve of Redding's 16 special purpose facilities are found in the Southwest Quadrant. The long and varied list includes a boat ramp at Turtle Bay and at South Bonnyview Road, the Benton Dog Park, the downtown performance stage and plaza called Library Park, Old City Hall Park (a landscaped area), the community gardens near the Diestelhorst Bridge, the grounds of both the Convention Center and the Civic Center, the rodeo grounds, and Softball Park on Parkview Avenue next to South City Park. Together, there are 39.72 acres of special purpose facilities.

Trails, Bikeways and Pedestrian Connections

This part of the city is also abundant in trails. Existing paved trails include the south section of the Sacramento River Trail and its trailhead at Court Street, the Blue Gravel Mine Trail, and the Canyon Creek Trail. All of these have connections to surrounding residential areas.

The Westside Trails is a 6.08 mile system of newly built dirt trails near the western city limits that is enjoyed by mountain bikers and pedestrians.

In addition, three internal trail loops exist at parks and public facilities: the ¾-mile trail around Mary Lake, the ½-mile perimeter trail around Cascade

Park, and the 1 mile loop around the Civic Center that will eventually connect to the River Trail through Parkview Riverfront Park. Together, there are 7.44 miles of paved trails in the Southwest quadrant.

Open Spaces

Some of Redding's most significant open space areas are located in this quadrant along the Sacramento River at Turtle Bay Exploration Park, in Riverfront Park, and at Turtle Bay East.

In addition, city-owned open space parcels are found near the Cypress Avenue bridge, and also along the Blue Gravel Mine Trail as it travels through a stream corridor adjacent to Buenaventura Boulevard on the west side of town.

Through the development review process, natural resource protection measures have preserved open space in the Southwest Quadrant in areas with steep slopes and along streams in many recently developed residential neighborhoods.

Other Recreation Sites

Many commercial and privately-owned recreation sites are located within the Southwest Quadrant:

- The YMCA is located in the downtown area, which offers many recreation programs and amenities.
- The Turtle Bay Exploration Park is located on the River and adjacent to the Sacramento River Trail.
- Behind the Shasta County Office of Education building downtown, there is a popular one-acre playground that is open to the public.
- Viking Skate Country offers recreation roller skating near the Convention Center.
- On Park Marina Drive, there are golf activities at Aqua-Golf Driving Range.
- Three golf courses are found in the Southwest, with tennis and swimming facilities also offered at the private Riverview Country Club.

None of the acreage associated with these other recreation sites has been included in the parkland inventory.

Private Neighborhood Parks

Five of the city's 10 private residential developments containing recreational amenities for the exclusive use of their residents are located in the Southwest Quadrant. As explained in the Park Strategy, half of the acreage in these private parks has been included in the parkland inventory because the City credits these developments for park fees when recreation sites are included in their improvement plans. The Appendix contains a table describing these parks and their amenities.

Meadow Woods Estates and the adjacent Marvin Gardens development stand out from all others in the city by the variety of amenities and the acreage allotted to recreation. At three separate but nearby sites within these two adjoining subdivisions, one can find multiple playgrounds, grass turf and picnic areas, tennis courts, and basketball courts.

Southwest Quadrant
Issues and Needs

Park Shortages

- The level-of-service ratio for the Southwest is the lowest of all the quadrants. At 5.20 acres of developed parkland and trails per thousand people, this is well below the 10-acre goal the City has adopted with the General Plan.
- If all currently owned parkland is fully developed, the projected ratio will rise to 7.92 acres.
- Most residents in the developed areas of this quadrant have relatively good access to park sites. However, this is not true for three significant areas: those who live in the area north of South Bonnyview and west of the River; the homes found along and near Westside Road; the residential areas between the River and I-5.
- The size of existing neighborhood parks in this quadrant is substandard. All of the 11 developed neighborhood park sites are smaller than the 5-acre standard, except for Riverview Park, whose total 6.09 acres contain only 1.90 usable acres.
- There is no large regional park (30-plus acres) for this part of the city. A park of this type could accommodate a wide range of athletic and recreational facilities for nearby residents, and at the same time provide regional attractions.
- Four undeveloped park sites are found in this quadrant.

Recreation Facility Deficiencies

- There is no community center where recreation programs and classes can be conducted. City recreation programs are now offered at school sites and at antiquated buildings near South City Park.
- The table entitled "Existing and Proposed Major Recreation Facilities and Locations" in the Southwest Quadrant Recommendations section outlines the current and future need for softball, baseball, soccer, and football fields, and for tennis courts, swimming pools, and gymnasiums.

Problems with Access, Trails, and Connectivity

- Pedestrian connections are poor to existing parks, to the downtown, and to major destinations and recreation areas, such as Turtle Bay and the Convention Center. Physical linkages and visual connections for visitors and residents, such as continuous sidewalks, shade trees, and way-finding and directional signs, are lacking.
- Bicycle travel is difficult because of the lack of bike lanes on existing bridge crossings.

Southwest Quadrant Recommendations

Acquire Land and Develop New Parks

- Acquire and develop a total of 7 new neighborhood parks in the Southwest Quadrant to accommodate the recreational needs of existing and future population growth.
- Initiate negotiations for additional school-park or joint use sites with Redding School District and the County Office of Education.
- Cooperate with the Redding Redevelopment Agency in its efforts to bring additional park and recreational amenities to the Parkview and the Martin Luther King, Jr. neighborhood revitalization plans, and the Downtown Specific Plan.
- Acquire and develop a community/regional park site (15 to 50 acres) to better serve the recreational needs of residents in this quadrant.

Develop Existing Park Sites

- Develop 3 existing neighborhood park sites:
  - Meadow Creek Park site 1.87 ac.
  - Summerfield Park site 2.26 ac.
  - Waverly Park site 0.60 ac.
- Renovate or expand the following existing developed parks. None of these parks is completely accessible to those with disabilities, and some will require the replacement of existing play equipment and the upgrading of other features:
  - Cascade Community Park
  - Country Heights Neighborhood Park
  - Creekside Neighborhood Park
  - Foothill Park
  - Martin Luther King, Jr. Neighborhood Park
  - Ridgeview Neighborhood Park
  - Rolling Hills Neighborhood Park
  - Indian Hills Neighborhood Park
  - T. R. Woods Memorial Neighborhood Park
- With input from neighborhood residents, evaluate all existing parks to see what recreation amenities could be added that would serve the broadest range of ages and interests.
- Continue joint-use agreements with the Redding School District and with Shasta Union High School District for shared recreation facilities.
- Look for partnership opportunities to renovate Tiger Field.

Expand and Develop Recreation Facilities and Programs

- Continue to look for opportunities to provide recreation programs at alternate locations, such as at schools, until a community-sized park can be developed with the possibility of a full-service community center to serve Southwest Quadrant residents.
- Develop the Buenaventura Fields site to accommodate youth athletic programs.
- To equitably serve residents, a proportional system of allocating future recreation facilities has been developed. Currently, 38 percent of the population resides in the Southwest Quadrant. Generally, 38 percent of each type of major recreation facility should therefore be found there as well (large ballfields being the exception since these are concentrated at the Redding Sports Park). This proportion is projected to drop to 35 percent by 2010, and remain at this level until 2020.
- Based upon the proposed major recreational facility goals found in the Parks Strategy, the following facilities should be provided in the Southwest:

Table: Existing and Proposed Major Recreation Facilities By Quadrant

Locations of Existing and Proposed Large Baseball and Softball Fields, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					2020 QUADRANT GOALS
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	
Quad.	*Facility Location*	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	Large Baseball/ Softball Fields
SW	Tiger Field	1			1.00					
	Shasta High School		1		0.25					
	Buenaventura Fields ^	1				1.00				
	Southwest Regional Park *	2						2.00	4.25	4.90

Locations of Existing and Proposed Small Baseball and Softball Fields, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					2020 QUADRANT GOALS
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	Small Baseball/ Softball Fields
SW	Martin Luther King, Jr. Park	1			1.00					
	Softball Park (Parkview Ave.)	1			1.00					
	South City Park (K-1 field)	1			1.00					
	Juniper Academy		2		1.50					
	Bonny View Elementary School			2	0.50					
	Manzanita Elementary School		1		0.75					
	Sequoia Middle School			2	0.50					
	Shasta High School			1	0.25					
	Buenaventura Fields ^	2				2.00				
	Westridge Large Neighborhood Park	1					1.00			
	Cedar Meadows School			4				1.00		
	Cascade Community Park	2				2.00			12.50	13.30

Locations of Existing and Proposed Soccer Fields, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					2020 QUADRANT GOALS
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	Soccer Fields
SW	Shasta High School		2		1.50					
	Bonny View Elementary School			1	0.25					
	Sequoia Middle School			2	0.50					
	Juniper Academy			1	0.25					
	Sycamore Elementary School			1	0.25					
	Manzanita Elementary School JUA		1		0.75					
	Buenaventura Fields ^	2				2.00				
	Southwest Community Park *	2						2.00	7.50	8.05

Locations of Existing and Proposed Football Fields, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					2020 QUADRANT GOALS
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities* [1]	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	Football Fields
SW	Shasta High School Stadium			2	0.50					
	Shasta Learning Center			1	0.25					
	Southwest Regional Park* (Dedicated)	1						1.00	1.75	1.40

Locations of Existing and Proposed Tennis Courts, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					2020 QUADRANT GOALS
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities [1]*	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	Tennis Courts
SW	South City Park	4			4.00					
	Sequoia Middle School		6		4.50					
	Shasta High School			4	1.00					
	The Bluffs (Private)			1	0.25					
	Meadow Wood Estates (Private)			1	0.25					
	The Knolls (Private)			2	0.50				10.50	10.50

Locations of Existing and Proposed Swimming Pools, By Quadrant 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					2020 QUADRANT GOALS
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities [1]*	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	Swimming Pools
SW	Shasta High School			1	0.25					
	Paris Park (Private)			1	0.25					
	The Knolls (Private)			1	0.25					
	The Bluffs (Private)			1	0.25					
	Shasta YMCA			2	0.50					
	Southwest Community Park *	1						1.00	2.50	2.80

NOTES:

** Future proposed park sites.*

^ Existing, city-owned but undeveloped park sites.

1 Inventoried Facilities have been counted to reflect the degree of ownership and control by the City. City-owned sites are counted at 100% their actual number. School sites under a Joint-Use Agreement (JUA) with the City are counted at 75% of their number. School sites used by non-profit leagues, but not controlled by any use agreement with the City, are given 25% credit in the inventory.

Locations of Existing and Proposed Gymnasiums, 2003-2020

		OWNERSHIP AT BUILD-OUT			CITY-WIDE INVENTORY					2020 QUADRANT GOALS
					EXISTING	FUTURE			TOTAL	
	Facility Location	*City-Owned*	*Joint-Use*	*Other*	*Inventoried Facilities [1]*	*Need Now*	*Need By 2010*	*Need By 2020*	*Combined Existing & Proposed Fields 2020*	Gymnasiums
SW	Shasta High School JUA		1		0.50					
	Shasta Learning Center JUA		2		1.00					
	Sequoia Middle School JUA		2		1.00					
	YMCA, Shasta County			2	0.50					
	Juniper Academy JUA		1		0.50					
	Southwest Community Park *	1						1.00	4.50	3.85

NOTES:

** Future proposed park sites.*

^ Existing, city-owned but undeveloped park sites.

1 Inventoried Facilities have been counted to reflect the degree of ownership and control by the City. City-owned sites are counted at 100% their actual number. Gymnasiums at school sites under a Joint-Use Agreement (JUA) with the City are counted at 50% of their number.

Special Purpose Areas

- Consider providing public swimming access to the Sacramento River in the Park Marina area.
- Work cooperatively with other agencies and groups to implement the Downtown Specific Plan, including the creation of a downtown square or plaza (see Chapter 3, Mall Disposition, in that document).
- Make additional improvements to Riverfront Park near Turtle Bay Exploration Park to take advantage of its unique view of the Sundial Bridge, provide public access down to the banks of the Sacramento River, and enhance the habitat of the Sacramento River's riparian corridor.

Protect and Improve Natural Resources

- Continue to evaluate open space opportunities in this quadrant, adding to existing public ownership along streams and steep slopes so as to create more continuous open space and wildlife corridors.
- Work in partnership with local stream groups and resource agencies to develop watershed assessment and management plans for the Sacramento River and for Clear, Canyon, Olney, Oregon Gulch, and Salt Creeks.
- Look for trail opportunities in the identified Open Space Interest Areas, including the acquisition of land, conservation and trail easements, and public-private partnerships.

Develop Park Access, Trails and Connections

- Make improvements to the Sacramento River South Trailhead on Court Street, including picnic facilities, signage, and small loop trails that take advantage of on site river views.
- Make additional trail improvements at Turtle Bay East on North Bechelli Lane.
- Provide attractive and functional pedestrian linkages between the downtown area and the cultural/recreational centers on Auditorium Dr.
- Give high priority to trail, bike, and sidewalk connections and improvements in elementary school walk zones (¾-mile radius around schools) and designated Safe Routes to Schools.
- Utilize open space areas for trail corridors whenever public access will not compromise natural resource values or negatively impact adjacent land uses.
- Work with CalTrans and other agencies to create bicycle and pedestrian crossings across Interstate 5 and the Sacramento River.
- Develop easily identified family hike-and-bike-loops that provide residents with continuous, accessible, and attractive routes for exercise or pleasurable walking, jogging, or cycling close to home. These loops, whenever possible, will connect with the citywide trail and bikeway system within public parks, in the public right-of-way or within public easements.
- Create continuous pedestrian and bikeway links to and from residential areas, downtown, the future community/regional park, Whiskeytown Recreation Area, and other major destinations.

Southwest	***Existing Miles***	***Proposed Miles***
Paved Trails	7.44	13.95
Dirt Trails	6.08	9.68
TOTAL	**13.52**	**23.63**

Redding Master Plan Park Project List, 2004-2020

Revised Mar 2004

Listed by Type of Proposed Action, Sorted by Quadrant

Quadrant	*Project Name*	*Park Site Acreage*	*Additional Developed Acreage*
ACQUIRE AND DEVELOP NEW PARK SITES			
SW	Bonny View School-Park	4.00	4.00
	Canyon Hollow Natural Area Park *	6.00	6.00
	Downtown Square / Plaza	1.80	1.80
	Rivercrest Large Neighborhood Park *	6.25	6.25
	Southwest Community Park *	30.00	25.00
	Sycamore School-Park / Future Joint-Use Site	5.00	5.00
	Westridge Large Neighborhood Park *	13.00	13.00
DEVELOP PARK SITES ALREADY ACQUIRED			
SW	Buenaventura Sports Fields	15.00	12.00
	Cascade Community Park Expansion and Improvements	10.00	10.00
	Creekside / Summerfield Small Neighborhood Park	4.21	2.26
	Magnolia Park / Future Joint-Use Site	1.00	1.00
	Meadow Creek Small Neighborhood Park Site	1.87	0.50
	Waverly Small Neighborhood Park Site	0.75	0.75
IMPROVE EXISTING PARK SITES			
SW	Country Heights Small Neighborhood Park		
	Foothill Park		
	Indian Hills Small Neighborhood Park		
	Mary Lake Natural Area Park		
	MLK Jr. Small Neighborhood Park		
	Ridgeview Small Neighborhood Park		
	Rolling Hills Small Neighborhood Park		
	Sequoia School Joint-Use Site		
	South Bonnyview Boat Launch, Phase II		
	South City Community Park		
	T.R. Woods Memorial Park		
	Turtle Bay Boat Ramp, Phase II		

Appendix

Appendix
Contents

2000-2020 General Plan - Abridged Goals and Policies Summary

Master Plan Keyword Search: Parks, Trails, Open Space, Recreation, Pedestrian, Landscape, Natural Environment, Bikeways, Bike Routes, Urban Growth, Urban Form, Sacramento River, Riparian, Public Art, Parkways, Riverfront, Detention Areas, Buffer Areas, Floodplains, Slope Areas

Community Development and Design Element

GOAL CDD1:
Encourage urban growth to occur within the City and provide a development pattern that establishes an orderly urban service area.

CDD1A. Use Figure 1-1 to determine appropriate locations for accommodating urban growth within the City and the Planning Area. The Primary and Secondary Growth Areas depicted on that figure strike a balance between:
- The need for future urban expansion areas.
- The costs associated with annexing areas which contain existing substandard development.
- Rural/urban interface conflicts.
- The ability of the City to provide urban services.

CDD1H. Support the creation of new, or the expansion of existing, special districts within the City's sphere of influence only where service agreements already exist.

CDD1I. Require preparation and approval of specific plans for the Keswick Dam/Quartz Hill Road area and the Oasis Road area prior to annexation. (See Appendix "A.") The specific plan shall comply with the guidelines contained in that appendix.

CDD1J. Work with Shasta County to develop and implement a planning strategy that will permit the orderly urbanization of key areas within the Stillwater Basin and the Quartz Hill Specific Plan Area. The strategy should include emphasis on determining:
- The distribution and design of future arterial and collector streets.
- Logical extension of utilities such as water and sewer.
- Drainage facilities.
- Residential lot configurations that will accommodate future re-subdivision.

GOAL CDD2:
Ensure the ability of the City, school districts, and other public-service providers to efficiently provide expected and necessary public facilities and services to their constituents.

CDD2D. Work with school districts in the Planning Area on a continuous basis to determine appropriate sites for new schools; assist Districts by reserving sites as a condition of development approval in accordance with applicable State law.

CDD2F. Classify City-owned property in Southwest Oregon Gulch as "PF/I" to reserve it for a future landfill site or other appropriate public use.

GOAL CDD3:
Ensure a proper balance between development areas and the natural environment.

CDD3A. Prohibit development in natural floodplains or on hillsides with slope areas exceeding 20 percent. Minor encroachments into these areas for new developments may be authorized without a General Plan amendment if necessary to facilitate installation of infrastructure, provide emergency-access opportunities, or otherwise facilitate construction of the project as approved by the City. (See Policy NR10A.) Where an entire site designated for residential use is subject to flooding or has slopes over 20 percent, a density of 1.0 dwelling unit per 20 acres may be permitted by use permit subject to appropriate standards.

CDD3B. Require buffer areas between development projects and significant watercourses, riparian vegetation, and wetlands in accordance with the Natural Resources Element.

CDD3C. Preserve natural corridors and linkages between habitat types through project design, key open-space acquisitions, floodplain and slope dedications and

easements, conservation easements, and similar mechanisms.

GOAL CDD4:
Protect and enhance the relationship between the City and the Sacramento River.

CDD4A. Preserve significant trees and other vegetation along the banks of the Sacramento River, while emphasizing passive recreation and providing opportunities for active uses.

CDD4B. Continue acquisition of key lands along the river and the other area waterways to provide passive, non-motorized public access and to preserve important ecological values and sensitive habitats. This may be accomplished by a combination of public and private land purchases, donations, dedications, granting of public easements, the use of life estates, and similar mechanisms.

CDD4C. Continue to develop active and passive public-use facilities and trails along portions of the riverfront as generally depicted on Figure 1-2. Expand public-use areas and pedestrian and bicycle trails as additional lands are made available, while limiting impacts to existing wildlife habitat and developed properties.

CDD4D. Establish public open-space and pedestrian/bicycle links between the river and parks, activity centers, schools, and other major open-space areas such as stream corridors.

CDD4E. Give priority to the expansion of existing vehicle bridges over the construction of additional bridges. If new bridges are constructed, they should be designed to complement their surroundings and views of the structure from the river and trails.

CDD4F. Design open-space access ways to complement existing development and, where applicable, protect the privacy of adjoining residences.

GOAL CDD5:
Ensure a proper relationship between stream corridors and urban development.

CDD5A. Establish appropriate development standards along those stream corridors depicted in Figure 1-3 in order to:

- Promote the aesthetic value of the adjacent natural area.
- Provide public views and access to the stream corridor.
- Protect the privacy of adjacent residences.

GOAL CDD6:
Provide functional and attractive stormwater, detention/retention basin facilities that will also allow recreational uses.

CDD6A. Limit the use of retention basins to those circumstances where detention facilities are not hydrologically feasible or where it can be determined that the proposed retention basin will be an asset to the development and community.

CDD6B. Where practicable, design basins with minimal depths, natural shapes, and varying side slopes to accommodate limited recreational, open-space, and other uses. Provide landscape to enhance the visual appearance of the basin from adjacent development and public areas.

CDD6C. Design large detention basins to accommodate active recreational pursuits such as softball, soccer, and other similar uses.

GOAL CDD7:
Retain the natural appearance of steep hillside areas and designated ridge lines.

CDD7A. Protect the visual integrity of prominent ridge lines that can be viewed from key public gathering areas, the river, visitor destinations, and community gateways. These ridge areas are depicted on Figure 1-4. Utilize one or more of the following measures to avoid or minimize development impacts:

- Public or private purchase of lands, the use of conservation easements, or similar measures.
- Performance standards, including limitations on building heights and/or increased ridge-line setbacks and standards for use of appropriate building forms, colors, and materials that blend into their surroundings.

GOAL CDD8:
Promote the development of a cohesive, well-defined City.

CDD8A. Maintain well-defined community edges using open-space buffers, greenbelts, agricultural lands, stream courses, clustered development, and other appropriate types of landscape and design features.

CDD8B. Provide community "gateway" treatments, including signage and landscape, particularly in locations depicted on Figure 1-5. Provide Downtown "gateway" treatments at appropriate locations.

CDD8C. Link special community facilities, parks, and other uses to and through the Downtown by establishing clear, convenient, and attractive pedestrian and vehicle connections.

GOAL CDD9:
Preserve existing community character and fabric and promote the development of livable and cohesive neighborhoods and districts.

CDD9A. Encourage the preservation and rehabilitation of historically or architecturally significant districts, buildings, and structures.

CDD9D. Design projects to provide gradual transitions between multiple-family and single-family districts and between commercial and residential districts by considering appropriate techniques such as:
- Density/intensity transitions.
- Landscape buffers/trails.
- Building placement.
- Height transitions.

