

CITY OF COLUSA

PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

*Draft
February 2009*

Prepared for:
City of Colusa

Prepared by:
Foothill Associates

 FOOTHILL ASSOCIATES



CITY OF COLUSA



Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Draft
February 2009

Prepared by:

 **FOOTHILL ASSOCIATES**

Foothill Associates
590 Menlo Drive, Suite 1
Rocklin, CA 95765
916.435.1202
www.foothill.com

Kate Kirsh, Principal-in-Charge
Meredith Branstad, Landscape Architect/Project Manager

Acknowledgments

Colusa City Council

Robert J. MacKaben, Mayor
Donna Critchfield, Mayor Pro Tem
Kay Hosmer, Council Member
Kirk Kelleher, Council Member
Thomas Reische, Council Member

Colusa Planning Commission

Mickey Settlemyre, Chairman
Richard Solver
Jim White
Ken Flagor Jr.
Mike Herrick

Parks and Recreation Committee

Raelene Lyss
Bonnie Peterson
Cynthia White
George Graham
Catherine Bernard

Colusa City Staff

Jan McClintok, City Manager
Patty Hickel, Public Works Administrator
Sandy Cabral, Recreation Supervisor
John Linhart, Planning
Lori Reische, City Clerk
Alan Mitchell, City Engineer

Prepared by

Foothill Associates

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
1 Introduction	3
1.1 Purpose of the Master Plan.....	3
1.2 Master Plan Process.....	4
1.3 Guiding Principles	4
2 Demographics	9
2.1 The City of Colusa and Region.....	9
2.2 Population Trends	9
2.3 Social Characteristics	10
2.4 Economics and Employment Characteristics	20
3 Land Use	23
3.1 Parks and Open Space	23
3.2 Trail Systems and Circulation	27
4 Recreational Resources	29
4.1 City of Colusa Recreational Resources.....	29
<i>Parks</i>	29
<i>School District and Other Facilities</i>	30
<i>Open Space</i>	33
<i>Programs</i>	33
4.2 Other Recreational Resources.....	34
<i>Open Space</i>	36
5 Public Outreach	37
5.1 Community Meeting #1 Results.....	37
<i>Community Representation</i>	37
<i>Vision for the Future</i>	39
<i>Funding Priorities</i>	40
<i>Program/Facility Priorities</i>	40
5.2 User Survey Results	41
<i>Survey Results</i>	41
5.3 Community Meeting #2 Results.....	44
5.4 Summary of Community Input	45
6 Park Development Standards	47
6.1 Park Classifications	47
6.2 Comparative Analysis.....	49
<i>Willows</i>	49
<i>Red Bluff</i>	50
<i>Oakdale</i>	51
<i>Galt</i>	52
<i>Summary Comparison</i>	54
6.3 Recreation Facilities per 1,000 Population.....	56

<i>Active Parks</i>	56
<i>Open Space</i>	56
<i>Trail</i>	57
<i>Facilities</i>	57
6.4 Park Service Area	58
6.5 Non-Vehicular Access.....	63
6.6 Park Site Characteristics.....	63
6.7 Design and Construction Guidelines.....	64
7 Needs Analysis.....	67
7.1 Improvements to Existing Parks and Facilities.....	67
7.2 New Park Land Acquisition	70
7.3 Trails and Bikeways	72
7.4 New Facility Development.....	72
7.5 Recreation Programs	80
7.6 Operations and Administration	82
<i>Administration</i>	82
<i>Maintenance</i>	83
<i>Aquatic and Recreation Staff</i>	83
<i>Administrative Strategies</i>	83
7.7 Park Needs of New Specific Plan Areas	85
8 Capital and Non-Capital Costs.....	87
8.1 Expenses.....	87
<i>Operations and Maintenance</i>	87
<i>Capital Improvements</i>	87
9 Proposed Finance Plan.....	91
9.1 Revenues.....	91
<i>General Fund</i>	91
<i>User Fees</i>	91
<i>Assessments</i>	92
<i>Interes</i>	92
<i>Grant</i>	92
<i>Development Impact Fees</i>	93
9.2 Additional Funding Recommendations	94
9.3 Funding for Capital Improvements	95
10 References.....	99

Appendices

Appendix A — Meeting #1

Appendix B — User Survey Results

List of Figures

Figure 1 — Planning Area Site and Vicinity	11
Figure 2 — Population Age by Area.....	13
Figure 3 — Colusa County Population Trends.....	13
Figure 4 — Total Planning Area Population by Age and Gender	15
Figure 5 — Planning Area Race and Ethnicity	16
Figure 6 — Race/ Ethnicity Projections for Colusa County	17
Figure 7 — Housing Ownership of Occupied Units	18
Figure 8 — Language Spoken at Home	19
Figure 9 — City of Colusa Educational Attainment Levels	20
Figure 10 — City of Colusa Annual Household Income	22
Figure 11 — Special Planning Areas.....	25
Figure 12 — Park Locations	31
Figure 13 — Residential Zone Map.....	38
Figure 14 — Meeting Attendees by Residential Zone	39
Figure 15 — Existing Park Service Areas	61

List of Tables

Table 1 — Population by Age Class 10

Table 2 — Population by Gender 14

Table 3 — Population by Race 16

Table 4 — Household Types 18

Table 5 — 2000 Employment Sectors..... 21

Table 6 — City of Colusa Programs 34

Table 7 — Highest Priority Facilities..... 46

Table 8 — Colusa Pocket Parks 47

Table 9 — Colusa Neighborhood Parks 48

Table 10 — Colusa Community Parks 48

Table 11 — Willows Recreational Programs 50

Table 12 — Red Bluff Recreational Programs 51

Table 13 — Oakdale Recreational Programs..... 52

Table 14 — Galt Recreational Programs 53

Table 15 — Existing Active Park Acreages 54

Table 16 — Current Park Acreage Standards per 1,000 Residents 54

Table 17 — Service Population of Sports Facilities 55

Table 18 — Service Population of Special Use Facilities 55

Table 19 — Project Park Needs 57

Table 20 — Park Service Area Standards..... 58

Table 21 — Current Facilities and Proposed Facility Standards 59

Table 22 — Implementation Priorities..... 67

Table 23 — Recommended Improvements to Existing Parks and Facilities 68

Table 24 — Cost to Acquire Active Park Land and Open Space to Meet Current Needs 71

Table 25 — Recommendations to Meet Current Needs 79

Table 26 — Recommendations to Meet Community Priorities 79

Table 27 — Projected Park and Recreation Staffing Requirements 82

Table 28 — Administrative Recommendations 84

Table 29 — Projected Operations and Maintenance Expenses 89

Table 30 — Projected Capital Expenses 89

Table 31 — Park Acquisition and Development Costs 94

Table 32 — 10-Year Finance Plan 97

Executive Summary

The Colusa Park and Recreation Master