GOAL CDD10:
Provide for a pattern of development that:
- Establishes distinct neighborhoods, districts, and activity centers.
- Links open-space areas to each other and to developed areas such as parks, schools, residences, and commercial developments.
- Promotes mixed-use developments.
- Places employment, shopping, and other activity centers in or near residential neighborhoods.
- Encourages walking, bicycling, and transit use.

CDD10A. Where topography, creeks, or other natural features cannot be used, utilize the circulation system and the pedestrian and bicycle pathway systems as important structural elements to define neighborhoods and districts.

CDD10F. Provide comprehensive transportation facilities, including bicycle and pedestrian routes. Integrate pedestrian and bicycle routes into developments to provide alternative access to public and private parks and open space, transit stops, nearby commercial developments, and schools.

GOAL CDD12:
Ensure that neighborhoods are attractive, safe, and well-maintained.

CDD12A. Promote and assist in the establishment of neighborhood and homeowner associations that will provide a focal point and social structure in neighborhoods.

CDD12B. Promote neighborhood involvement in the safety and maintenance of neighborhoods by encouraging the following types of activities:
- Volunteer services.
- Public parks and facilities renovations.
- Neighborhood clean-up programs.
- Neighborhood Watch programs.

CDD12D. Promote stronger neighborhood/school partnerships, including joint use of City and school facilities.

CDD12E. Adopt a Property Maintenance Ordinance or other appropriate mechanisms to address:
- Building maintenance.
- Yard maintenance.
- Fencing.
- Maintenance of vacant properties.
- Assistance programs under appropriate circumstances.
- Vegetation management fuel-reduction areas.

CD12F. Establish priorities for infrastructure improvements based in part on neighborhood needs.

GOAL CDD14:
Encourage project development which is compatible with surrounding properties and which improves the image of the City.

CDD14B. Create an incentive program to encourage proposed projects to provide site amenities, site design, and building design that clearly exceed expected standards by providing:

- Unique project relationship to the surrounding community.
- Strong, consistent design style throughout the project.
- Imaginative solutions to providing development features such as:
  - Signs.
  - Parking lots.
  - Screening and enclosing elements.
  - Project lighting.
  - Public art.
  - Landscape and water features.
  - On-site and off-site pedestrian spaces and linkages.

CD14C. Require the design of large commercial projects, shopping centers, and regional-scale developments to incorporate plazas, courtyards, and other outdoor gathering places and connections to adjacent residential neighborhoods.

GOAL CDD16:
Improve the visual attractiveness of the City's arterial and collector streets; improve pedestrian safety.

CD16A. Determine priorities and establish a program to retrofit existing arterial streets to include median and street-side landscape.

CD16B. Provide sufficient right-of-way for sidewalks and street-side and median landscape and necessary utilities along new arterials and new collector streets. Install such improvements with the construction of the street where appropriate.

CD16C. Utilize street tree-planting as a unifying visual element along the streets; establish a street tree-planting and maintenance program.

GOAL CDD17:
Provide residential streets that are designed to reduce vehicle speed, that encourage pedestrian use, and that are aesthetically pleasing.

CD17B. Encourage new neighborhoods to incorporate detached sidewalks and to establish landscaped "parkways" between the curb and sidewalk. Continuous and consistent tree-planting to form canopy closure is encouraged.

GOAL CDD20:
Enliven the public domain by promoting excellence in public art as a means of transforming public spaces, providing context and relevance, and contributing to community interest and pride.

CD20A. Utilize public art to create identifiable districts, places, and special locations in the public domain.

- Encouraging the integration of art into the architecture of municipal structures, facilities, parks, open space, and other public areas.
- Involving artists and specialized design professionals in the design, implementation, and integration of art in public projects.

FOCUS AREAS

Downtown

D1. Prepare, adopt, and implement a Downtown Specific Plan.

North Market Street

NM1. Prepare a comprehensive design plan for the corridor that incorporates landscape features, building design, and architectural materials.

NM4. In cooperation with CalTrans, modify the existing street section to provide median and street-side landscape improvements; work with property owners to provide landscaping along the street frontages where feasible; develop a unified plan for landscape improvements.

NM5. Establish a pedestrian trail along Sulphur Creek, upstream of Market Street; explore a pedestrian crossing of North Market Street.

Park Marina

PM1. Ensure that development within the Park Marina area is designed to maximize the unique opportunities created by its riverfront location and complement development activities within the Downtown and Turtle Bay Museums and Arboretum by the River.

PM2. Ensure that development in the Park Marina area is designed to retain and integrate natural features associated with the riverfront to the fullest extent possible.

PM3. Evaluate the Redding Riverfront Specific Plan, including plan area boundaries and amend it if necessary to ensure that development within the Park Marina area complements the Downtown Specific Plan, the Civic Center, and planned development activities at Turtle Bay Museums and Arboretum by the River. The residential densities and commercial intensities contained in the Redding Riverfront Specific Plan will not be reduced.

Magnolia Neighborhood

MN1. Conserve and enhance the Magnolia Neighborhood, as depicted on the Focus Area Diagram, as a "Single Family Residential" area.

Stillwater Creek / Old Oregon Trail

SC2. Work with Shasta County to identify those parcels with the greatest likelihood of accommodating

future urbanization. Jointly develop a strategy that will facilitate such development.

SC3. Maintain the rural feel along the Old Oregon Trail corridor between Old Alturas Road and State Route 299E.

SC6. Incorporate Class 1 and 2 bike routes into project and street designs to facilitate non-motorized access to the Community College.

Clover Creek

CC1. Construct a regional storm-water detention/retention facility on Clover Creek that will serve to minimize or eliminate flood hazards and allow development in accord with this Plan.

CC3. Establish a continuous trail system from Hartnell Avenue to Clover Creek's confluence with the Sacramento River and require subdivisions to provide adequate access to the Creek corridor where appropriate.

Hilltop / Dana Drive

HD1. Retrofit arterial streets where feasible to include landscape medians and additional street-side landscape.

Oasis Road

O1. Prepare and adopt a specific plan for a portion of the Oasis Road focus area as shown in Figure 1-14.

O2. Provide for a system of multiuse trails along creeks within the focus area.

O3. Construct one or more regional storm-water detention basins at appropriate locations.

O4. Provide generous development setbacks from creeks.

Parkview Neighborhood

PN1. Preserve and enhance the residential nature of the core area through establishment of effective buffer land uses, especially between the residential portion and the industrial/service commercial uses to the south and west and between single- and multiple-family uses, utilizing innovative design features.

PN3. Establish contiguous, landscaped, setback pedestrian corridors between the residential area and existing adjacent commercial, recreational, and educational facilities.

Transportation Element

GOAL T1:
Coordinate transportation and land use planning; protect existing and planned land uses from transportation-related conflicts; promote multimodal transportation options.

T1D. Encourage employers to provide incentives for employees utilizing alternatives to the single-occupant automobile, such as car pools, van pools, buses, bicycling, and walking.

GOAL T2:
Use transportation systems to reinforce the urban land use pattern of Downtown.

T2A. Retain alleys in the Downtown area to provide pedestrian circulation and convenient service access to local businesses.

T2B. Establish motorized and/or non-motorized transportation linkages to connect Downtown Redding to the Park Marina, Turtle Bay, and Civic Center areas; augment the transit system to establish frequent and convenient access to these destination areas.

GOAL T3:
Build and maintain a safe and efficient local street system with the aim of meeting LOS Standards.

T3A. Establish a system of street cross-sections that will:
- Accommodate all improvements necessary to handle forecasted volumes at adopted LOS standards.
- Accommodate bicycles and transit facilities.
- Attain the design objectives for streets as addressed in the Community Development and Design Element.

GOAL T4:
Ensure interagency and regional coordination with regard to transportation planning and improvements.

T4C. Encourage CalTrans and the RTPA to incorporate desired City design features (Intelligent Transportation System programs, landscaped medians, Class II bike lanes, and detached sidewalks) within State facilities that function as arterials and gateways through the City.

T4D. Work closely with Shasta County to ensure that adequate street rights-of-way and improvements are provided in areas likely to annex to the City.

GOAL T5:
Protect residential neighborhoods from excessive through traffic, where feasible.

T5B. Emphasize the use of landscape and other visual deterrents to through traffic; install physical obstacles only as a last resort.

T5D. Encourage new neighborhoods to incorporate detached sidewalks and to establish landscape "parkways" between the curb and sidewalk. Continuous and consistent tree-planting to form canopy closure is encouraged.

GOAL T6:
Provide an attractive, safe, and continuous system of sidewalks and other pedestrian facilities.

T6A. Provide pedestrian-oriented features, such as benches, enhanced landscape, and trash receptacles, in commercial areas, particularly in the Downtown and Park Marina areas.

T6B. Require new development to provide sidewalks or other pedestrian-dedicated facilities on both sides of new public streets. Exceptions may be appropriate where topography is difficult, proposed lots are of a rural or semi-rural nature, or where the development plan illustrates that pedestrians will be accommodated by alternative means.

T6C. Work with neighborhoods to decide where curbs, gutters, and sidewalks are needed on unimproved local streets and how to pay for the improvements; establish sidewalk continuity wherever feasible.

T6D. Pursue funding for the continued replacement and repair of sidewalks that have deteriorated due to age and tree-root invasion.

T6E. Develop and implement a program to identify, prioritize, and fund the retrofitting of existing intersections that do not currently have handicapped access ramps at the street corners.

T6F. Require all new or renovated pedestrian facilities to be of a sufficient width to ensure pedestrian comfort and safety and to accommodate the special needs of the physically disabled.

T6G. Restrict speed limits in residential neighborhoods, Downtown, and other areas of the City where pedestrian activities are strongly encouraged to reduce the potential for pedestrian injuries and fatalities.

GOAL T8:
Make it easier and safer for people to travel by bicycle.

T8A. Develop and maintain a Comprehensive Bikeway Plan geared to establishing an integrated bicycle system.

T8B. Incorporate facilities suitable for bicycle use in the design of interchanges, intersections, and other street-improvement/maintenance projects.

T8C. Make improvements to streets, signs, and traffic signals as needed to improve bicycle travel.

T8D. Keep bikeways free of overhanging shrubbery, debris, and other obstacles.

T8E. Install bicycle parking in the Downtown area and at City parks, civic buildings, and other community centers.

T8F. Support the efforts of the Redding Area Bus Authority (RABA) to provide bicycle racks on all buses within the system.

T8G. Require new development to provide bicycle facilities or pay in-lieu fees based on the fair share of that development's impacts on the bikeway system and needs identified on the Comprehensive Bikeway Plan.

GOAL T9:
Promote and maintain a public transit system that is safe, efficient, cost-effective, and responsive to the needs of residents.

T9F. Promote coordination of transit and air transportation services to enhance the transportation options available for residents and visitors to the Redding community.

Natural Resources Element

GOAL NR2:
Develop and maintain adequate water supplies for domestic and fire-suppression purposes.

NR2B. Encourage water-conservation practices including, but not limited to, use of:

- A tiered pricing system for water which is tied to the amount consumed by a household or business.
- Native plants, or other plants with low water requirements in public and private development projects.
- Drip irrigation systems.

- "Graywater" for landscape irrigation if approved by Shasta County.

NR2C. Utilize water reclamation projects in landscape and agricultural uses if approved by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board and State Department of Health Services.

GOAL NR3:
Preserve and protect the quantity and quality of groundwater resources within the Planning Area.

NR3A. Provide maximum groundwater-recharge opportunities by maintaining the natural condition of waterways and floodplains to the extent feasible given flood-control requirements.

NR3B. Comply with the Regional Water Quality Control Board's regulations and standards to maintain and improve groundwater quality in the Planning Area.

NR3C. Support the preparation of a groundwater management plan for the Redding Groundwater Basin that will address long-term sustainability of the resource.

NR3D. Support efforts to prevent exportation of groundwater to other areas of the State and to retain local control over the resource.

NR3E. Work with appropriate State, Federal, and local agencies to protect, improve, and enhance groundwater quality in the region.

GOAL NR5:
Preserve and protect the significant habitats, plants, and wildlife that exist in the Planning Area.

NR5A. Minimize the disruption of sensitive habitat caused by new development by encouraging innovative design and site planning and establishing performance standards for habitat protection.

NR5B. Work to preserve and enhance fisheries in the Sacramento River and those streams or stream segments identified on Figure 3-2.

NR5C. Maintain and update data and information regarding areas of significant biological value within the Planning Area to:
- Provide critical information to the community.
- Facilitate resource conservation.
- Facilitate appropriate management of development activities.

GOAL NR6:
Protect "special status" plant and animal species; preserve and protect creek corridors, riparian areas, vernal pools, and wetlands.

NR6A. Preserve watercourses, vernal pools, riparian habitat, and wetlands in their natural state unless preservation is determined to be infeasible. Fully mitigate unavoidable adverse impacts such as wetland filling or disturbance.

NR6B. Provide adequate buffering of sensitive habitats whenever necessary. Buffer size should be based upon the type of habitat as well as its size and habitat value.

NR6C. Ensure that uses allowed within riparian corridors:
- Minimize the creation of erosion, sedimentation, and increased run off.
- Emphasize retention and enhancement of natural riparian vegetation.
- Provide for unimpaired passage of fish and wildlife.
- Avoid activities or development of new features that result in disturbance or dispersal of wildlife.
- Avoid channelization.
- Avoid substantial interference with surface and subsurface flows.
- Incorporate natural vegetation buffers.

NR6D. Amend the Municipal Code to implement minimum river and creek corridor development setbacks (buffer areas) in accordance with Figure 3-3. These setbacks may be modified based on project/resource-specific circumstances and appropriate mitigation. These buffer areas should be dedicated or a permanent conservation easement granted to the City as a condition of development approval.

NR6E. Strive to conserve all "special status species" within the Planning Area. Ensure implementation of statutory protection for these species.

NR6F. Support public and private efforts to establish habitat mitigation banks, habitat conservation plans, conservation easements, and other mechanisms that serve to protect sensitive habitats and species.

NR6G. Ensure implementation of policies and regulations for protection of those wildlife species having statutory protection under local, State, and/or Federal laws.

GOAL NR7:
Recognize the aesthetic and biological values of oak woodlands and other natural vegetation.

NR7A. Promote existing native oaks, especially valley oaks, by establishing standards for the design of development projects. The preservation of stands of trees within developments is preferred over preservation of individual trees, with the exception of special-status species and heritage trees.

NR7B. Identify and establish appropriate "tree mitigation areas" to be used for the planting of native trees in concert with development project mitigation.

GOAL NR8:
Recognize and protect habitat linkages and migratory corridors.

NR8A. Maintain, where possible, the habitat linkages/wildlife corridors and sensitive habitats that are created by the open-space ("Greenway") network established by this General Plan. Require development in areas depicted as "Greenway" on the General Plan Diagram to consider corridor impacts and, where necessary, provide alternate usable links between habitat types or areas, and/or provide alternate development plans that avoid the open-space network and sensitive habitats.

NR8B. Maintain and preserve other natural habitat linkages and wildlife corridors in the City where feasible. Discourage development impacts to these linkages and corridors and fully mitigate associated unavoidable adverse impacts.

GOAL NR9:
Promote and facilitate habitat preservation, restoration, and enhancement.

NR9A. Encourage the acquisition, preservation, restoration, and enhancement of native vegetation with a focus on wetlands and riparian habitat that will improve the biological value and integrity of the City's natural resources. Encourage native landscape in un-vegetated, manmade areas such as along streets and in abandoned lots.

NR9B. Encourage education and community involvement in the protection and enhancement of local biological resources.

GOAL NR10:
Preserve areas containing excessive slopes or 100-year floodplains as open space to prevent loss of life and property damage and to provide valuable habitat and recreational opportunities.

NR10A. Require as a condition of development approval public dedication (in fee) of flood-prone lands adjacent to the Sacramento River and those tributary streams identified on Figure 3-3. Exceptions to this policy may be made based on: (1) the provisions of any adopted specific plan or (2) approval by the City in consideration of special circumstances unique to a flood-prone area where the extent of flooding is largely dictated by inadequate drainage improvements, where an entire parcel is constrained by floodplain, and/or where the flooding occurs within a developed area.

NR10B. Preserve land publicly dedicated under Policy NR10A as open space. Development in these areas will be restricted to passive, low-impact uses that minimize removal of existing vegetation and maintain or increase the existing habitat value, while providing adequate protection from wildland fires.

NR10C. Require, as a condition of development approval, that private open-space easements be established for significant areas of non-developed lands that exceed a slope of 20 percent. Use public dedications and/or trail easements when necessary to connect these areas to existing or proposed public open space.

GOAL NR11:
Promote the preservation and appropriate public use of key open-space lands within the community.

NR11A. Develop a Comprehensive Open Space Plan that addresses the following items:

- Framework for open-space lands.
- Role of public and private open-space lands.
- Agricultural land preservation.
- Important ecological areas.
- Acquisitions and management of public open-space land.

GOAL NR12:
Protect and enhance historical and culturally significant resources within the Planning Area.

NR12A. Ensure protection of prehistoric, cultural, and archaeological resources during the development process.

NR12B. Refer development proposals that may adversely affect archaeological sites to the California Archaeological Inventory, Northeast Information Center, at Chico State University.

NR12C. Encourage public and private efforts to identify, preserve, protect and/or restore historic buildings, structures, landmarks, and important cultural resources.

NR12D. The City shall not knowingly approve any public or private project that may adversely affect an archaeological site without first consulting the Archaeological Inventory, Northeast Information Center, conducting a site evaluation as may be indicated, and attempting to mitigate any adverse impacts according to the recommendations of a qualified archaeologist. City implementation of this policy shall be guided by Appendix "K" of the CEQA Guidelines.

GOAL NR15:
Promote the economic viability of agriculture in areas suited for agricultural use.

NR15A. Protect existing prime agricultural soils outside the primary and secondary growth areas and freeway interchange areas with lot sizes (five acres and larger) capable of supporting agricultural operations.

NR15B. Discourage the cancellation of Williamson Act contracts until it is demonstrated that the lands with such contracts will be needed for urban development in the immediate future.

NR15C. Establish performance criteria to minimize impacts of urban development near existing income-producing agricultural lands on agricultural practices and reduce conflicts between urban and agricultural uses.

Health and Safety Element

GOAL HS2:
Protect the lives and property of residents and visitors from flood hazards.

HS2G. Establish a regional storm-water detention system at appropriate locations in area watersheds in cooperation with adjacent jurisdictions. Storm-water basins should be designed to allow passive or active recreational uses. Consider establishing basins within those areas depicted in Figure 4-4.

GOAL HS4:
Minimize the potential for loss of life, injury, and property damage resulting from urban and wildland fires.

HS4F. Construct emergency-vehicle access routes to open-space areas at optimal locations within developments.

HS4G. Develop a comprehensive vegetation management and weed abatement program for open-space areas, including those that are located in existing subdivisions and in new development areas.

HS4H. Consider establishing a program to construct and maintain fire-access roads in ravine areas considered to have a very high fire danger to enhance the ability to suppress wildland fires. These roads need not be surfaced and may also function as part of the City's trail system. Erosion and impacts to native vegetation and natural features shall be minimized.

GOAL HS6:
Reduce the potential for criminal activity and vandalism through proper site design and land use planning.

HS6A. Encourage innovative site planning and design to deter criminal activity in new development.

HS6B. Balance the need to provide safety features with other community goals such as developing a citywide trail system.

Recreation Element

GOAL R1:
Recognize the Sacramento River as the backbone of the City's park system.

R1A. Prepare a Regional River Parkway Plan for areas along the Sacramento River between Shasta Dam and the City of Anderson to address:
- Resource protection.
- Recreational opportunities.
- Location of existing and proposed facilities.
- Recommendations for speed limits and use restrictions on the river, where warranted.
- Acquisition of lands.
- Management and operations.
- Financing.

R1B. Preserve native trees and riparian and other natural vegetation along the Sacramento River by incorporating these features into park designs, where feasible.

R1C. Plan and implement a public trail along the Sacramento River that also provides connections, where feasible, to school facilities and other destination points.

R1D. Protect and enhance public, fire, and rescue access along the entire riverfront, while minimizing/ mitigating impacts to the fullest extent possible.

R1E. Educate the public on responsible use of the river and on the economic benefits, such as increased tourism, that can result from protecting and enhancing the Sacramento River corridor.

GOAL R2:
Preserve and encourage the judicious development of those natural resource areas which have a unique recreation potential.

R2A. Establish park sites and public open-space areas along the river and tributary creeks through public and private land purchases, land dedications, easements, and similar mechanisms.

R2B. Promote the use of native plants, particularly valley oaks, where appropriate in park and natural open-space areas.

GOAL R3:
Preserve and enhance Redding's historic and cultural heritage in the process of park development.

R3A. Protect and enhance historically significant structures and resources located in park and open-space lands.

R3B. Ensure that park-development and parkland-acquisition proposals consider potential impacts to historical or archaeological resources and minimize or eliminate those impacts to the fullest extent possible.

R3C. Integrate historic resources into park developments, where possible.

GOAL R4:
Provide a minimum of ten acres of developed parkland per 1,000 population and a broad range of facility types.

R4A. Develop and implement a Citywide Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

R4B. Construct a regional sports complex in the vicinity of Old Oregon Trail and Viking Way to meet existing and future needs for softball, baseball, soccer, equestrian, and similar facilities.

R4C. Locate at least one Large Community Park in each quadrant of the City (refer to Figure 7-1) as indicated generally on the General Plan Diagram.

R4D. Accept only parkland that is consistent with the City's site, locational, and development requirements.

R4E. Acquire Large Neighborhood and Community Park sites well in advance of their actual need.

R4F. Explore nontraditional methods for acquiring park and recreation land.

R4G. Disperse park facilities and equipment throughout the community to prevent an undue concentration in any one area.

R4H. Locate parks adjacent to school facilities, whenever possible, to maximize recreational opportunities and joint use of facilities.

R4I. Establish agreements with local schools which will allow other agencies, groups, or members of the public to use special facilities and grounds (such as multipurpose rooms, gymnasiums, sports fields, basketball courts, etc.) during times when school is not in session to accommodate additional community and recreational activities. Where such agreements are in effect, the facilities may be included in the City's parkland inventory.

R4J. Increase the acreage and quality of developed park facilities by placing a priority on:

- Building out existing Large Neighborhood and/or Community parks that are underdeveloped.
- Encouraging developers of large residential projects to dedicate land and build out park sites.
- Encouraging community-based park improvements such as gifts or community-improvement projects.
- Coordinating improvements and programs with nonprofit organizations, schools, other agencies, and private-sector providers to avoid duplication of facilities and programs.

R4K. Encourage collocation of public and private parks with flood-control facilities, such as stormwater detention basins, where appropriate, to maximize the efficient use of land.

R4L. Pursue the acquisition of surplus Federal, State, and local lands, where appropriate, to meet present and future park and recreation needs.

R4M. Work with citizens groups and other agencies to prioritize development of and identify appropriate locations for Special Purpose Facilities. Facilities to be considered may include a public golf course, sports field complexes, indoor or outdoor archery facilities, an indoor or outdoor pool complex.

GOAL R5:
Ensure that new development contributes to the park, recreation, and improved open-space needs of the City.

R5A. Develop standards that will result in new residential projects providing appropriate levels of improved open-space and/or recreational amenities.

R5B. Continue to require developers of residential property to contribute park sites or pay in-lieu fees at the maximum rate allowed by State law.

R5C. Provide a partial credit toward in-lieu fees, parkland dedication requirements, and/or park development fees for:

- Construction of private recreation facilities, improved open-space areas, and parks.
- Recreational amenities constructed within existing public park facilities or schools where a long-term, joint-use agreement is in effect.
- Private development of new public parks.

R5D. Adjust parkland in-lieu fees regularly to reflect current land values.

GOAL R6:
Create an awareness that recreational programs and park facilities serve a community-safety need. Provide a mix of recreation programs and park facilities that appeals to all age, economic, social, and ethnic groups in the community.

R6A. Monitor population, age, economic, and ethnic ratios to ensure that recreation programs meet the most pressing needs.

R6B. Explore the creation of recreation-based programs and park facilities in conjunction with law enforcement, schools, local colleges, and community groups that address current social concerns for youth violence, crime, and drug problems.

R6C. Program recreation activities jointly with schools and local colleges, where possible.

GOAL R7:
Encourage Shasta County to provide parkland and recreation programs in those unincorporated sectors of the Redding Planning Area in which urbanization is permitted by the County.

R7A. Encourage the County to acquire and improve Neighborhood Parks as a part of the subdivision development process.

GOAL R8:
Promote a regional approach to recreation facility and program planning/development.

R8A. Encourage a regional approach to the provision, planning, and development of recreation facilities and programs by promoting cooperation with school districts, special service districts, neighboring communities, Shasta County, and the Federal government. Recognize that policies and programs restricted to jurisdictional boundaries can impede the provision of high-quality facilities and programs that benefit the citizens of Redding.

GOAL R9:
Minimize the impacts of recreational facilities on adjacent residential development.

R9A. Avoid the installation of sports-related lighting in Neighborhood Parks and elementary schools where it will impact residents of the neighborhood; appropriate mitigation features shall be incorporated where such lighting is allowed.

R9B. Minimize to the fullest extent the impacts of sports field lighting at Large Community Parks, junior high schools, and high schools on adjacent residential uses. Mitigation may include:

- Restrictions on the height, wattage, or orientation of lighting equipment.
- Shielding requirements for light fixtures.
- Limitations on the times the lights may be utilized.
- Installation of vegetative screens where playing fields abut adjacent residential uses.

R9C. Locate Large Neighborhood and Community Parks on collector or arterial streets to ensure that adequate access and road capacity are available to serve the facilities.

R9D. Install signage, traffic-safety features, and traffic-calming devices as necessary to reduce traffic speeds in residential areas surrounding parks and provide for the safety of pedestrians and bicyclists.

R9E. Provide sufficient off-street parking to accommodate anticipated parking demands generated by park and recreation facilities.

R9F. Locate parking areas for park and recreation uses away from abutting residential uses, where possible. Where no other reasonable location for off-street parking areas exists, screening shall be provided along adjacent residential properties. Screening may include solid fencing and/or vegetative buffers.

R9G. Locate active recreation features and amenities, such as sports fields, bleachers, playgrounds, and pools, away from adjacent residential uses whenever possible.

GOAL R10:
Establish adequate funding mechanisms to implement the facility and program needs identified in this element.

R10A. Adjust park-development fees regularly to reflect current park-development costs.

R10B. Explore innovative means of financing new facilities and maintaining existing and future parks such as the creation of a park and recreation district or similar measure.

R10C. Establish an "Adopt a Park" program to encourage volunteer groups, service clubs, and other members of the private sector to assist with the development and maintenance of park and recreation facilities. If ongoing maintenance is an issue, innovative ways of providing this service need exploration and should not prohibit development of these park and recreation facilities.

R10D. Pursue joint development and service agreements with elementary and high school districts.

GOAL R11:
Promote and facilitate development of a citywide recreational trail system.

R11A. Develop a Citywide Trails Master Plan to more specifically locate future trails. In general, the trail system should:

- Focus on linking neighborhoods to other land uses and significant destination points within the community.
- Separate bicyclists and pedestrians from vehicular traffic and pedestrian facilities from bicycle facilities, whenever feasible.
- Provide continuous trail connections, including a looped system around the City.

R11B. Continue development of the Sacramento River Trail to establish a common and continuous thread along the river corridor, connecting recreational, educational, cultural, commercial, and residential areas/uses.

R11C. Until such time as the Citywide Trails Master Plan is adopted, utilize Figure 7-2 as a guide to establish trails that provide links to schools as well as trails and trail connections along open-space corridors.

R11D. Continue to obtain land dedications and/or easements for the development of public trails and the Regional River Parkway through direct purchases and the discretionary approval process for new development. Until such time as a Citywide Trails Master Plan is developed, utilize Figure 7-2 to determine appropriate trail corridors.

R11E. Pursue funding that can be used for parkway and trail-system planning, land acquisitions, construction, and maintenance.

R11F. Design bicycle and trail systems in a manner that protects the privacy and security of adjacent land uses, allows for easy maneuvering, and promotes user safety.

R11G. Encourage the establishment of volunteer bicycle-path/recreation-trail patrols to improve the real and perceived level of safety for users of those facilities.

GOAL R12:
Promote and facilitate the development of a regional recreation and trail system that will complement the City's trail system.

R12A. Encourage efforts to develop recreational opportunities in those natural areas neighboring the City, including the Horsetown-Clear Creek Preserve, the Westside Trail, the Clear Creek Trail, and extension of the Sacramento River Trial from Redding to the Interlakes Recreation Area at Shasta Dam.

GOAL R13:
Reduce the prevalence of vandalism and increase the level of safety in park facilities and open-space lands.

R13A. Plan for safe and secure park and recreation areas.

R13B. Incorporate security lighting and other design features within park and recreation facilities to reduce vandalism and improve user safety, while protecting

surrounding residential uses from excessive light and glare.

R13C. Consider providing park hosts for all larger parks.

R13D. Establish a policy of zero tolerance for vandalism.

Economic Development Element

GOAL ED1:
Attract new primary and other industries which are proven to provide higher-paying jobs and multipliers that will create a more balanced and stable economy.

ED1G. Pursue environmental mitigation strategies designed to remove impediments to industrial growth, including mitigation banks, habitat conservation plans, regional storm-water detention, and air quality programs.

GOAL ED4:
Preserve and enhance the community assets and character which make the community an attractive area to live, work, and invest.

ED4A. Develop and implement plans for enhancement of educational, cultural, and recreational facilities for the City that attract visitors and improve the quality of life for residents, such as:

- Developing a sports complex.
- Completing the Turtle Bay Museum Complex and Sacramento River pedestrian bridge.
- Developing the Park Marina riverfront area.
- Adding to the existing and proposed trails network
- Expanding existing and adding new community parks.
- Integrating public art into the life of the community.
- Providing a full-service library.
- Facilitating community events, such as MarketFest, Kool April Nites, Redding Jazz Festival, and similar events.

Public Facilities Element

GOAL PF1:
Ensure that adequate public services and facilities are available to support development in an efficient and orderly manner.

PF1A. Require that all new development, including major modifications to existing development, construct necessary on-site infrastructure to serve the project in accordance with City standards.

PF1B. Require that all new development, including major modifications to existing development, construct or provide a fair share contribution toward the construction of any off-site improvements necessary to offset project impacts and/or support the project.

PF1C. When reviewing applications for land use designation changes (i.e. zone change, General Plan Amendment, Specific Plan), conduct a thorough analysis of the impacts of the proposed changes on all aspects of the City's infrastructure system, and require mitigation as appropriate.

PF1D. Require that the provision of streets, sewer, electric, water, drainage, and other needed infrastructure be coordinated in a logical manner between adjacent developments so as to reduce design, construction and maintenance costs.

PF1E. Require that infrastructure be designed and constructed to meet ultimate capacity needs, pursuant to a master plan, so as to avoid the need for costly retrofitting.

PF1F. Utilize reimbursement agreements, where appropriate, when upgraded or oversized facilities are installed by an individual developer and the cost of the facilities exceeds the development's proportional share of responsibility.

PF1G. Direct growth toward areas which already have infrastructure capacity available by providing incentives for quality infill development.

PF1H. Encourage clustering of development to maximize the use and efficiency of infrastructure facilities.

PF1I. Regularly update and adopt the City's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to prioritize funding for public works projects in accordance with the General Plan.

PF1J. Recognize the considerable public investment made in existing utility and street infrastructure by ensuring that funding for maintaining its integrity, reliability, and service levels is on par with investment in new facilities.

GOAL PF9:
Avoid increases in existing 100-year flood levels.

PF9A. Establish the following thresholds for storm water drainage facilities:
- Design drainage facilities to convey a 100-year storm.
- Until adequate regional stormwater facilities are in place, utilize a policy of "no net increase in runoff" for development projects in all drainage basins where existing development is within the 100-year floodplain.

PF9B. Select and pursue the acquisition of sites considered appropriate for regional stormwater detention /retention facilities within the incorporated area.

PF9C. Construct regional stormwater detention/retention basins at locations that will minimize current flooding risk.

PF9D. Encourage Shasta County and the City of Shasta Lake to participate in the City's regional systems and/or develop a system of regional detention facilities that will complement the City's system.

PF9E. Encourage project designs that minimize drainage concentrations and coverage by impermeable surfaces.

PF9F. Maintain all drainage facilities, including detention basins and both natural and manmade channels, to ensure that their full carrying capacity is not impaired.

GOAL PF10:
Ensure that facilities are provided to accommodate the city's storage, repair and operational needs .

PF10A. Prepare a strategic improvement plan for the corporation yard to address long-term needs including, but not limited to: ultimate land area, types of buildings and structures, indoor and outdoor material storage, screening, office space, and access and storage for vehicles and equipment.

GOAL PF11:
Maintain, and expand when necessary, a street system that allows all users to travel smoothly and safely.

PF11C. Reconstruct existing streets as appropriate to comply with current design standards, when funding becomes available. Such improvements may include, but are not limited to: paving, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, signage, landscaping, lighting, raised medians, bikeways and bus pullouts.

GOAL PF15:
Maintain a public park and recreation system suited to the needs of Redding residents and visitors.

PF15A. Establish the following threshold for park facilities:
- Program park development to attain and maintain a ratio of 10 acres of developed parkland for each 1,000 residents of the City as defined in the Recreation Element.

PF15B. Work with developers to provide public and private parks and open space (as appropriate) in new neighborhoods.

PF15C. Program the development of a regional sports complex as the next "community park" facility to be constructed.

PF15D. Pursue renovation of "The Plunge" and reestablish use of the facility as a community swimming pool.

PF15E. Develop a funding mechanism to cover the cost of maintaining future parks and recreational facilities on an ongoing basis.

GOAL PF16:
Provide community centers throughout the community to meet the indoor recreation needs of a variety of users.

PF16A. Distribute community center development equitably throughout the City based upon population densities and the demographic characteristics of the majority of nearby residents (i.e., families, the elderly, etc.) in the anticipated service area.

GOAL PF17:
Ensure that Convention Center facilities continue to meet the needs of Redding residents and visitors.

PF17A. Continue to explore on-site and off-site options for expansion of convention center facilities.

PF17B. Identify a variety of sites that could accommodate proposed facility development and pursue negotiations with landowners.

PF17C. If a viable site is identified and preliminary negotiations with landowners are successful, pursue

funding and development of new off-site convention facilities.

PF17D. If construction of off-site convention facilities is determined infeasible, pursue funding for the expansion and upgrading of existing convention center facilities to ensure that Redding remains a major competitor within the West Coast market.

GOAL PF18:
Provide facilities and amenities that enhance the unique character of Downtown Redding and support its role as the heart of the community.

PF18B. Pursue the acquisition and construction of a major public gathering space of at least 60,000 square feet in a prominent location in Downtown Redding. The space shall be designed as a public square with benches, landscape areas, and fountains/public art.

PF18D. Identify potential locations for public parking facilities and pursue the acquisition of land as sites become available.

PF18E. Implement the adopted Specific Plan for Downtown Redding.

GOAL PF20:
Achieve and maintain adopted facility and service standards through the use of equitable funding methods and innovative strategies.

PF20A. Determine the demand for new public facilities created by new development as compared to the demand for new facilities created by the community as a whole. Based on the results, determine the "fair share" of the financial contributions that are appropriate for both the community at large and new development.

PF20B. Prepare an updated impact fee ordinance that requires new development to pay its "fair share" of the cost to build needed public facility improvements. Facilities to be considered include, but are not limited to: public safety, parks, streets and intersections, water treatment and distribution, sewage collection and wastewater treatment, storm drainage, transit, and electric facilities.

PF20C. Where appropriate, distribute the responsibility to pay for new public facilities between existing and future development based on their respective demands on the system.

PF20D. Identify and pursue alternative funding sources that can be used for: capital improvement project construction, staffing and ongoing maintenance of public improvements. Expand the search for grant funding.

Air Quality Element

GOAL AQ1:
Effective communication, cooperation, and coordination in developing and implementing community and regional air quality programs.

AQ1-8. All City submittal of projects to be included in regional transportation plans (Regional Transportation Improvement Plan [RTIP], County's Congestion Management Plan [CMP], etc.) should be consistent with the goals and policies of this General Plan Element.

GOAL AQ2:
Reduce motor vehicle trips and vehicle miles traveled and increase average vehicle ridership.

AQ2-17. The City shall make air quality and mobility prime considerations when reviewing any proposed change to the land use pattern. Such consideration shall include, as much as possible, increased transit and pedestrian mobility. This step shall be part of the CEQA process and apply reasonable Best Available Mitigation Measures (BAMM) to projects that exceed the significance thresholds promulgated by the Air Quality Management District.

AQ2-20. The City should provide funding opportunities and options for the development of pedestrian and bicyclist corridor construction.

AQ2-21. The City will work with the Redding Area Bus Authority in planning multi-modal transfer sites that incorporate auto parking areas, bike parking, transit, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and park and ride pick-up points.

AQ2-25. The City will work with the Local Agency Formation Commission, Cities of Anderson, Shasta Lake, and the County in establishing a hard edge urban limit line for the boundary of the metropolitan area of the County and commitment to providing public services only within the urban areas.

AQ2-26. The City should ensure that State and Federal funds earmarked for bicycle and transit improvements are

used for those purposes and vigorously pursue funds for new bicycle and transit improvements.

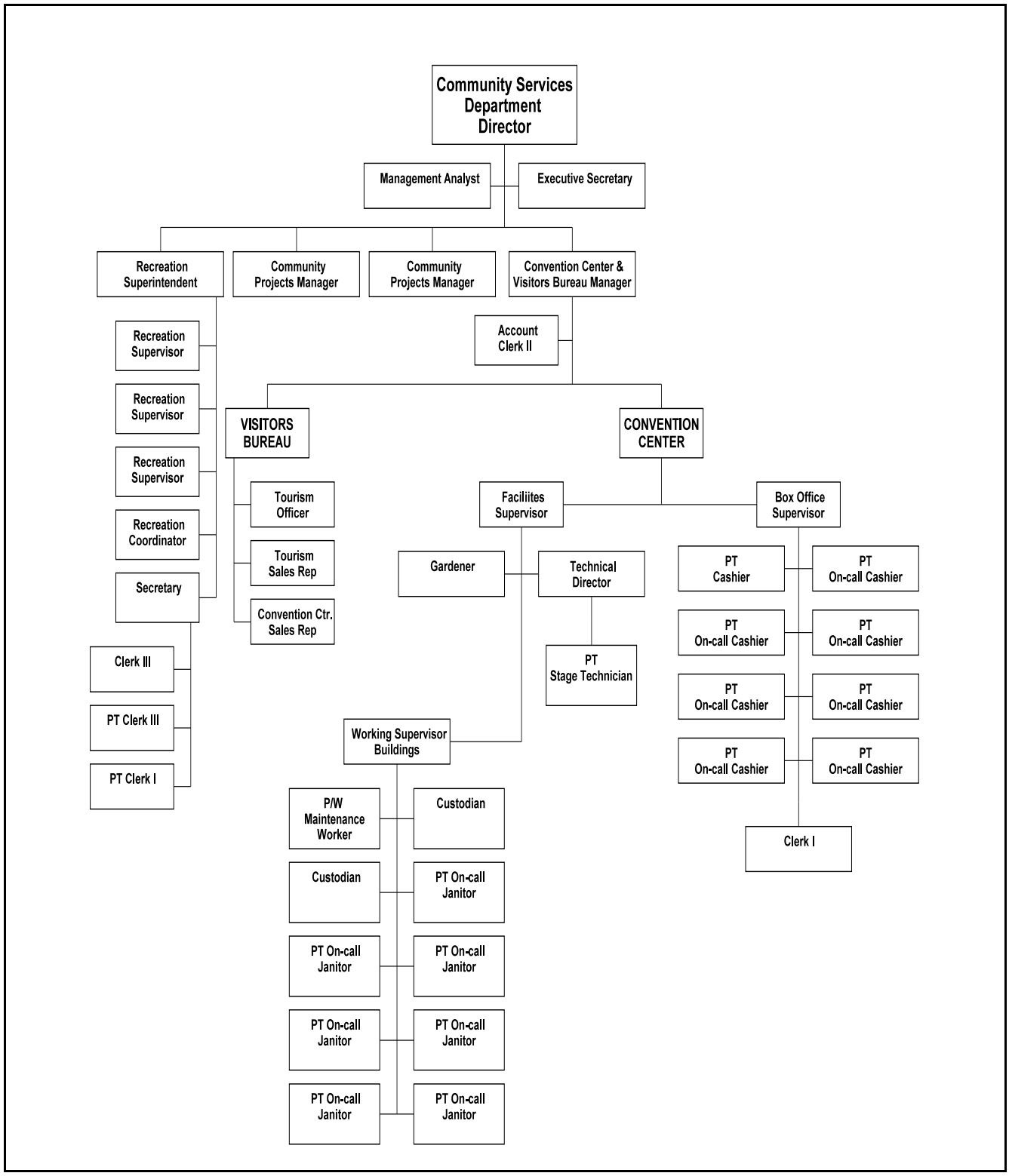
AQ2-28. *Bikeway and Pedestrian Plan.*
The City shall ensure that the Regional Bikeway Plan includes a comprehensive system of bikeways and pedestrian paths, which is planned and constructed in accordance with the adopted plan, based on analysis of existing and future use by the area to be served.

Implementation Strategy: To maximize bicycle use, the following policies and actions should be included in street design standards, subdivision ordinances, zoning ordinances, and the Circulation Element of the General Plan:

- Bikeways should be a part of a network that connects major destination points within the community. The Sacramento River Trail, along with its planned extension, can serve as te arterial for a network of feeder bikeways and pedestrian trails.
- Provide separate bike paths in areas where motor vehicle speed or volume make on-street bike lanes unsafe or unpleasant to use.
- Provide automatic traffic signal actuators embedded in the roadway or provide manual signal actuators where cyclists may reach them without leaving the roadway.
- Provide bicycle paths along greenbelts, linear parks, public easements, and drainage reserved as open space.
- Use grant and other funds to provide bicycle and pedestrian bridge crossings for creeks and the Sacramento River.
- Provide adequate paved shoulder on arterials and collectors to keep cyclists and motorists separate.
- Require developers to provide bicycle racks or enclosed and locked bicycle storage at major activity centers and office and commercial establishments.
- The foregoing provisions shall not be applied to projects if there is no likelihood of need, use, or forecasted use by pedestrians or bicyclists.

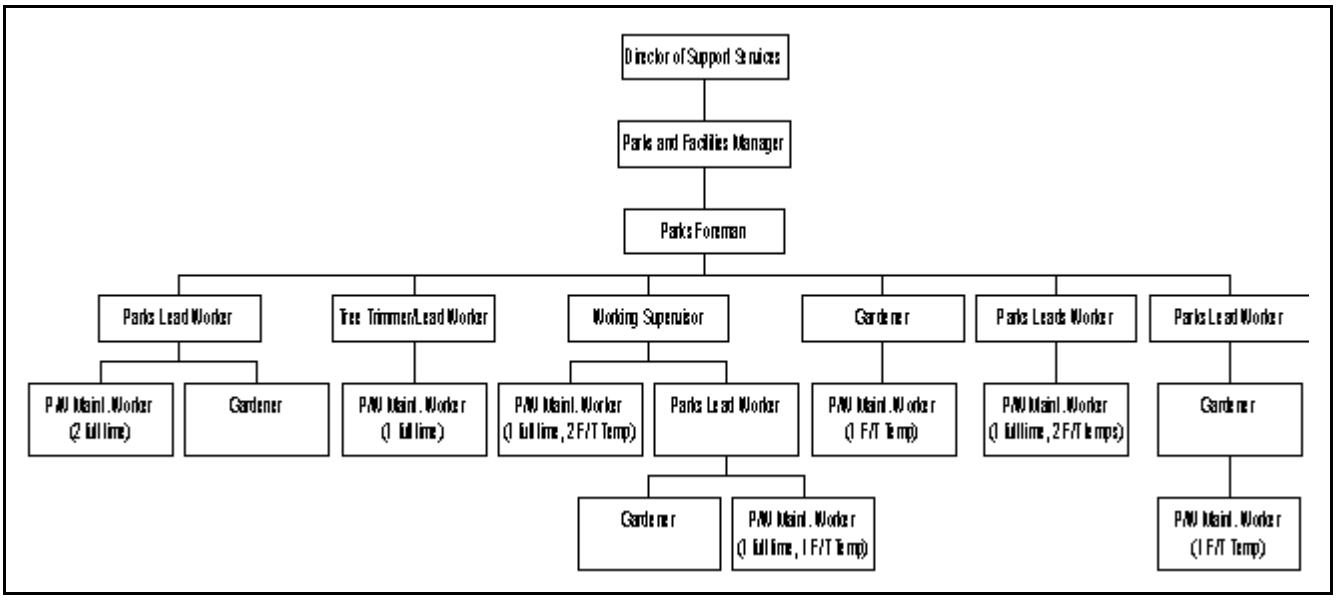
Organizational Charts

Community Services Department



Organizational Charts

Support Services Department - Parks Maintenance Division



Community Services Advisory Commission

Title 2 of the Redding Municipal Code: Administration and Personnel,

Chapter 2.55 (excerpt)

2.55.110 Duties and responsibilities of commission.

The commission shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

A. To make recommendations to the city council and the department of community services regarding the establishment of policies which foster, facilitate, establish, encourage and maintain a systemized program of leisure activities which may be made available to the residents and visitors of the city, including the use of park or recreational facilities which may be located outside of the city;

B. To make recommendations to the city council and the department of community services regarding long-range planning of the development of park improvements and open space policy improvements, as well as the funding sources of said plans;

C. To make recommendations to the city council and the department of community services regarding the city's tourism and convention promotion activities;

D. To make recommendations to the city council and the department of community services regarding the establishment of policies which are designed to foster, facilitate, establish and maintain positive tourism, marketing, publicity, advertising and promotion programs which will encourage tourists to visit the Redding area, encourage convention activity, and seek to optimize the use of the convention center;

E. To review proposed capital expenditures regarding parks, open space, recreational programs and facilities and advise the city council and the department of community services as to how the proposed capital expenditures relate to the objectives and policies of the city regarding parks and recreation.

F. To review and make recommendations to the city council and the department of community services regarding the pricing guidelines of the convention center.

G. To make recommendations to the city council and the department of community services regarding programs or proposals that may facilitate, enhance or encourage positive tourism promotion programs and expanded convention activities.

H. To make recommendations to the city council and the department of community services regarding the funding and coordination of various tourism, parks and recreation activities with other local and state or federal agencies.

I. To make recommendations to the city council and the department of community services regarding additional parks, recreation, tourism or convention center programs where deemed appropriate, and to review and recommend policies for city council approval with respect to park development, open space policies, recreational programs, tourism promotion programs, and convention activities.

Redding Municipal Code Chapter Relevant to Park Acquisition

Revised, Effective July 1, 2004

Chapter 17.42
PARK AND RECREATIONAL LAND DEDICATIONS AND IN-LIEU FEES

Sections:

17.42.010 Purpose.

This chapter is enacted pursuant to the authority granted by Section 66477 of the Government Code of the state to provide by ordinance for the dedication of land, the payment of fees in lieu thereof, or a combination of both, for park and recreational purposes as a condition to approval of a final map or parcel map.

The park and recreational land requirements imposed shall be compatible with the Open Space and Conservation Element and the Recreation Element of the city's General Plan and shall be in accordance with the principles and standards set forth in the Plan. The amount and location of land to be dedicated or the fees to be paid do, in the opinion of the city council, bear a reasonable relationship to the park and recreational needs of the future inhabitants of the subdivision. When fees are charged in lieu of land dedication, the city council obliges itself to spend such fees upon the development of park or recreational facilities for the use of the inhabitants of such subdivision within five years after the payment of such fees or within five years after the issuance of building permits on one-half of the lots of the subdivision, whichever occurs later.

17.42.020 Requirements.

As a condition of approval of a final map or parcel map, the subdivider shall dedicate land or pay a fee in lieu thereof, or both, at the option of the city, for park or recreational purposes according to the standards and formula contained in this chapter.

17.42.030 Limitations on application of chapter.

A. In subdivisions containing fifty parcels or less, the city shall require only the payment of fees and shall not require the dedication of land.

B. Subdivisions containing less than five parcels and not used for residential purposes shall be exempted from the requirements of this chapter provided, however, that a condition shall be placed on the approval of such parcel map that if a building permit is requested for construction of a residential structure or structures on one or more of the parcels, the fee may be required to be paid by the owner of each such parcel as a condition to the issuance of such permit.

C. The provisions of this chapter do not apply to commercial or industrial subdivisions, nor do they apply to condominium projects or stock cooperatives which consist of the subdivision of airspace in an existing apartment building which is more than five years old when no new dwelling units are added.

17.42.040 Amount of parkland to be dedicated.

It is found and determined that the public interest, convenience, health, welfare, and safety require that five acres of property for each one thousand persons residing within this city be devoted to neighborhood and community-park recreational purposes.

Where the planning commission requires the dedication of land as a condition of a final map, the amount of such land will be based on the following:

Housing Type	*Park Area per Unit*
Single-family, including mobilehome	531 square feet
Multi-family	531 square feet

The above reflects the amount of land required to be dedicated to achieve five acres of parkland per one thousand population based on a density factors of 2.44

persons per dwelling pursuant to Section 66477(b) of the Government Code, and based on population-per-dwelling-unit estimates supplied by the U.S. Census.

For the purposes of this section, the number of new dwelling units in areas designated for one dwelling unit per parcel shall be based on the number of parcels indicated on the final map. When all or part of the subdivision is located in an area classified for more than one dwelling unit per parcel, the number of new dwelling units shall be based on the density permitted by the particular zoning or General Plan classification of the subject property.

Should a rezoning or General Plan amendment application accompany the tentative map, density shall be calculated according to the density of the designation requested. However, if it appears that the actual number of dwelling units, which will be built, is reasonably certain for the foreseeable future and is less than the highest density permitted in the applicable zone, then the calculations shall be based upon such actual density. In the event that the calculation is based upon actual density, a note shall be placed upon the final map or parcel map that prior to the issuance of a building permit for all or any part of the subject property at a higher density than was used for the calculations made pursuant to this chapter, the building permit applicant shall pay the difference between the fee paid pursuant to this chapter and the fee which would have been required had the calculations been based upon the density proposed in the building permit application.

In the case of a condominium project or planned development, the number of new dwelling units shall be the number of condominium units or planned-development units. The term "new dwelling unit" does not include dwelling units lawfully in place prior to the date on which the parcel or final map is filed.

17.42.050 Requirements for dedication.

A. The subdivider shall, without credit, provide:

1. Full-street improvements and utility connections including, but not limited to, curbs, gutters, street paving, traffic-control devices, street trees, and sidewalks to land which is dedicated pursuant to this section or provide any necessary easements for usable public access together with any necessary access improvements;
2. Fencing along the property line of that portion of the subdivision contiguous to the dedicated land;
3. Improved drainage through the site;
4. Other minimal improvements which the city determines to be essential to the acceptance of the land for recreational purposes.

B. Lands to be dedicated or reserved for park and/or recreational purposes shall be suitable, in the opinion of the city, in location, topography, environmental characteristics, and development potential for park uses. The primary intent of this section shall be construed to provide the land for functional recreation units of local or neighborhood service including, but not limited to, tot lots, play lots, playgrounds, neighborhood parks, playfields, community or district parks, and other specialized recreational facilities that may serve the family group and also senior citizen and child-care activities. Principal consideration shall be given to lands that offer:

1. A variety of recreational potential for all age groups;
2. Recreational opportunities within walking distance from residents' homes;
3. Possibility for expansion, connection, or coordination with school grounds;
4. Integration with hiking, riding, and bicycling trails; natural stream reserves; and open space;
5. Coordination with other park systems;
6. Frontage on at least one existing or proposed public street.

17.42.060 Formula for fees in lieu of land dedication.

A. General Requirements. Where the planning commission has required the payment of fees in lieu of land dedication or the proposed subdivision of land contains fifty parcels or less, the subdivider shall in lieu of dedicating land, pay a fee equal to the value of that land which would otherwise be required to be dedicated., plus twenty (20 percent for off-site improvements such as utility line extensions, street lights, curb, gutter, and pavement. However, nothing in this section shall prohibit the dedication and acceptance of land for park and recreation purposes in subdivisions of fifty parcels or less where the subdivider proposes such dedication voluntarily and the land is acceptable to the city. In subdivisions of more than fifty parcels, the subdivider shall:

1. Dedicate land in accordance with this chapter and the park needs determined in the General Plan;

2. Dedicate land and pay in-lieu fees under the following circumstances:

   a. When only a portion of the land proposed for a park site is acceptable to the city as the site for a local park, such portion shall be dedicated for local park purposes; and a fee computed pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be paid for the value of any additional land that would have been required to be dedicated pursuant to this chapter,

   b. When a major part of the local park or recreation site has already been acquired by the city and only a small portion of land is needed from the subdivision to complete the site, such remaining portion shall be dedicated; and a fee computed pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be paid in an amount equal to the value of the land which would otherwise have been required to be dedicated pursuant to this chapter.

   If the amount of land required to be dedicated is less than the area of the park or recreation facility deemed necessary by the city, the subdivider shall set aside the remainder of said park area at the option of the city council pursuant to reservation provisions of the Subdivision Map Act as may be amended.

B. Calculation of In-Lieu Fees. The amount of in-lieu fees shall be based upon the fair market value of the amount of land which would otherwise be required for dedication. The fair market value shall be determined annually by resolution adopted by the city council. The amount to be paid shall be a sum calculated pursuant to the following formula:

$$A \times V = M$$

Where A = The amount of land required for dedication as determined in Section 17.42.040.

Where V = The fair market value (per acre) of the property to be subdivided as established by resolution of the city council.

M = The number of dollars to be paid in lieu of dedication of land., to which shall be added twenty (20) percent for off-site improvements.

C. Use of Money. The money collected hereunder shall be used only for the purpose of acquiring necessary land and developing new or rehabilitating existing park or recreational facilities. In collecting funds pursuant to this chapter, the city shall assign said funds to the general geographic area of the subdivision by placing said funds in trusts based on the four geographic areas listed below and depicted on Exhibit A, attached hereto, a copy of which is on file in the office of the city clerk:

   1. Northwest;

   2. Northeast;

   3. Southwest;

   4. Southeast.

17.42.070 Credits.

The city may grant credit for privately owned and maintained common open-space or recreational facilities, or both, in planned developments or real-estate developments as defined in Sections 11003 and 11003.1 of the Business and Professions Code. The partial credit, not to exceed seventy-five percent, shall be given against the requirement of land dedication or payment of fees in lieu thereof if the city finds that it is in the public's interest to do so by meeting subsection (A)(1) through (4) of this section, and providing that the requirements in subsection (B) are met.

A. 1. The facilities proposed are in substantial accordance with the provisions of the Recreation Element of the General Plan, and the facilities will provide for park needs of the residents of the project in such a manner as to reduce the impact on existing facilities or reduce the need to provide new facilities by the city,

   2. Yards, court areas, setbacks, and other private open-space areas required by the zoning and building regulations shall not be included in the credit computation,

   3. Provision is made by written agreement, recorded covenants running with the land, or other contractual instrument that the areas shall be adequately maintained, and

   4. The use of private open-space or recreation facilities is limited to park and local recreation purposes, and shall not be changed to another use without the express written consent of the city.

B. 1. Private parkland against which credit will be given shall be at least 3 acres in size.

2. The private recreation area will provide at least five of the basic park elements listed below, or a combination of such and other recreation improvements, that will meet the specific recreation needs of future residents of the area:

Park Elements	*Minimum Size in Acres*
Children's Area with Play Equipment	.50
Landscaped Park	.50
Family Picnic Area	.25
Game Court Area	.25
Turf Playfield	1.00
Recreation Center Building	.15
Swimming Pool	.25
(42' by 75' with adjacent deck and lawn areas)	

17.42.080 Credit for school sites.

Where land for a school site is given free and clear to a school district by a developer, pursuant to the approval of a tentative map, and the gift provides that the playground area shall be available to the general public during nonschool hours, such land may be credited against the requirements of Section 17.42.040 provided that the city council finds it in the public interest to do so. In the event a school is not constructed on the gift land and the real property is returned to the original subdivider or to another successor-in-interest, the requirements of Section 17.42.040 that were in effect at the time the land was given to the school district shall apply; and the city council, at its discretion, may require a park dedication from the land being returned, payment of in-lieu park fees, or a combination thereof. The determination of the city council as to whether credit shall be given and as to the amount of credit shall be final and conclusive.

17.42.090 Subdivider-provided park and recreation improvements.

At the option of the city council, a subdivider may improve dedicated land. The value of park and recreation improvements provided by the subdivider to the dedicated land shall be credited against the fees or dedication of land required by this chapter. The city council reserves the right to approve such improvements prior to agreeing to accept the dedication of land and to require in-lieu fee payments should the land and improvements be unacceptable.

17.42.100 Procedure.

At the time of approval of the tentative map, the planning commission shall determine whether land, in-lieu fees, or a combination of land and fees shall be dedicated and/or paid by the subdivider. If the planning commission requires in-lieu fee payment by the subdivider, the commission will set the amount of land upon which the in-lieu fee will be based.

At the time of filing of the parcel map or final map, the subdivider shall dedicate the land and/or pay the fees as determined by the city. At the discretion of the body approving the parcel map or tentative subdivision map, fees may be paid prior to the issuance of any building permit (rather than at the time of recording a parcel or final map) for any individual lot created by a parcel or final map and zoned for multiple family uses if said property, after the land division, could be developed with more than fifteen dwelling units as provided under the base zoning district of the property.

For any subdivision in which dedication is required, the documents dedicating such land shall be approved by the city and recorded contemporaneously with the final map. When land is to be dedicated, it shall be dedicated in fee, and free and clear of all liens, charges, and encumbrances that are unacceptable to the city.

17.42.110 Disposition of fees.

Fees determined pursuant to Section 17.42.060 shall be paid to the city treasurer and shall be deposited into the subdivision park trust fund or its successor. Money in said fund, including accrued interest, shall be expended solely for acquisition or development of park land or improvements related thereto.

Collected fees shall be appropriated within five years upon receipt of payment or within five years after the issuance of building permits on one-half of the lots created by the subdivision, whichever occurs later. If such fees are not so committed, these fees, without any deductions, shall be distributed and paid to the then record owners of the subdivision in the same proportion that the size of their lot bears to the total area of all lots in the subdivision.

The finance director shall report to the city council at least annually on income, expenditures, and status of the subdivision park trust fund.

17.42.120 Sale of dedicated land.

If the city council has determined that the public park purpose for which the dedication was required does not exist, or that another nearby site would be more suitable, it shall reconvey the property to the subdivider or the successor in interest in exchange for payment of the in-lieu park fees that would otherwise have been collected.

If the city council decides to vacate, lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of the dedicated property, it shall give at least 60 days notice to the original subdivider or the successor in interest before vacating, leasing, selling, or otherwise disposing of the dedicated property. This notice is not required if the dedicated property will be used for the same public purpose for which it was dedicated. Should the subdivider or successor in interest not respond to said notice within 60 days, the city may vacate, lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the property, provided all funds are retained for park improvements within the same geographic area in which the park is located, as listed in Section 17.42.060(C). In the event the subdivider is no longer alive or there is not a successor of interest, the city may sell the lands subject to the same restriction on use of the funds as set forth in the preceding sentence.

This section shall only apply to property required to be dedicated on or after January 1, 1990, pursuant to Section 66477.5(e) of the Government Code.

Redding Private Neighborhood Parks, by Quadrant

City Quadrant	*Private Neighborhood Park Developments*	*Park and Recreation Amenities*	*Acres*
NE	**The Vineyards** Planned Development off Shasta View Drive near Simpson College	Interior Trail System, Twin Lakes, Clubhouse, Swimming Pool and Spa Area, Horseshoes, Bocce Ball	17.91
	Shasta Hills Estates Subdivision off Churn Creek Rd. south of Hwy. 299E	Clubhouse, Swimming Pool, Lawn and Picnic Tables, Benches, Path	2.00
SE	**Silver Creek** Subdivision off Shasta View near Rancho Rd.	2.2 Acre Park with Irrigated Turf, Picnic Tables, and Open Space / Detention Basin	6.33
	Shasta Pines Subdivision east of Churn Creek and south of Hwy 44	Tennis Courts	0.43
	The Bluffs Subdivision on No. Bechelli Lane on east bank of Sacramento River	2 Tennis Courts	0.75
SW	**Meadow Wood Estates** Planned Development off Girvan Road near Cascade Park	2 Park Sites, Including Tennis Court, Full Court Basketball, Barbeque and Picnic Tables, Play Areas	1.91
	Marvin Gardens Planned Development off Girvan Road near Cascade Park	Playground and Picnic Area	.92
	Paris Park Planned Development off Park Mariana near Sequoia School	Pool and Clubhouse	0.29
	The Bluffs Subdivision on No. Bechelli Lane on east bank of Sacramento River	2 Tennis Courts	0.75
	The Knolls Planned Development on Foothill Blvd. south of Eureka Way	Tennis Court, Pool, Clubhouse	3.33
NW	There are no private neighborhood parks in the Northwest Quadrant.		

Findings from the 2001 Household Survey

In addition to the major issues and trends that Redding, like other cities, will face in the coming years, the opinions and concerns of local residents were factored into the planning process.

The City contracted with an outside marketing and opinion research firm, Evans-McDonough, Inc., to conduct a household survey of Redding residents in the fall of 2001. The goal was to identify attitudes and perceptions about parks, recreation programs, and facilities, and to obtain suggestions for needed improvements and new programs.

The public's response to the survey was very positive, with a completed response rate of 27%. This is considered high for any mail survey, especially in light of the September 11, 2001, highjackings that unfortunately coincided with the questionnaire's distribution.

Results from the survey proved valuable to the Master Plan committee in formulating many of its recommendations. The following summarizes the key findings from the survey's final report.

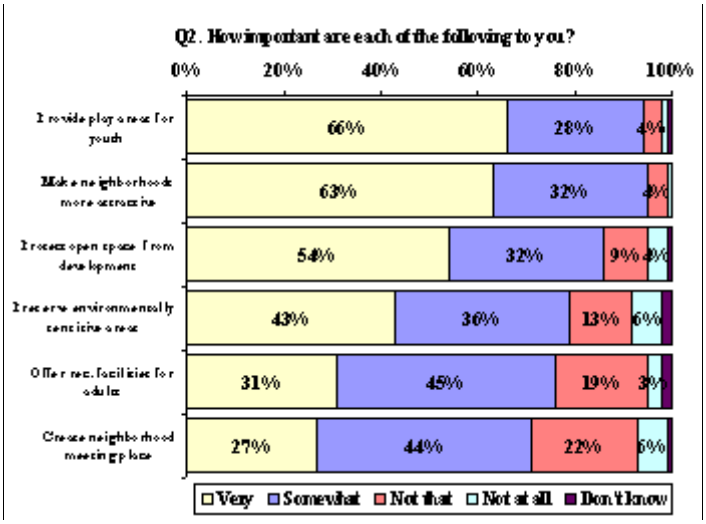
Overall Park System Rating

In general, the quality of our park system was given a high positive rating by a strong majority (83%) of survey respondents, rating them as either excellent (16%), or good (67%). Another 12% rated the quality of parks as only fair, and 1% rated it poor. Non-responses were 4%.

Quality-of-Life Issues

Six quality-of-life issues were presented, and all were rated positively. Two of these, "Provide play areas for youth" and "Make neighborhoods more attractive" were rated the highest by over 60% of respondents. This lends support to proposed recommendations for higher public investment in neighborhood-serving parks, which create play areas and can simultaneously improve the aesthetics of residential districts.

"Protecting open space from development" and "Preserving environmentally sensitive areas" also



received high marks, with 86% and 79% ranking them very or somewhat important by residents. These two findings indicate that there is probably strong support for an open space program in Redding.

Park Usage

The survey revealed that Caldwell-Lake Redding Park is the most used of the parks, with 89% visiting the park at least a few times per year. There is also a high frequency of visits to the attractions found on Auditorium Drive: the Convention Center, Riverfront Park, and Turtle Bay. Almost 80 percent of the respondents visited the Convention Center at least once a year, while 61% visited Turtle Bay annually. This finding confirms that public investment in this important recreation and cultural sector of the city continues to be appreciated.

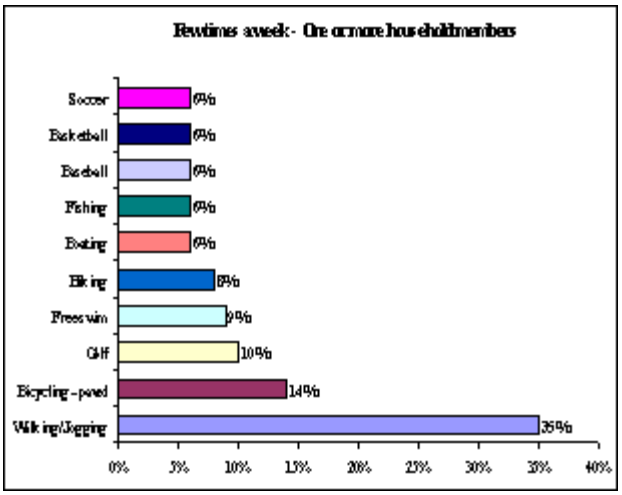
Two of our 3 large community parks appear to be little used by Redding residents. Buckeye Park (9 developed acres out of 27 total) has many amenities but is not used by respondents. Cascade Park (4 developed acres out of 17) with limited improvements, has significant undeveloped acreage and is therefore underutilized. Both represent untapped resources within our park system.

Household Participation

According to the survey, most respondents currently choose to recreate outside organized venues. This was revealed in several questions directed at determining the level of participation in organized recreation or sports programs offered by our Recreation Department or other organizations. In the last year, 30% of respondents used Redding recreation programs. A higher percentage (46%) participated in activities with other organizations, including Little League, the YMCA, church groups, and other various leagues.

The construction of The Redding Aquatic Center (formerly The Plunge) will undoubtedly increase activity for all pool-related activities and allow the enhancement of our aquatic programs. The addition of fields at the Sports Park will probably raise participation rates in those sports as well. City Recreation programs and classes held in gym and classroom facilities will also be positively affected by the 2 new joint-use gyms coming on line at Redding School District sites.

Walking and jogging (35%) were by far the most popular of the 36 listed activities, followed by biking (14%). In frequency of use, fishing, hiking, picnics and barbeques also consistently made the top-choice list in all three categories of frequency (weekly, monthly, or yearly use).



Redding Trail Usage

Six major City trails were rated on frequency of use, with the Sacramento River Trail, not surprisingly, getting the most use. Fourteen percent of respondents visited this trail on a weekly basis, and even more (20%) use it a few times a month. Two-thirds of the respondents (67%) say they have used the City trails for walking at least a few times a year. These figures confirm that public investments in the trail system has had widespread and popular appeal.

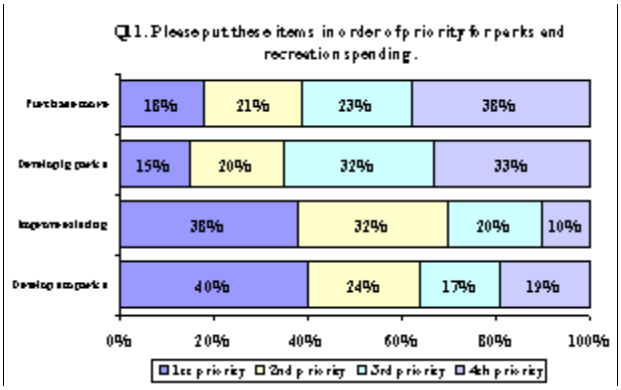
Bicycling and dog walking were also favored trail uses. The popularity of walking, jogging and bicycling also emphasizes the need for integrating the trails with an expanded sidewalk system throughout the city.

Park Spending Priorities

Top priorities for park spending (chart on next page) were "Develop small parks" and "Improve the existing city parks." People appear to want smaller recreation facilities close to home.

Recommendations found in the Master Plan have responded to this stated preference by proposing that future park acquisitions be located within a comfortable walking distance (½ mile) from all residential areas.

A preference for smaller parks also means that our existing undeveloped mini-park sites were re-evaluated to determine how they might help fill the need for these neighborhood-focused park sites in built-out areas where there are few choices for locating parks.

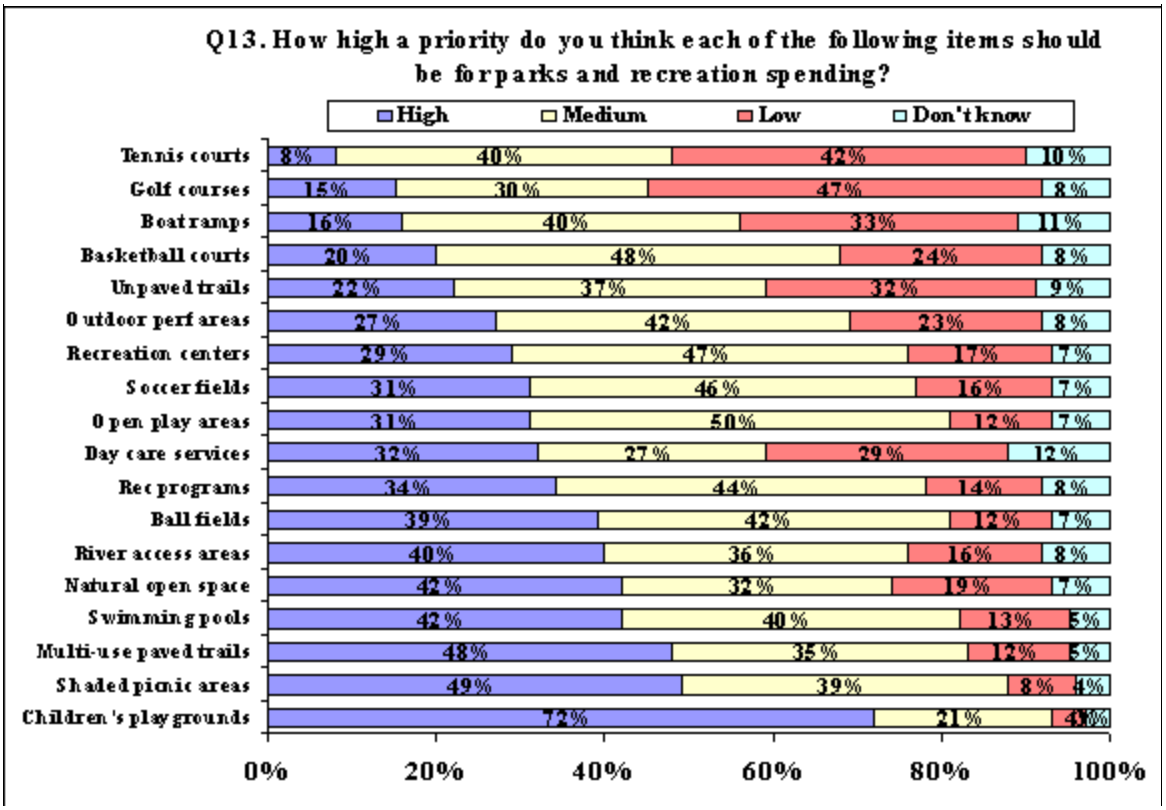


In another question regarding spending priorities (below), children's playgrounds were overwhelmingly ranked as the highest priority (72%) for park and recreation facility spending among 18 choices. This is consistent with the importance of the "Providing play areas for youth" response in another question.

Swimming pools and ball fields were ranked as high priorities by 42% and 39% of the respondents, respectively. This finding indicates that support for the construction of the new aquatic center and the sports complex exists among the broader public, and not just with the small number of participants on swim or ball teams.

Four of the top 10 preferred choices were passive recreation activities that are suitably located in Natural Area Parks: “Shaded picnic areas”, “Multi-use paved trails”, “Natural open spaces”, and “River access areas.”

The lowest ranked priorities were tennis courts and golf courses. Both of these activities are primarily provided in Redding by the private sector, or in the case of tennis courts, also at schools.



Findings from the 2001 High School Survey

In order to get a better understanding of the concerns of Redding's youth, a separate survey of students at Enterprise and Shasta High Schools was conducted in June of 2001. The survey data indicated that most of the 400-plus students participating in the survey had grown up in Redding, or had been here more than 10 years. Their ages ranged from 15 to 17 years, with the majority being 16 years old. Respondents were almost evenly divided between males (51%) and females (49%).

Preferred Leisure Activities

The top five activities for boys were basketball, swimming, video games, skateboarding, and being with friends. For girls the preferences were shopping, friends, swimming, hanging out, and going to the lake.

Recreation Information

When asked what their main source of information about recreation programs and facilities was, 32% said their friends, 26% said the radio, and 22% mentioned the newspaper. Other choices included cable TV and Channel 11 public access TV. This information will be useful in marketing and promoting future recreation programs.

Involvement in Redding Recreation Division's Teen Programs

The primary Redding Recreation programs in which teenagers have been involved have been sports. For males, youth baseball was the primary program, followed by basketball and soccer. For females, the programs in which most participated were softball, followed by basketball and soccer. Approximately 20% of the teens indicated that they had participated in Redding Recreation programs. On a gender basis, 70% of the females indicated that they had not participated in City programs, while 60% of the males had not.

Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

Participants were asked to rank nineteen possible facilities that could be enhanced or developed in the city. Males and females had the same top five items, but in a different order. The top fourteen facilities ranked by all respondents, in order, were:

- baseball fields, adult
- baseball fields, youth
- disc/frisbee golf
- softball fields, adult
- softball fields, youth
- soccer fields, adults
- soccer fields, youth
- off-leash dog areas
- tennis courts
- BMX bike park
- basketball Courts
- children's play equipment/areas
- children's water play areas
- open grass play fields

Indoor Recreation Facilities Needs

Redding teens indicated a strong interest in community performing arts programs and facilities for youth and adults. Other indoor facility choices included: childcare, dance classes/activities, arts/crafts, volleyball courts, basketball courts, exercise/fitness, teen center, and an aquatic/swim center.

Reasons for Non-Participation in Desired Leisure Activities

When presented with nine possible reasons for not participating in the activities listed above, the teens ranked "no time" (19%) as the most common concern. Other reasons included "not offered" (15%), "not available" (13%), "no money" (13%), no facility (13%), and no equipment (11%)

Use of Existing City Recreation and School Facilities

Responses to the question on frequency of use at City parks or school facilities beyond school hours showed that this age group is highly dependent on facilities close to where they live.

For example, teens who go to Enterprise High School on the east side of town frequent Enterprise Park. Shasta High School students on the west side mostly use Caldwell Park and its recreation resources. For both school groups, close-by neighborhood parks ranked last in frequency of use. Most did not know the name of their local park, and most did not use them, most likely because of a lack of amenities appealing to teens.

From this finding, there appears to be a significant need to provide parks that are both conveniently located within walking and biking distances, and also equipped with age-appropriate amenities.

The park most used by both groups was Enterprise Park, followed by the Sacramento River Trail, Lake Redding Park, Caldwell Park Soccer Fields, Caldwell Park Skatepark, Martin Luther King, Jr. Park, Caldwell Park Ball fields, Caldwell Park Teen Center, Library Park, and Alta Mesa Park.

Facilities and Programs Most Desired by Teens

The last two questions on the survey form were open-ended and requested any suggestions they might have.

The five most desired facilities were:

- teen center
- ice skating rink
- skate parks
- water parks
- indoor skating rink

The five most desired events or competitions were:

- music concerts
- skateboard competitions and events
- cultural performances/events/productions
- basketball games and competitions
- professional sports events/competitions in basketball, and track and field.

Undeveloped Park Site Recommendations

Develop 16 Sites:

Undeveloped Site:	**Blossom Park Site**
Quadrant:	Northeast
Acres:	5.90 acres
Address / Parcel No.	1325 Montclair Drive / 073-310-001-000
Subdivision:	Blossom Park Subdivision, Unit 1 (1990)
Original Developer:	Gold Hills Mobile Estates, Inc.; Gary Arel, president; Larry Lewis, VP and Patricia Lamons, secretary
Analysis:	Site was dedicated as a public school or park site related to the development process of adjoining subdivision. Located within Gateway School District, the parcel's size is not large enough to be both a park and a school.
Recommendation:	**Retain site for future school use.** Look for opportunities to acquire additional adjacent parkland to create a school-park of 10 acres or more combined acreage.

Undeveloped Site:	**Buenaventura Fields**
Quadrant:	Southwest
Acres:	15.00 acres
Address / Parcel No.	3881 Placer Road / 104-040-033-000
Subdivision:	City-owned parcel
Original Developer:	n/a
Analysis:	The entire parcel is 39.90 acres, of which approximately 15 acres can be developed. To the northeast across Buenaventura Boulevard is the now-closed Benton Landfill, designated as open space. To the southwest is the open space containing the Blue Gravel Mine Trail.
Recommendation:	**Develop multiple athletic fields** to create a west Redding youth sport field complex. Tie into Blue Gravel Mine Trail so that people living in adjacent residential areas may reach the site on foot or bicycle.

Undeveloped Site:	**Churn Creek Property**
Quadrant:	Southeast
Acres:	17.13 acres
Address / Parcel No.	2013 East Cypress Ave. / 109-090-016-000
Subdivision:	na
Original Developer:	na
Analysis:	Purchased by the city in 2001 for neighborhood park, about 10 of the 17 acres can be developed for recreation purposes. The rest is in the Churn Creek floodplain.
Recommendation:	**Develop site as a large neighborhood park.** Include athletic fields and connections to surrounding neighborhood streets, the proposed Churn Creek Trail, and to Goodwater Avenue.

Undeveloped Site:	**Churn Creek Heights Park Site**
Quadrant:	Southeast
Acres:	1.0 acres
Address / Parcel No.	1399 Arizona Street / 068-380-040-000
Subdivision:	Churn Creek Heights Subdivision, Unit 1 (1993)
Original Developer:	W. E. Baker and Richard K. Downs, trustee
Analysis:	Dedicated in 1993 per Churn Creek Heights, Unit 1.
Recommendation:	**Retain for future**, as a land use buffer for new park site adjacent to it. Preserve cultural value of site. Maintenance needs to be performed regularly on Arizona Street frontage.

Undeveloped Site:	**Copper Creek (Pacheco School District) Park Site**
Quadrant:	Southeast
Acres:	3.27 acres
Address / Parcel No.	4950 Shasta View Drive / 054-090-039-000
Subdivision:	na
Original Developer:	na
Analysis:	Acquired in 1995, the long narrow site is just south of a school site owned by Pacheco School District. There are no immediate plans to develop a school there, but the potential exists for a school-park site.
Recommendation:	**Retain site for future school-park site or property trade.** Maintenance needs to be performed regularly on Shasta View frontage.

Undeveloped Site:	**Meadow Creek Park Sites**
Quadrant:	Southwest
Acres:	Three parcels: 1.87 acres 1 0.52 acres 2 0.99 acres 3 0.36 acres
Address / Parcel Nos.	1 6433 Oxbow St. / 050-660-009-000 2 6435 Oxbow St. / 050-660-009-000 3 6510 Hemlock St. / 050-660-034-000
Subdivision:	Meadow Creek Subdivision, Units 1 and 2 (1990 & 1991)
Original Developer:	Three Seasons Development - Robert Loring
Analysis:	Dedicated to the city in 1990 and 1991 with the development of Meadow Creek Subdivision, the site has some large trees left on it, as well as a small drainage ditch running through it. The frontage on Hemlock is maintained by the Parks Division as turf and landscaping. Most of Meadow Creek Subdivision lies outside the ½ mile service area of Cascade Park, the nearest accessible developed park. Creekside Park is .8 miles to the east across Olney Creek. The undeveloped Waverly Park site (below) is located 600 feet to the southwest, but is completely unconnected by road to the streets in this subdivision.
Recommendation:	**Develop site as a small neighborhood park** that will serve the residents of Meadow Creek as well as the older homes in the Tobiasson Subdivision north of Star Drive and Sacramento Drive. Include playground equipment, half-court basketball and picnic area to take advantage of the large beautiful trees on-site.

Undeveloped Site:	**Mountain View School-Park Site**
Quadrant:	Northeast
Acres:	6.00 acres
Address / Parcel No.	675 Shasta View Drive / 077-010-028-000
Subdivision:	Hacienda Heights
Original Developer:	M.H.D. Associates
Analysis:	The site is ready to develop as a park. However, its disconnection form the majority of the surrounding residential area makes it a less than ideal neighborhood park.
Recommendation:	**Develop the site as an east Redding youth sports field complex.** Facility improvements should be coordinated with the adjacent Mountain View Middle School site so that together they can accommodate tournaments for several different sports. Small ballfields, soccer, and tennis courts are tentatively planned for the site.

Undeveloped Site:	**River Ridge Terrace, Unit I, Park Site**
Quadrant:	Northwest
Acres:	2.04 acres
Address / Parcel No.	1200 Spinnaker Drive / 115-170-009-000
Subdivision:	River Ridge Terrace (or Park) Subdivision, Unit 1 (1989 or 1990)
Original Developer:	Herb McGetrick, et al (1997 tentative map extension on units 2-5)
Analysis:	Park site has sloping topography and is not ideal for park development. Recent tentative map shows an additional 1 acre park dedication adjacent to the existing site and to the north, so future park site may be as large as 3 acres.
Recommendation:	**Retain site for future.** Look for other opportunities to develop site as this subdivision and the area around it is developed.

Undeveloped Site:	**River Park Highlands Unit 3 Site**
Quadrant:	Northwest
Acres:	1.89 acres
Address / Parcel No.	249 River Park Drive / 112-320-023-000
Subdivision:	River Park Highlands Subdivision, Unit 3 (1990)
Original Developer:	Redding Woodcrest Investors, LTD, Harry Eckelman & Irvin Scarbrough; and Humboldt Financial Services, Jacqueline K. Ooley, president; and Cynthia Maher, project manager
Analysis:	Site is encumbered with a 30'-wide electrical easement along the south portion of parcel. The easement's restrictions preclude shade trees, and any structure or other amenity more than 12 feet in height, such as basketball stands, shade pavilions or tall playground equipment.
Recommendation:	**Develop as small neighborhood park.** Acquire by purchase or trade the vacant 0.67 acre parcel adjacent to this park site to achieve a more usable property. Develop a neighborhood park totaling 2.56 acres that will serve all residents of River Park Highlands subdivision.

Undeveloped Site:	**Rosetree Park Site**
Quadrant:	Northeast
Acres:	2.00 acres
Address / Parcel No.	1505 Imperial Drive, (2975 Salmonberry Drive) / 077-500-044-000
Subdivision:	Ravenwood Subdivision, Units 14, 15, & 16 (1993)
Original Developer:	Donald Lynn and Darlene Lynn
Analysis:	This site has good characteristics and would make a good park. However, a 0.76-acre developed mini-park, Ravenwood Park, already exists at the other end of this large subdivision. Its ½ mile service area covers all but a few homes in the far northeast part near this undeveloped site. Amenities at the mini-park are minimal, consisting of landscaped areas, small open turf area, and play equipment.
Recommendation:	**Develop the site as a small neighborhood park.** Amenities should complement those found at nearby Ravenwood Mini-Park, and may include picnic area, multipurpose play field and full court basketball.

Undeveloped Site:	**Stillwater Plant Site**
Quadrant:	Southeast
Acres:	80.00 acres
Address / Parcel No.	6383 Airport Road / 056-400-001-000
Subdivision:	City owned parcel
Original Developer:	n/a
Analysis:	A portion of this total 157-acre parcel contains lovely riparian oak habitat along the Sacramento River. While not appropriate for neighborhood park development since it is adjacent to land primarily zoned for industrial and public facility uses, it could potentially be developed for equestrian or other special purpose uses. It is located at the confluence of Clover Creek and the River, making it a logical place to terminate the proposed Clover Creek Trail.
Recommendation:	**Retain site for future park, trail and open space along the river.**

Undeveloped Site:	**Summerfield Meadows Park Site**
Quadrant:	Southwest
Acres:	2.26 total acres: 1.48 acre park site; and 0.78 acre drainage-open space parcel
Address / Parcel No.	6567 Creekside St. / 050-720-034-000; and 6584 Creekside St. / 050-720-033-000
Subdivision:	Summerfield Meadows Subdivision, Unit 1 (1991)
Original Developer:	Lockwood Enterprises, Henry Lockwood, president
Analysis:	There are two undeveloped parcels: 1) A 1.48 site adjacent to the existing Creekside Mini-Park (0.87 acres), which is located across the concrete-lined Bonnyview Drainage Ditch and presently maintained by an adjacent property owner with trees and other landscaping. 2) A 0.78 acre drainage-open space parcel across the street, which is narrow and unusable for any type of recreation. Three other adjacent parcels impact these: a 0.86-acre City-owned former well site, landlocked by the existing open space areas and parklands, which could be converted to recreational use; and two 0.5 acre linear open space parcels adjacent to the already mentioned sites. Together, these parcels would create a 4.21 acre neighborhood park and open space area with a pleasant drainage channel going through it.
Recommendation:	**Develop the larger 1.48 site as an expansion of the existing Creekside Park to create a combined 4.21 acre neighborhood park** with multipurpose playing field, internal trails, and picnic areas along Bonnyview Drainage Channel. Do nothing with 0.78 acre drainage area across the street.

Undeveloped Site:	**Twin View Park Site**
Quadrant:	Northeast
Acres:	40.49 acres
Address / Parcel No.	500 Davis Ridge Road / 117-070-002-000; & 901 College View Drive / 116-180-006-000
Subdivision:	na
Original Developer:	na
Analysis:	Site of an old sewage treatment facility acquired by the city in 1967. Old pond areas have the potential to become grass athletic fields. Recent discussions with storm water division may lead to co-location of a detention basin here and the restoration of a portion of Boulder Creek on the site to control storm flooding farther downstream at Churn Creek.
Recommendation:	**Retain site as possible site for athletic fields.** Pursue shared funding and co-location of detention basins with City's storm water division.

Undeveloped Site:	**Vista Ridge Park Site**
Quadrant:	Northeast
Acres:	0.92 acres
Address/ Parcel No.	555 Whet Owl Way / 117-460-050-000
Subdivision:	Vista Ridge Subdivision, Unit 1 (1991)
Original Developer:	Paul C. Rosenbaum
Analysis:	The residents of this subdivision are within the ½ mile service radius of the existing Bob White Park, a 0.43 acre mini-park located across a major arterial, Churn Creek Road. For this reason, Bob White Park cannot safely serve Vista Ridge residents. Another nearby site is the Twin View Park community park site, also within a ½ mile service radius to the north, but which cannot be easily reached directly by Vista Ridge residents, now or in the likely near future. Regarding resale potential of the Vista Ridge site, potential seepage from the adjacent Bella Vista Water District's facility may make this a difficult site to market for housing development. In addition, the site has un-compacted fill in several places, making it less desirable for constructing house foundations.
Recommendation:	**Develop site as small neighborhood park.** An active and interested neighborhood organization has been working with city staff to develop the park. Preliminary discussion and conceptual design meetings with the neighborhood have been very well attended. Since no other neighborhood park sites are within a reasonable walking distance, this site should be retained and developed in conjunction with the residents. The potential also exists to link this site with future open spaces and Twin View Park to the north as development occurs elsewhere in the area.

Undeveloped Site:	**Waverly Park Site**
Quadrant:	Southwest
Acres:	0.60 acres
Address / Parcel No.	2550 Center Waverly Avenue / 050-450-014-000
Subdivision:	Waverly Manor Subdivision (1947)
Original Developer:	V.E. and Alma Robinson
Analysis:	This older subdivision was originally recorded in 1947, and came into the city as a part of the Cascade Annexation in 1976. The number of parcels that would potentially be served by a developed park at this site is 35. Topography is flat with no existing improvements other than turf. Site dimensions (44' by 280') make it difficult to develop as a residential site. This subdivision is self-contained and isolated from other developments by its unconnected street pattern. Such a pattern makes it difficult to provide recreation areas for this tiny enclave at a reasonable cost.
Recommendation:	**Work with residents to develop a small neighborhood park.**

Undeveloped Site:	**Whistling Park Site**
Quadrant:	Northeast
Acres:	1.57 acres
Address / Parcel No.	1750 Whistling Drive / 117-290-014-000
Subdivision:	Quailridge Subdivision Unit 6 (1991)
Original Developer:	Creative Living, a general partnership; David Huber and W. Jaxon Baker
Analysis:	Undeveloped site is within a ½ mile service radius of the existing Bob White Park, a 0.43 acre mini-park that offers play equipment for young children and a small grass area. Other amenities are needed to fully address the neighborhood's needs. Site's size is below the 5 acres recommended minimum for a neighborhood park.
Recommendation:	**Develop the park site** with amenities to complement those found at existing Bob White Park, including play equipment for older children (6 to 12 years of age), basketball court, multi-purpose play field, picnic area, and trail access to the adjacent proposed Churn Creek Trail and open space area to the east. Between these two sites, a relatively full range of recreational amenities can be provided within a ½ mile service area to Quailridge Subdivision residents and nearby apartment dwellers to the south.

Re-Classify 4 Sites:

Undeveloped Site:	**Kapusta Property**
Quadrant:	Southwest
Acres:	99.70 acres
Address / Parcel No.	19428 Latonia Road / 050-080-014-000
Subdivision:	n/a
Original Developer:	n/a
Analysis:	Originally acquired for future park site in a land trade with Tri-Counties Bank in 1985. Formerly mined for gravel. Outside the City limits, at the edge of the planning area.
Recommendation:	**Reclassify from parkland to open space.** This site will add to the public access corridor along the Sacramento River.

Undeveloped Site:	**River Park Highlands Park Site, Unit 5**
Quadrant:	Northwest
Acres:	1.21 acres
Address / Parcel No.	219 Ironwood Lane / 112370014000
Subdivision:	River Park Highlands Subdivision, Unit 5 (1991)
Original Developer:	Redding Woodcrest Investors, LTD, Harry Eckelman & Irvin Scarbrough; North Valley Bank, Diana Doty, assistant manager
Analysis:	Encumbered with a 30'-wide electrical easement over a substantial portion of the parcel. The easement's restrictions preclude shade trees, and any structure or other amenity more than 12 feet in height, such as basketball stands, shade pavilions or tall playground equipment. Another small park site was dedicated nearby in this subdivision on River Park Drive.
Recommendation:	**Reclassify from parkland to open space.** Recreation needs will be met by development of the other small park site in this subdivision on River Park Drive. Provide and maintain landscaping along entire frontage at least as deep as existing building setbacks on Ironwood Lane to blend site with the rest of the neighborhood. A future unpaved recreational trail could be constructed from this site down through an adjacent open space area to connect with Benton Drive.

Undeveloped Site:	**Sulphur Creek Park Site**
Quadrant:	Northwest
Acres:	31.10 acres
Address / Parcel No.	1547 Nancy Court / 112-230-005-000
Subdivision:	na
Original Developer:	na
Analysis:	Site acquired from Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in 1970. Once contained a day camp, now demolished. Sulphur Creek flows through property, and existing dirt trails are used for hiking and mountain biking. Has been included in the Sulphur Creek Open Space Interest Area.
Recommendation:	**Reclassify from parkland to open space.** Develop trail connection with Old 99 Spur Trail.

Undeveloped Site:	**Wilson Avenue Park Site**
Quadrant:	Southeast
Acres:	6.77 total, including floodplain
Address / Parcel No.	Two parcels: 2145 Wilson Ave. / 109-210-006-000; & 2148 Wilson Ave. / 109-210-005-000
Subdivision:	Shasta Meadows
Original Developer:	Shasta Meadows, Inc. Jim A. E. Wilson, president
Analysis:	Both sites acquired through the Enterprise Public Utility District annexation, with deed restrictions for park use noted on 2145 Wilson Avenue site. Backs up to Churn Creek floodplain (#2014) dedication. Contains a drainage easement extending from end of cul-de-sac to creek. Almost all of land is in 100-year floodplain.
Recommendation:	**Re-classify as open space and develop as a trail head when proposed Churn Creek Trail is constructed.** Improvements could include parking area, seating, restrooms, drinking fountains, and an information kiosk.

Remove 3 Sites:

Undeveloped Site:	**Bedrock Park Site**
Quadrant:	Northwest
Acres:	0.43 acres
Address / Parcel No.	3146 Bedrock Lane / 115-200-010-000
Subdivision:	Lake Redding Estates Subdivision, Unit 1B (1979)
Original Developer:	Humboldt Financial Services, William G. Edmondson, president; and Walter J. Warren, secretary. Development Credit Corp., James D. Brown, president
Analysis:	One of the four half-acre mini-park sites in this subdivision. Two have been developed: Carnelian Park, which consists of a landscaped half-court basketball court, and Amethyst Park, a children's playground and grass area. The sites are located approximately 800 to 1500 feet away from each other. Many offers have been made to the city to purchase the site.
Recommendation:	**Sell or trade site** for residential development and use the proceeds to upgrade nearby Amethyst Park, Carnelian Park, and/or Lake Redding Park with neighborhood park amenities. About half of the homes in Lake Redding Estates are within a ½ mile walking distance from Lake Redding Park.

Undeveloped Site:	**Hacienda Heights Park Site**
Quadrant:	Northeast
Acres:	0.38 acres
Address / Parcel No.	2139 Hemingway St. / 077-480-001-000
Subdivision:	Hacienda Heights Subdivision, Unit 2 (1991)
Original Developer:	M.H.D. Associates
Analysis:	There are no developed neighborhood parks within a ½ mile distance from residents in this subdivision. Nearby, the city may develop a school-park site at Mountain View Middle School. However, residents would have to cross Shasta View Drive, which will be developed into an arterial street. College Highlands Subdivision, located immediately to the north, is also not served by any park.
Recommendation:	**Sell or trade** the 0.38 acre existing undeveloped site and acquire another, larger site nearby that is more central to the two unserved neighborhoods. Minimum size should be 5 acres and should conform to neighborhood park standards outlined in the Master Plan.

Undeveloped Site:	**Tourmaline Park Site**
Quadrant:	Northwest
Acres:	0.51 acres
Address / Parcel No.	397 Tourmaline Way / 112-050-006-000
Subdivision:	Lake Redding Estates Subdivision, Units 1A (1978)
Original Developer:	Humboldt Financial Services, Frederick Hulger, president; and Development Credit Corp., James D. Brown, president
Analysis:	One of four half-acre mini-park sites in this subdivision. Two have been developed: Carnelian Park, which consists of a landscaped half-court basketball court, and Amethyst Park, a children's playground and grass area. The sites are located approximately 800 to 1500 feet away from each other.
Recommendation:	**Sell or trade site** for residential development and use the proceeds to upgrade nearby Amethyst Park, Carnelian Park, and/or nearby Lake Redding Park with neighborhood park amenities. About half of the homes in Lake Redding Estates are within a ½ mile walking distance from Lake Redding Park.

Adopt-A-Trail Program

The following is a draft Adopt-A-Trail Program based upon that used by the U.S. Forest Service.

The Adopt-A-Trail Program (AAT) is a voluntary agreement between a particular organization, a business and city. The city provides the necessary training, supplies and equipment when possible. The business provides an annual cash contribution ($500 or $1000) to assist with the purchase of supplies.

Objectives of the Program

- Create a spirit of cooperation between different user groups, visitors, businesses and the Forest Service.
- Allow the continued enjoyment of the trails in our forests, year after year, for generations.
- Promote all aspects of safety in the use of equipment and vehicles.
- Unite those concerned in responsible land management practices through the maintenance of trails and public education.
- Promote land stewardship, physical fitness, and instill a sense of pride and ownership for volunteers.

Memorandum of Understanding

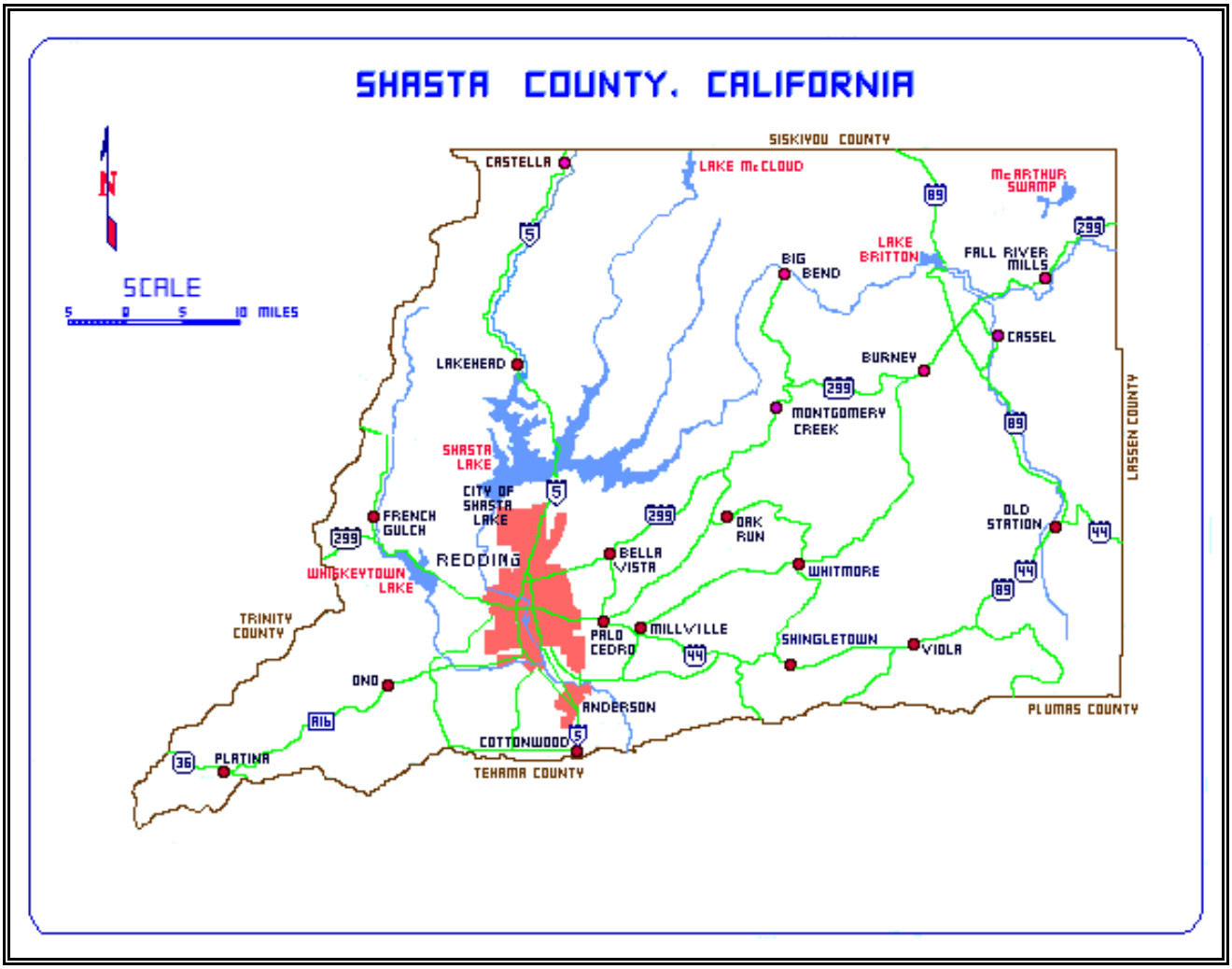
Participants will sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The MOU will state the responsibilities of the organization or the individual, identify the adopted trail or site and indicate the days the group/individual elected to clean the area. The City will ensure that the volunteer work on trails is properly insured.

AAT Trail Maintenance Activities

The level of required maintenance varies with each trail and the organization's capabilities. Maintenance needs for a trail would generally include:

- Removal of logs and brush that encroach into the trail
- Install, repair, and clean waterbars or other drainage structures
- Provide protection to stream crossings, meadows, and wet areas
- Placement of rocks or logs in trail for better traction
- Removal of traces of any use that occurs off the designated trail
- Removal of litter and any foreign items from trail
- Installation, maintenance, and replacement of trail markers
- Installation, maintenance, and replacement of signs and bulletin boards as needed
- Other related maintenance activities as specified on the operating plan

Shasta County Bikeways Map



Source: Shasta County Regional Transportation Planning Agency

Open Space Acquisition Tools

A review of successful open space programs around the country reveals a wide variety of tools available to jurisdictions undertaking land preservation and acquisition.

Outright Donations

Property owners may deed their land to the City for open space purposes. This is a very desirable method of conveyance because it is simple and it gives the entrusted party relative freedom to vary the uses of the property to meet changing needs or conditions. Donation of property avoids further real estate or estate taxes, and maximum savings can be obtained from federal and state income and capital gains taxes. Under California state tax laws, a property owner, whether a private individual or a corporation, is entitled to a tax reduction by donating all or part of the property to a qualifying charitable organization. Donated sites should be carefully evaluated and accepted by the City only if they meet the criteria and goals of the open space program.

Partnerships

The City has a strong record working with a wide variety of agencies, individuals, and organizations to achieve common goals. Open space partnerships often allow preservation and restoration work to occur more efficiently and quickly, and opportunities to participate in cooperative acquisitions or grant seeking can be an effective way to leverage limited City funds. For this reason, partnerships should be considered foremost when contemplating any open space activity.

Land trusts are frequent partners in preserving open space lands. Often called conservancies or foundations, trusts can be local, regional, state-wide or national organizations whose main purpose is to protect land that has natural, recreational, scenic, historical or productive value. Land Trusts are discussed more fully in the funding method section.

Conservation Easements

A conservation easement is a voluntary agreement that allows a landowner to limit the type or amount of development on their property, while retaining private ownership of the land. The easement is a legally binding covenant that is publicly recorded and runs with the property deed for a specified time or in perpetuity. The purpose of a conservation easement is to retain land predominantly in its natural, scenic, historical, agricultural, forested, or open space condition. By granting conservation easements, a landowner can assure that the property will be protected forever, regardless of who owns the land in the future. The easement can be held by a public agency like the City, or by a land trust.

Donating land for conservation easements can freeze a property's tax classification, reduce taxable value of the gross estate, and entitles donors to a present income tax deduction equal to the fair market value of the easement. For properties which would otherwise have been subject to rising taxes, this is a form of tax relief and provides landowners with an incentive to grant easements.

Shasta Land Trust

In the Redding area, Shasta Land Trust works to conserve the beauty, character and diversity of significant lands in northern California. The Trust, founded in 1998, uses several preservation tools, including conservation easements, donations, purchase, bargain sales, and life estates, to achieve its goals. The Trust recently acquired a significant conservation easement at the 2,242-acre Fenwood Ranch just south of Redding, in partnership with the Trust for Public Land, a national land conservation organization. The site is situated on a bluff bordering the Sacramento River and will continue as a working agricultural landscape through the purchase of the easement.

Trail Easements

When a trail connection or corridor is the main goal, a trail easement may be sufficient to allow for public access through the property. To be successful, trail easements need to be carefully planned with the individual property and landowner. They should include considerations for their construction and maintenance, as well as proper separation and buffering areas between trail users and surrounding properties.

Right of First Refusal

A right of first refusal is a landowner's written promise to offer the City, or other entity, the first opportunity to buy the land should they decide to sell it. This can be especially worthwhile when the landowner agrees to manage the property (see below) to protect its natural values until they dispose of it.

Management Agreements

This is a contract with a landowner obligating them to manage the property in a mutually agreeable manner for a fixed period of time. While this requires a commitment from the property owner, it does not permanently restrict the deed to the property, or convey permanent interest in the areas that need protection.

Leases

Under a lease, a rent is paid and temporary possession of property is taken to control its use. The lessee can have exclusive rights of access to the property for a specific period of time, thus controlling visitation. Leases are considered legal documents and can be recorded by the County Clerk, making them a part of the deed, and they will appear in a title search. There are several variations. The City or land trust as lessee could rent property from an owner for open space or conservation purposes. In a **Leaseback**, the City could buy property and lease back the developed portion to the former owner with a long-term lease, or the owner could retain a life estate.

Life Estates and Bequests

A life estate is an ownership interest in real property for the duration of the life of any designated person or persons. It can provide a lifetime residence for an individual who otherwise has turned over the property to be preserved. Bequeathing property is leaving property by a will, stating how the land is to be conveyed as determined by the owner upon their death.

Land Trades

The City has been involved in several projects involving land trades with other public and private entities to acquire open space, and should continue to do so when the opportunity exists.

Land Transfers

There are existing provisions for transferring public lands to the City or another public entity. For example, through the Recreation Public Purposes Act (RPPA), the City of Redding has acquired from the federal government two parcels: the Sulphur Creek open space (31.10 acres) and 10 acres of Buckeye Park.

Fee Acquisition

The purchase of property in fee simple is often the best way to ensure that critical sites are protected, and/or where public access is a primary goal. In such a transaction, all the rights that come with the maximum degree of ownership are acquired. Fee acquisition can often be made at less than fee price by the use of **Bargain Sales**, whereby the seller receives a tax incentive for selling at a price lower than market value.

Conservation Banking

A promising new tool for natural resource management, conservation banking advances habitat conservation at the regional level by encouraging the bundling of mitigation "credits" at large sites recognized as high priority for protection and restoration. This concept builds on the **mitigation banking method**, but emphasizes the regional significance of resource conservation rather than the time-consuming and less effective site-by-site techniques now used. The City consider working

with a consortium of state and federal agencies to develop a coordinated resource conservation strategy for threatened habitats, such as wetlands and vernal pools.

Transfer of Development Rights (TDR)

TDR can be a very useful mechanism for preserving open space resources. Using TDR, development "credits" from one area ("donor site") may be transferred to another area ("receiving site"). This allows ecologically or otherwise sensitive areas to be preserved without reducing development potential in the City, and provides a way for the private marketplace to operate in an efficient manner while attaining the goals of the General Plan.

Eminent Domain in Preserving Community Open Space Lands

Under specific circumstances, government agencies have the right to purchase privately held land at fair market value for the benefit of the public through a legal process known as eminent domain or "condemnation" of land.

In some instances land owners may wish to sell their property to the City to take advantage of the specific tax advantages associated with the eminent domain process. In other situations, the City may wish to purchase land without the owner's consent.

The intention of this open space program, however, is to work with cooperative owners and willing sellers. While not the preferred option, eminent domain may be used as a last-resort procedure, or when it is mutually agreeable. Any eminent domain action requires a four-fifths majority vote by the City Council.

The Open Space Acquisition Process

The following synopsis describes a typical open space land or easement acquisition. The process is very similar to that followed by the City when it acquires real property for park purposes, except that there would be additional input from the proposed Open Space Technical Advisory Group at the initial site evaluation stage.

- **Site Nomination.** Properties may be brought to the attention of the open space program by the public, by local organizations and land trusts, through offers directly from property owners, or from research initiated by advisory groups or city staff.
- **Owner Contact**. City staff contacts the landowner or their agent to discuss the open space program and the particulars of the property nominated.
- **Letter of Interest.** Landowner submits a formal letter requesting a property evaluation and site visit by staff.
- **Preliminary Site Evaluation.** Staff, with the assistance of the Open Space Technical Advisory Group, completes an initial site evaluation to determine compatibility with the open space program's goals, performs basic site research, determines current site activities and land uses, investigates potential funding sources, and assesses general management issues through GIS analysis, field trips, and interviews.
- **Presentation to Community Services Advisory Commission.** All the information gathered about the property is presented by the Technical Advisory Group to the Commission where the public has an opportunity to comment. Using the site evaluation list described in a previous section, the Commission will form a preliminary recommendation to proceed with nominating the site, or to decline.
- **City Council Direction.** Properties that are good candidates for the open space program are referred to City Council for further direction. If Council agrees with the nomination, staff will proceed with the appraisal, environmental site assessment, and title reports.
- **Negotiations.** When all pertinent documents and information have been assembled, the terms and language for fee-title and easements are then negotiated. These are often conducted in closed door sessions because of the sensitive nature of the negotiations.
- **Council Decision and Property Transaction**. City staff reports back to the Community Services Advisory Commission on the appraisal and the outcome of the negotiations. After public comment, the Commission will make its final recommendation and forward it to the City Council. The Council will take public comment at its own regular meeting, and will then take action to complete the transaction and release funding, or not, as they see fit.
- **Disposal of Acquired Open Space.** Once the City acquires open space lands, they will not be sold, leased, traded, or otherwise conveyed unless approved by a public hearing and City Council action. In some instances, the City may have to dispose of unneeded land that may be attached or connected to parcels acquired for the program.

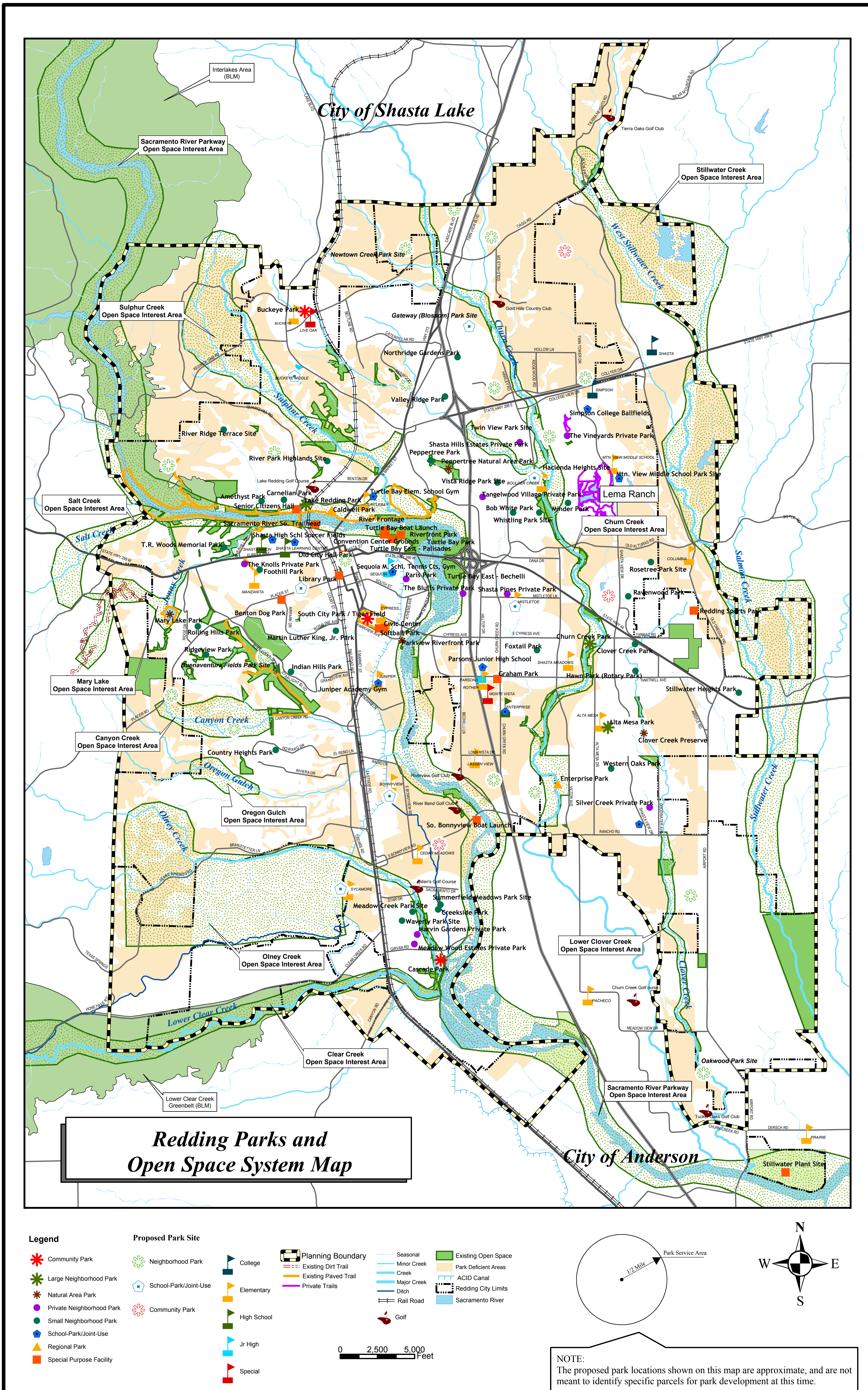
While the preceding synopsis describes a typical acquisition process, the City Council may modify the process in exceptional cases, subject to legal requirements, where there is a high risk of imminent loss without immediate or accelerated action by the City.

Major Recreation Facilities and Amenities at Existing Redding Area Sites

	INDOOR				FIELD SPORTS					COURT SPORTS					OTHER RECREATION AMENITIES																
	Gymnasiums	Multi-Purpose Facilities	Auditoriums / Amphitheaters	Meeting or Classroom Locations	Multi-Use Fields	Large Softball / Baseball Fields	Small Softball / Baseball Fields	Soccer Fields	Football Fields	Tennis Courts	Racquetball Courts	Basketball - Indoor Courts	Basketball - Outdoor Half Courts	Basketball - Outdoor Full Courts	Swimming Pools - Competitive	Swimming Pools- Recreational	Aquatic Play Areas	Playground Equipment	Play Equipment - ADA Accessible	Drinking Fountains	Picnic Areas	Restrooms	Restroom ADA Accessible	Special Games (horseshoes, bocce)	Roller Sport Facilities	Disc (Frisbee) Golf Courses	Community Gardens	Off-Leash Dog Areas	Access to Multi-Purpose Trails	Access to Sacramento River	Boat Launch / Ramp
CITY-WIDE TOTALS	16	5	6	14	2	10	12	8	3	39	6	5	12	14	7	10	3	20	3	44	35	8	21	3	4	1	2	1	23	14	3
SMALL NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS																															
Amethyst Park																		✓			✓										
Bobwhite Park																		✓													
Carnelian Park													1								✓										
Clover Creek Park													1					✓		✓	✓										
Country Heights Park													1					✓			✓										
Creekside Park													1					✓		✓											
Foothill Park																															
Foxtail Park													1					✓			✓										
Hawn (Rotary) Park																					✓										
Indian Hills Park													1					✓		✓											
Martin Luther King, Jr. Park							1							1				✓													
Minder Park													1					✓		✓	✓										
Northridge Park																					✓										
Ravenwood Park																		✓		✓											
Peppertree Park													1					✓		✓	✓								✓		
Ridgeview Park														1				✓		✓	✓										
Rolling Hills Park													1							✓											
Stillwater Heights Park													1					✓		✓	✓										
T.R. Woods Memorial Park																				✓											
Valley Ridge Park													1							✓	✓										
Western Oaks Park													1					✓		✓											
LARGE NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS																															
Alta Mesa Park						1				2								✓		✓	✓	✓									
Lake Redding Park																		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓					✓	✓	✓
JOINT-USE FACILITIES																															
Enterprise High School	2								1	4					✓					✓			✓								
Juniper Academy	2						2													✓			✓								
Monte Vista-Rother Schools																			✓		✓		✓								
Parsons Junior High School	1						1	1												✓			✓								
Sequoia Middle School	2				1					6										✓			✓								
Shasta High School	1				1	1	1	1	1						✓					✓			✓								
Shasta Learning Center	2																			✓			✓								
Simpson College							1													✓			✓								
Turtle Bay Elementary School	2																			✓			✓								
COMMUNITY PARKS																															
Buckeye Park							1			2										✓	✓		✓						✓		
Cascade Park														1				✓		✓	✓			✓					✓	✓	
South City Park / Tiger Field				1		1	1			4				1				✓		✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	
REGIONAL PARKS																															
Caldwell Park				2			2	1						1	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓				✓	✓	
Enterprise Park				1				2						2		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		
NATURAL AREA PARKS																															
Clover Creek Preserve																				✓		✓							✓		
Mary Lake Park																				✓	✓								✓		
Parkview Riverfront Park																				✓	✓								✓	✓	
Peppertree Natural Area Park																													✓		

	INDOOR				FIELD SPORTS					COURT SPORTS					OTHER RECREATION AMENITIES														
	Gymnasiums	Multi-Purpose Facilities	Auditoriums / Amphitheaters	Meeting or Classroom Locations	Multi-Use Fields	Large Softball / Baseball Fields	Small Softball / Baseball Fields	Soccer Fields	Football Fields	Tennis Courts	Racquetball Courts	Basketball - Indoor Courts	Basketball - Outdoor Half Courts	Basketball - Outdoor Full Courts	Swimming Pools - Competitive	Swimming Pools - Recreational	Aquatic Play Areas	Playground Equipment	Play Equipment - ADA Accessible	Drinking Fountains	Picnic Areas	Restrooms	Restroom ADA Accessible	Special Games (horseshoes, bocce)	Roller Sport Facilities	Disc (Frisbee) Golf Courses	Community Gardens	Off-Leash Dog Areas	Access to Multi-Purpose Trails	Access to Sacramento River	Boat Launch / Ramp
SPECIAL PURPOSE AREAS																														
Benton Dog Park																		✓	✓						✓					
Civic Center Plaza & Fountain		1	1																✓		✓						✓	✓		
Community Gardens (Court St.)																										✓	✓	✓		
Convention Center Grounds		1	1	10																✓							✓	✓		
Graham Park																		✓	✓											
Library Park			1															✓	✓											
Old City Hall		1																												
Redding Sports Park		1			6						1						✓	✓	✓		✓		✓				✓			
Riverfront Park			1															✓									✓	✓		
Rodeo Grounds			1																									✓		
Senior Citizens Hall		1																✓	✓		✓						✓	✓		
So. Bonnyview Boat Ramp																		✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	
Softball Park (Parkview Ave.)						1												✓		✓							✓	✓		
Turtle Bay Boat Launch																				✓								✓	✓	
PRIVATE NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS																														
Marvin Gardens																✓			✓											
Meadow Wood Estates										1				1		✓			✓											
Paris Park															✓															
Shasta Pines										1																				
Shasta Hills Estates															✓				✓								✓			
Silver Creek																			✓											
Tanglewood Village															✓															
The Bluffs										1					✓															
The Knolls										2					✓												✓			
The Vineyards															✓							✓					✓			
OTHER MAJOR RECREATION PROVIDERS																														
Sun Oaks Tennis & Fitness										10	2			1		✓			✓			✓								
Viking Skate Country																		✓				✓		✓						
YMCA - Shasta County	2											1		1	✓	✓			✓			✓								
Shasta College	1		1		1	1	2	1	6	4	1		2	✓✓					✓	✓		✓					✓			
Simpson College	1						1				2		2						✓			✓								
Waterworks Park																	✓		✓	✓		✓								

KEY:
- Check mark indicates presence of that amenity at a site
- Shading in grid cell indicates outdoor lighted facilities.
- School-Parks and Joint Use Facilities are those benefitting from City funds and/or where the City has a long-term agreement to use school-owned facilities.


Redding Parks and
Open Space System Map
City of Shasta Lake
City of Anderson
Interlakes Area (BLM)
Sacramento River Parkway Open Space Interest Area
Sulphur Creek Open Space Interest Area
Salt Creek Open Space Interest Area
Mary Lake Open Space Interest Area
Canyon Creek Open Space Interest Area
Oregon Gulch Open Space Interest Area
Olney Creek Open Space Interest Area
Clear Creek Open Space Interest Area
Lower Clear Creek Greenbelt (BLM)
Stillwater Creek Open Space Interest Area
Churn Creek Open Space Interest Area
Lower Clover Creek Open Space Interest Area
Sacramento River Parkway Open Space Interest Area
Lema Ranch
Sulphur Creek
Salt Creek
Jenny Creek
Canyon Creek
Oregon Gulch
Olney Creek
Lower Clear Creek
Churn Creek
West Stillwater Creek
Salmon Creek
Stillwater Creek
Clover Creek
Sacramento River
Buckeye Park
Newtown Creek Park Site
Gateway (Blossom) Park Site
Northridge Gardens Park
Valley Ridge Park
River Ridge Terrace Site
River Park Highlands Site
Twin View Park Site
Shasta Hills Estates Private Park
Peppertree Park
Peppertree Natural Area Park
Hacienda Heights Site
Simpson College Ballfields
The Vineyards Private Park
Mtn. View Middle School Park Site
Vista Ridge Park Site
Turtle Bay Elem. School Gym
Tangelwood Village Private Park
Bob White Park
Minder Park
Whistling Park Site
Amethyst Park
Carnelian Park
Lake Redding Park
Senior Citizens Hall
Caldwell Park
River Frontage
Sacramento River So. Trailhead
Turtle Bay Boat Launch
Riverfront Park
Shasta High Schl Soccer Fields
Convention Center Grounds
Turtle Bay Park
Turtle Bay East - Palisades
T.R. Woods Memorial Park
Old City Hall Park
The Knolls Private Park
Foothill Park
Sequoia M. Schl. Tennis Cts, Gym
Paris Park
Library Park
Turtle Bay East - Bechelli
The Bluffs Private Park
Shasta Pines Private Park
Rosetree Park Site
Ravenwood Park
Redding Sports Park
Benton Dog Park
South City Park / Tiger Field
Mary Lake Park
Civic Center
Softball Park
Rolling Hills Park
Martin Luther King, Jr. Park
Churn Creek Park
Parkview Riverfront Park
Foxtail Park
Clover Creek Park
Ridgeview Park
Parsons Junior High School
Buenaventura Fields Park Site
Indian Hills Park
Graham Park
Hawn Park (Rotary Park)
Stillwater Heights Park
Juniper Academy Gym
Alta Mesa Park
Clover Creek Preserve
Country Heights Park
Western Oaks Park
Enterprise Park
Silver Creek Private Park
So. Bonnyview Boat Launch
Summerfield Meadows Park Site
Meadow Creek Park Site
Creekside Park
Waverly Park Site
Marvin Gardens Private Park
Meadow Wood Estates Private Park
Cascade Park
Oakwood Park Site
Stillwater Plant Site
Tierra Oaks Golf Club
Gold Hills Country Club
Lake Redding Golf Course
Riverview Golf Club
River Bend Golf Club
Allen's Golf Course
Churn Creek Golf ourse
Tucker Oaks Golf Club
BUCKEYE
LIVE OAK
BUCKEYE MIDDLE
SHASTA
SIMPSON
MTN. VIEW MIDDLE SCHOOL
BOULDER CREEK
TURTLEBAY
SHASTA UNION
SHASTA LEARNING CENTER
SEQUOIA
MANZANITA
CYPRESS
JUNIPER
COLUMBIA
MISTLETOE
SHASTA MEADOWS
PARSONS
ROTHER
MONTE VISTA
ENTERPRISE
ALTA MESA
LOMA VISTA DR
LASSEN VIEW
BONNYVIEW
CEDAR MEADOWS
SYCAMORE
PACHECO
PRAIRIE
LAKE BLVD
ASHBY RD
BEAR MOUNTAIN RD
TIERRA HEIGHTS RD
ALICIA PKWY
OASIS RD
CASCADE BLVD
TWIN VIEW BLVD
GOLD HILLS DR
BELTLINE RD
CATERPILLAR RD
HWY 273
HOLLOW LN
RIDGEWOOD RD
TWIN TOWER DR
HAWLEY RD
COLLYER DR
COLLEGE VIEW DR
STATE HWY 299 E
KESWICK DAM RD
QUARTZ HILL RD
REDWOOD
BENTON DR
N MARKET ST
BOYLE RD
OLD ALTURAS RD
SHASTA VIEW DR
DANA DR
STATE HWY 299 W
EUREKA WAY
SHASTA ST
SOUTH ST
PLACER ST
COURT ST
PINE ST
AIRPARK DR
ROSALINE AVE
PARKVIEW AVE
ATHENS AVE
PARK MARINA DR
MISTLETOE LN
HILLTOP DR
CHURN CREEK RD
CYPRESS AVE
E CYPRESS AVE
STATE HWY 44
TARMAC RD
OLD OREGON TRL
HARTNELL AVE
ARGYLE RD
RIDGE DR
BUENAVENTURA BLVD
STARLIGHT BLVD
GRANDVIEW AVE
RAILROAD AVE
S MARKET ST
WYNDHAM LN
BECHELLI LN
PLACER RD
CANYON CREEK RD
HOWARD DR
EL RENO LN
RADIO LN
RIVIERA DR
WESTSIDE RD
EASTSIDE RD
E BONNYVIEW RD
ALTA MESA DR
VICTOR AVE
SHASTA VIEW DR
GOODWATER AVE
RANCHO RD
AIRPORT RD
BRANSTETTER LN
TEXAS SPRINGS RD
CEDARS RD
S BONNYVIEW RD
SACRAMENTO DR
STAR DR
GIRVAN RD
CLEAR CREEK RD
TEXAS SPRINGS
HONEY BEE RD
CANYON RD
MEADOW VIEW DR
DERSCH RD
CHURN CREEK RD
Legend
Community Park
Large Neighborhood Park
Natural Area Park
Private Neighborhood Park
Small Neighborhood Park
School-Park/Joint-Use
Regional Park
Special Purpose Facility
Proposed Park Site
Neighborhood Park
School-Park/Joint-Use
Community Park
College
Elementary
High School
Jr High
Special
Planning Boundary
Existing Dirt Trail
Existing Paved Trail
Private Trails
Seasonal
Minor Creek
Creek
Major Creek
Ditch
Rail Road
Golf
Existing Open Space
Park Deficient Areas
ACID Canal
Redding City Limits
Sacramento River
0
2,500
5,000
Feet
1/2 Mile
Park Service Area
N
W
E
S
NOTE:
The proposed park locations shown on this map are approximate, and are not meant to identify specific parcels for park development at this time.

NOTE:
This map illustrates the general layout of a comprehensive trail and bikeway network. While existing trails are shown as accurately as a map at this scale can depict, the proposed trail alignments should be interpreted as schematic and conceptual, rather than actual. Detailed trail engineering studies will be made with the cooperation of land owners and resource agencies before any trail is built and opened to the public.

City of Shasta Lake

Planning Boundary

Keswick Boat Ramp

Lake Redding Park

Caldwell Park

McConnell Arboretum at Turtlebay

River Front Park

Turtle Bay Park

Convention Center

RMC Hospital

CMC Center

Mercy Hospital

Benton Airpark

Mary Lake

Shopko

Mt Shasta Mall

Lema Ranch

Shasta College

Simpson College

Sports Plex

Clover Creek Preserve

Enterprise Park

Redding Airport

City of Anderson

Anderson River Park

Recreational Trails and Class I Bikeways

1 - Blue Gravel Mine Trail
2 - Buckeye Park Trail
3 - Canyon Creek Trail
4 - Cascade Park Trail
5 - Civic Center Perimeter Trail
6 - Enterprise Park Trail
7 - Knolls Trail
8 - Lema Ranch Trails
9 - Mary Lake Trail
10 - Mary St / Overhill Extension
11 - Peppertree Park Trail
12 - Sacramento River Trail -North
13 - Sacramento River Trail -South
14 - Stanford Hills Trail
15 - Westside Trails
16 - ACID Trail
17 - Blue Gravel Spur
18 - Boulder Creek Trail
19 - Buenaventura Trail
20 - Candlewood Trail
21 - Canyon Creek Trail Extension
22 - Churn Creek Trail
23 - Clear Creek Trail
24 - Clover Creek Trail
25 - Dana Drive Trail
26 - Gold Run Creek Trail
27 - Jenny Creek Trail
28 - Lema -Nash Trail
29 - Linden Creek Trail
30 - Little Churn Creek Trail
31 - Manzanita Trail
32 - Middle Creek Trail
33 - Minder Park Trail
34 - Old 99 Spur Trail
35 - Palisades Trail
36 - Parkview Riverfront Park Trail
37 - Riverside Trail
38 - Sac. River Trail - Anderson
39 - Sac. River Trail -Hatchcover Spur
40 - Sac. River Trail - Keswick Dam Ext.
41 - Sac. River Trail -Park Marina Trail
42 - Sac. River Trail -Turtle Bay West Ext.
43 - Sacramento River Rail Trail
44 - Stillwater Creek Trail
45 - Stillwater Treatment Plant
46 - Sulphur Creek Trail -South
47 - Sundial Bridge
48 - Sunset Trail
49 - Upper Churn Creek Trail
50 - Wentz Creek Trail
51 - China Dam Trail
52 - Mercedes Trail
53 - Olney Creek Trail
54 - Ridgeview Trail
55 - Salt Creek Trail
56 - Sulphur Creek Trail -North
57 - Westside Trails Extension
58 - Greenwood Trail
59 - Avalon Trail

Redding Parks, Trails and Bikeways Map

N
W E
S

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

TRAILS

- Existing, Class I Bike Way
- Existing, Class II Bike Lane
- Existing, Class III Bike Route
- Existing, Improved Dirt Trail
- Existing, Multi-Purpose Trail
- Existing, Private Trail
- Existing, Connector Trail
- Proposed, Class II Bike Lane
- Proposed, Class III Bike Route
- Proposed, Multi-Purpose Trail
- Proposed, Improved Dirt Trail
- Shasta Lake Bikeway
- CalTrans Bikeway
- Shasta Co Bikeway

PARKS

- Community Park
- Large Neighborhood Park
- Natural Area Park
- Private Neighborhood Park
- Small Neighborhood Park
- School-Park/Joint-Use
- Regional Park
- Special Purpose Facility

SCHOOLS

- College
- Private
- Public Schools

WATERWAYS

- Seasonal
- Minor Creek
- Creek
- Major Creek
- Ditch

REGIONAL OPEN SPACE MAP

Shasta Lake

Shasta - Trinity National Forest

CITY OF SHASTA LAKE

Intertlakes Area (BLM)

Sulphur Creek Open Space Interest Area

Churn Creek Open Space Interest Area

Shasta State Historic Park

Salt Creek Open Space Interest Area

Stillwater Creek Open Space Interest Area

Whiskeytown Recreation Area (National Park Service)

Mary Lake Open Space Interest Area

Old Oregon Trail Vernal Pool Restoration Area

Swasey ACEC (BLM)

Canyon Creek Open Space Interest Area

Oregon Gulch Open Space Interest Area

Lower Clear Creek Greenbelt (BLM)

Lower Clover Creek Open Space Interest Area

Olney Creek Open Space Interest Area

Horsetown Clear Creek Preserve (BLM)

Clear Creek Open Space Interest Area

Stillwater Treatment Plant (City of Redding)

Fenwood Ranch (Shasta Land Trust)

Anderson River Park (City of Anderson)

Sacramento River Parkway Open Space Interest Area

CITY OF ANDERSON

Bend Area ACEC (BLM)

Note:

This exhibit is for illustrative purposes only and is not suitable for project or parcel specific decision making. It depicts general locations where preliminary analysis suggests that important open space resources may be present. Actual suitability must be determined by appropriate on-site evaluation. The interest areas may include lands that are not suitable as open space.

The City shall not deny development or other land use applications that are in compliance with City land use regulations solely because a property is within an open space interest area. Further, the existence of an interest area does not modify the development rights (i.e residential density) of a property as established by the General Plan and applicable zoning district. Additional development application materials or the extension of development approval time lines solely for the purposes of determining a site's actual suitability as open space shall not be required.

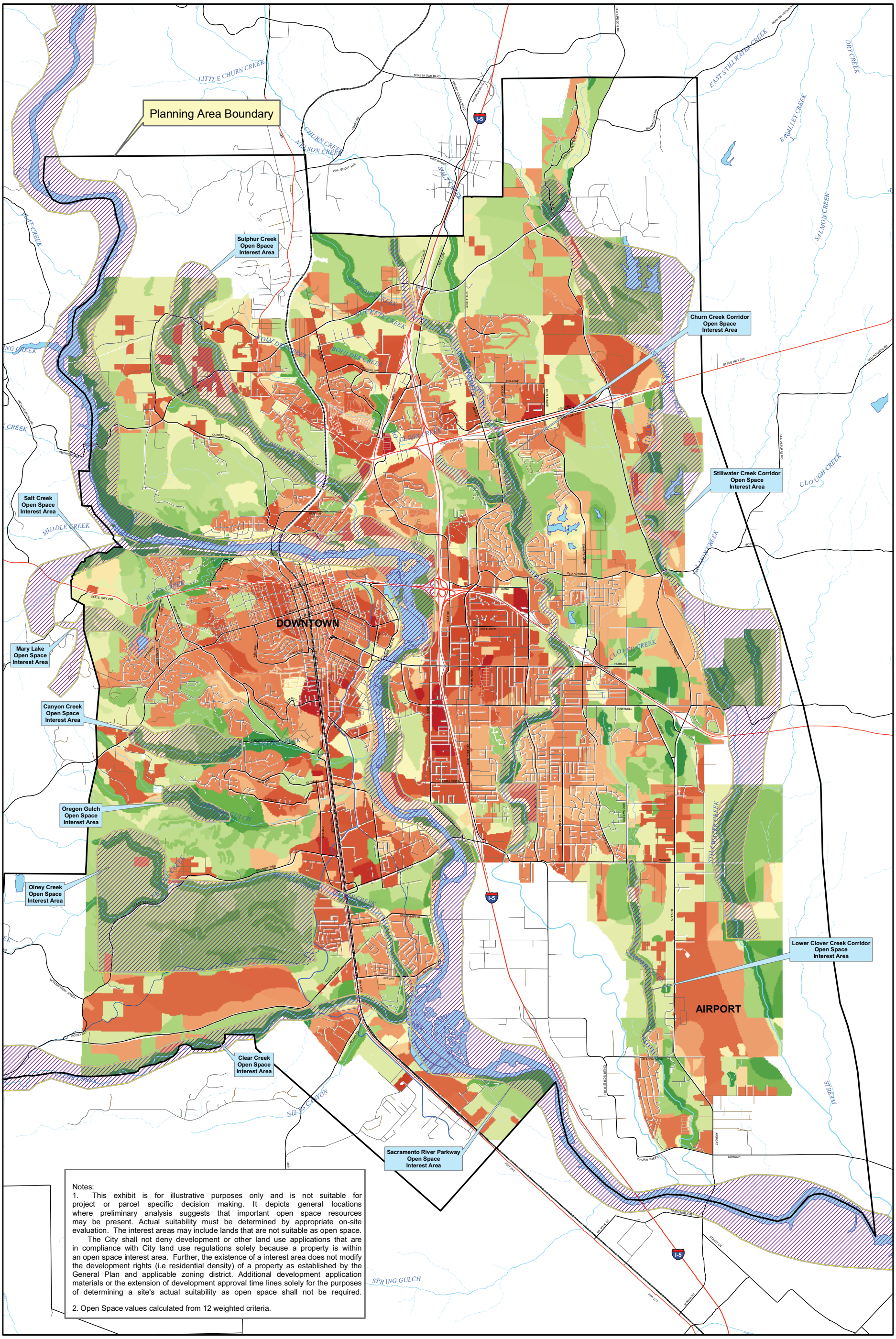
Legend

- Redding City Limits
- Planning Boundary
- Open Space Interest Areas
- Existing City Open Space
- General Plan - Greenway
- Sacramento River
- Streams
- ACID Canal
- Rail Road

N W E S

Feet: 0, 5,280, 10,560, 21,120, 31,680

Miles: 0, 1, 2, 4, 6



City of Redding Open Space Suitability Analysis Map

Redding Parks, Trails and Open Space System
Northeast Quadrant Map

NOTE:
The proposed park locations shown on this map are approximate, and are not meant to identify specific parcels for park development at this time.

Tierra Oaks Golf Club
Gold Hills Country Club
Gateway (Blossom) Park Site
Northridge Gardens Park
Valley Ridge Park
Twin View Park Site
Shasta Hills Estates Private Park
The Vineyards Private Park
Peppertree Park
Peppertree Natural Area Park
Vista Ridge Park Site
Hacienda Heights Site
Mtn. View Middle School Park Site
Tangelwood Village Private Park
Bob White Park
Minder Park
Whistling Park Site
Lema Ranch
Simpson College Ballfields
Stillwater Creek Open Space Interest Area
Churn Creek Open Space Interest Area
Turtle Bay Elem. School Gym
McConnell Arboretum
River Frontage
Turtle Bay Boat Launch
River Front Park
Turtle Bay Park
Turtle Bay East - Palisades
Sequoia M. Schl. Tennis Cts, Gym
Turtle Bay East - Bechelli
Paris Park
Shasta Pines Private Park
The Bluffs Private Park
Ravenwood Park
Rosetree Park Site
Redding Sports Park
Civic Center Softball Park
Parkview Riverfront Park
Churn Creek Park
Clover Creek Park
Old Oregon Trail Vernal Pool Restoration Area
Foxtail Park
Parsons Junior High School
Graham Park
Hawn Park (Rotary Park)
Stillwater Heights Park
Alta Mesa Park
Clover Cr

TIERRA HEIGHTS RD
BEAR MOUNTAIN RD
SHASTA
SIMPSON
MTN. VIEW MIDDLE SCHOOL
BOULDER CREEK
MISTLETOE
CYPRESS
ALTA MESA
COLUMBIA
SEQUOIA
JUNIPER
ALICIA PKWY
CASCADE BLVD
TWIN VIEW BLVD
OASIS RD
GOLD HILLS DR
BELTLINE RD
CATERPILLAR RD
HWY 273
REDWOOD BLVD
HOLLOW LN
RIDGEWOOD RD
TWIN TOWER DR
HANLEY RD
COLLYER DR
COLLEGE VIEW DR
STATE HWY 299 E
STATE HWY 299 W
BENTON DR
N MARKET ST
SHASTA ST
DANA DR
SOUTH ST
PINE ST
ATHENS AVE
PARK MARINA DR
PARKVIEW AVE
S MARKET ST
RAILROAD AVE
HILLTOP DR
CHURN CREEK RD
CYPRESS AVE
E CYPRESS AVE
MISTLETOE LN
TARMAC RD
STATE HWY 44
HARTNELL AVE
OLD OREGON TRL
SHASTA VIEW DR
ARGYLE RD
OLD ALTURAS RD
BOYLE RD
SHIBY RD
West Stillwater Creek
Churn Creek
Salmon Creek

Legend

Existing Sites
- Private Neighborhood Park
- Community Park
- Large Neighborhood Park
- Natural Area Park
- Regional Park
- School-Park/Joint-Use
- Small Neighborhood Park
- Special Purpose Facility
- Proposed Community Park Site

Proposed Parks
- Neighborhood Park
- Community Park
- School Park

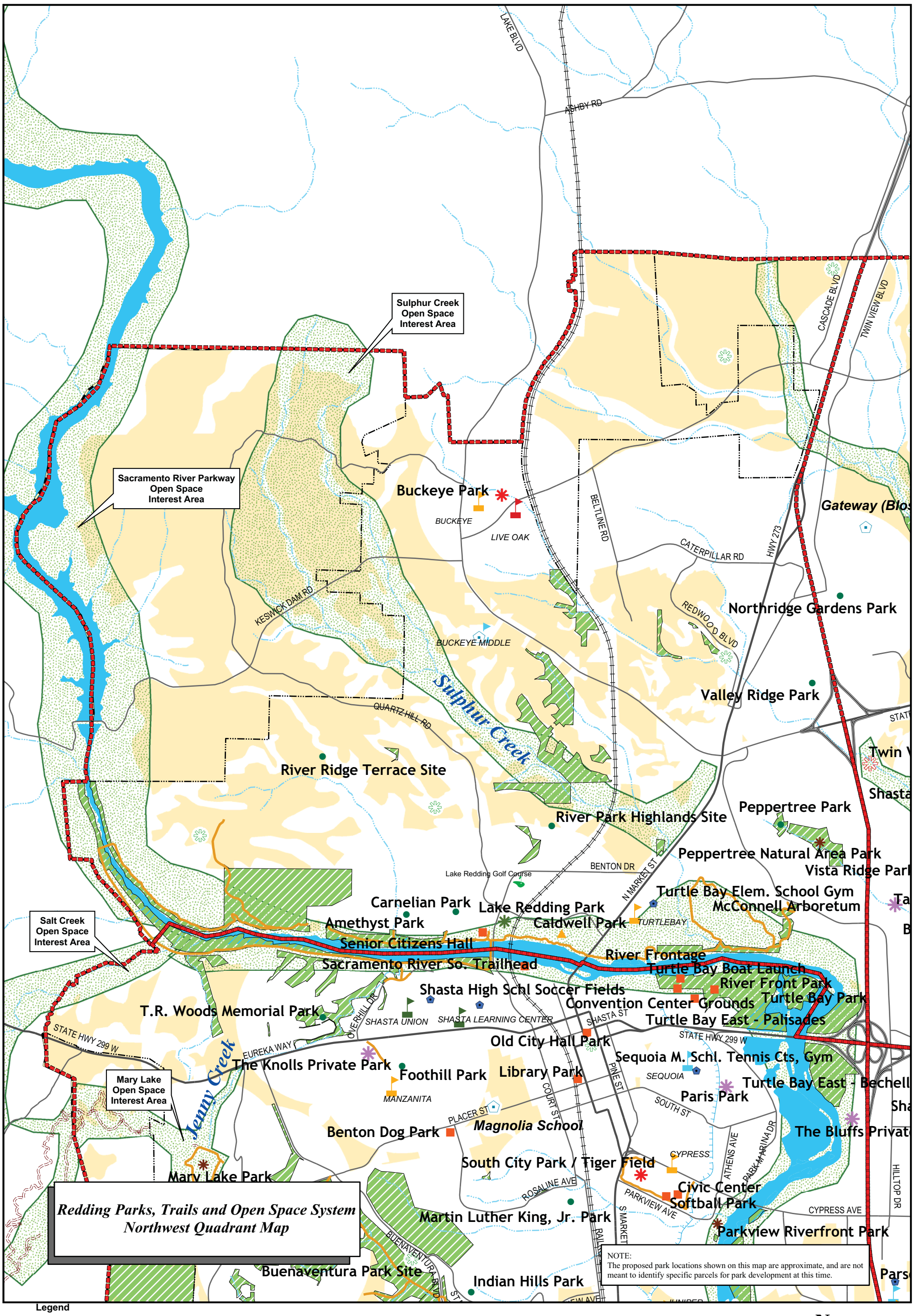
- COLLEGE
- ELEMENTARY
- HIGH SCHOOL
- JR HIGH
- SPECIAL

- Planning Boundary
- Planning Quadrants
- Redding City Limits
- Dirt Trail
- Paved Trail
- Private Trails

- Sacramento River
- Streams
- ACID Canal
- Rail Road
- Existing Open Space
- Open Space Interest Area
- Golf
- Park Deficient Areas

N W E S

0 5,000 Feet


Sulphur Creek Open Space Interest Area
Sacramento River Parkway Open Space Interest Area
Salt Creek Open Space Interest Area
Mary Lake Open Space Interest Area
LAKE BLVD
ASHBY RD
CASCADE BLVD
TWIN VIEW BLVD
BELTLINE RD
HWY 273
CATERPILLAR RD
REDWOOD BLVD
KESWICK DAM RD
QUARTZ HILL RD
BENTON DR
N MARKET ST
PINE ST
COURT ST
SHASTA ST
STATE HWY 299 W
EUREKA WAY
OVERHILL DR
ROSALINE AVE
PARKVIEW AVE
CYPRESS AVE
ATHENS AVE
PARK MARINA DR
HILLTOP DR
BUENAVENTURA BLVD
RAILROAD AVE
BUCKEYE
LIVE OAK
BUCKEYE MIDDLE
MANZANITA
SHASTA UNION
SHASTA LEARNING CENTER
SEQUOIA
CYPRESS
TURTLEBAY
Sulphur Creek
Jenny Creek
Buckeye Park
Gateway (Blos
Northridge Gardens Park
Valley Ridge Park
River Ridge Terrace Site
River Park Highlands Site
Peppertree Park
Peppertree Natural Area Park
Vista Ridge Parl
Lake Redding Golf Course
Carnelian Park
Amethyst Park
Lake Redding Park
Caldwell Park
Senior Citizens Hall
Turtle Bay Elem. School Gym
McConnell Arboretum
River Frontage
Turtle Bay Boat Launch
River Front Park
Turtle Bay Park
Turtle Bay East - Palisades
Sacramento River So. Trailhead
Shasta High Schl Soccer Fields
Convention Center Grounds
T.R. Woods Memorial Park
Old City Hall Park
Sequoia M. Schl. Tennis Cts, Gym
Turtle Bay East - Bechell
The Knolls Private Park
Foothill Park
Library Park
Paris Park
Benton Dog Park
Magnolia School
The Bluffs Privat
South City Park / Tiger Field
Civic Center Softball Park
Mary Lake Park
Martin Luther King, Jr. Park
Parkview Riverfront Park
Buenaventura Park Site
Indian Hills Park
Redding Parks, Trails and Open Space System
Northwest Quadrant Map
NOTE:
The proposed park locations shown on this map are approximate, and are not meant to identify specific parcels for park development at this time.
Legend
Existing Sites
Private Neighborhood Park
Community Park
Large Neighborhood Park
Natural Area Park
Regional Park
School-Park/Joint-Use
Small Neighborhood Park
Special Purpose Facility
Proposed Community Park Site
Proposed Parks
Neighborhood Park
Community Park
School Park
COLLEGE
ELEMENTARY
HIGH SCHOOL
JR HIGH
SPECIAL
Planning Boundary
Planning Quadrants
Redding City Limits
Dirt Trail
Paved Trail
Private Trails
Sacramento River
Streams
ACID Canal
Rail Road
Existing Open Space
Open Space Interest Area
Golf
Park Deficient Areas
0
4,000
Feet
N
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S

Redding Parks, Trails and Open Space System
Southeast Quadrant Map

Churn Creek Open Space Interest Area
Stillwater Creek Open Space Interest Area
Lower Clover Creek Corridor Open Space Interest Area
Sacramento River Parkway Open Space Interest Area

urtle Bay Park
alisades
Cts, Gym
le Bay East - Bechelli
The Bluffs Private Park
Shasta Pines Private Park
Ravenwood Park
Rosetree Park Site
Redding Sports Park
Churn Creek Park
Clover Creek Park
Old Oregon Trail Vernal Pool Restoration Area
w Riverfront Park
Foxtail Park
Parsons Junior High School
Graham Park
Hawn Park (Rotary Park)
Stillwater Heights Park
Alta Mesa Park
Clover Creek Preserve
Western Oaks Park
Enterprise Park
Silver Creek Private Park
So. Bonnyview Boat Launch
Summerfield Meadows Park Site
Creekside Park
y Park Site
rvin Gardens Private Park
eadow Wood Estates Private Park
de Park
Oakwood Park Site
Stillwater Plant Site

OLD ALTURAS RD
DANA DR
COLUMBIA
SHASTA VIEW DR
MISTLETOE LN
MISTLETOE
HILLTOP DR
CHURN CREEK RD
OLD OREGON TRL
CYPRESS AVE
E CYPRESS AVE
TARMAC RD
STATE HWY 44
SHASTA MEADOWS
PARSONS
ROTHER
MONTE VISTA
HARTNELL AVE
ARGYLE RD
ENTERPRISE
ALTA MESA
BECHELLI LN
LOMA VISTA DR
LASSEN VIEW
Riverview Golf Club
River Bend Golf Club
VICTOR AVE
ALTA MESA DR
GOODWATER AVE
RANCHO RD
AIRPORT RD
S BONNYVIEW RD
SACRAMENTO DR
PACHECO
Churn Creek Golf ourse
MEADOW VIEW DR
Tucker Oaks Golf Club
CHURN CREEK RD
DERSCH RD
PRAIRIE

Salmon Creek
Stillwater Creek
Clover Creek

NOTE:
The proposed park locations shown on this map are approximate, and are not meant to identify specific parcels for park development at this time.

Legend

Existing Sites
- Private Neighborhood Park
- Community Park
- Large Neighborhood Park
- Natural Area Park
- Regional Park
- School-Park/Joint-Use
- Small Neighborhood Park
- Special Purpose Facility
- Proposed Community Park Site

Proposed Parks
- Neighborhood Park
- Community Park
- School Park

- COLLEGE
- ELEMENTARY
- HIGH SCHOOL
- JR HIGH
- SPECIAL

- Planning Boundary
- Planning Quadrants
- Redding City Limits
- Dirt Trail
- Paved Trail
- Private Trails

- Sacramento River
- Streams
- ACID Canal
- Rail Road
- Existing Open Space
- Open Space Interest Area
- Golf
- Park Deficient Areas

0 5,000 Feet

N W E S

Redding Parks, Trails and Open Space System
Southwest Quadrant Map

Salt Creek Open Space Interest Area
Mary Lake Open Space Interest Area
Canyon Creek Open Space Interest Area
Oregon Gulch Open Space Interest Area
Olney Creek Open Space Interest Area
Clear Creek Open Space Interest Area
Churn Creek Open Space Interest Area
Sacramento River Parkway Open Space Interest Area

Lake Redding Golf Course
Carnelian Park
Lake Redding Park
Amethyst Park
Caldwell Park
Turtle Bay Elem. School Gym
McConnell Arboretum
Senior Citizens Hall
Sacramento River So. Trailhead
River Frontage
Turtle Bay Boat Launch
River Front Park
Turtle Bay Park
Shasta High Schl Soccer Fields
Convention Center Grounds
Turtle Bay East - Palisades
T.R. Woods Memorial Park
Old City Hall Park
Sequoia M. Schl. Tennis Cts, Gym
The Knolls Private Park
Foothill Park
Library Park
Turtle Bay East - Bechelli
Paris Park
Benton Dog Park
Magnolia School
Shasta Pines Private Park
The Bluffs Private Park
South City Park / Tiger Field
Mary Lake Park
Civic Center Softball Park
Rolling Hills Park
Martin Luther King, Jr. Park
Parkview Riverfront Park
Ridgeview Park
Buenaventura Park Site
Indian Hills Park
Foxtail Park
Parsons Junior High School
Graham Park
Juniper Academy Gym
Canyon Creek
Country Heights Park
Oregon Gulch
Olney Creek
Lower Clear Creek
Tangelwood Village Private Pa
Bob White Park
Whistling Park Site
So. Bonnyview Boat Launch
Summerfield Meadows Park Site
Creekside Park
Meadow Creek Park Site
Waverly Park Site
Marvin Gardens Private Park
Meadow Wood Estates Private Park
Cascade Park

SHASTA UNION
SHASTA LEARNING CENTER
MANZANITA
SEQUOIA
CYPRESS
JUNIPER
SYCAMORE
BONNYVIEW
CEDAR MEADOWS
LASSEN VIEW
MISTLETOE
MONTE VISTA
ENTERPRISE
PARSONS
ROTHER
SOUTH WEST

STATE HWY 299 W
EUREKA WAY
OVERHILL DR
SHASTA ST
PLACER ST
COURT ST
PINE ST
SOUTH ST
ROSALINE AVE
PARKVIEW AVE
S MARKET ST
RAILROAD AVE
GRANDVIEW AVE
BUENAVENTURA BLVD
STARLIGHT BLVD
WINDHAM LN
CANYON CREEK RD
PLACER RD
HOWARD DR
EL RENO LN
RIVIERA DR
WESTSIDE RD
EASTSIDE RD
RADIO LN
CEDARS RD
E BONNYVIEW RD
S BONNYVIEW RD
BRANSTETTER LN
TEXAS SPRINGS RD
SACRAMENTO DR
STAR DR
CLEAR CREEK RD
CANYON RD
ATHENS AVE
PARK MARINA DR
HILLTOP DR
CHURN CREEK RD
DANA DR
MISTLETOE LN
CYPRESS AVE
E CYPRESS AVE
LOMA VISTA DR
VICTOR AVE
BECHELLI LN
GIRVAN RD
HWY 273

Sacramento River
River
Jenny Creek

Riverview Golf Club
River Bend Golf Club
Allen's Golf Course

NOTE:
The proposed park locations shown on this map are approximate, and are not meant to identify specific parcels for park development at this time.

Legend

Existing Sites
- Private Neighborhood Park
- Community Park
- Large Neighborhood Park
- Natural Area Park
- Regional Park
- School-Park/Joint-Use
- Small Neighborhood Park
- Special Purpose Facility
- Proposed Community Park Site

Proposed Parks
- Neighborhood Park
- Community Park
- School Park

- COLLEGE
- ELEMENTARY
- HIGH SCHOOL
- JR HIGH
- SPECIAL

- Planning Boundary
- Planning Quadrants
- Redding City Limits
- Dirt Trail
- Paved Trail
- Private Trails

- Sacramento River
- Streams
- ACID Canal
- Rail Road
- Existing Open Space
- Open Space Interest Area
- Golf
- Park Deficient Areas

0 5,000 Feet

N W E S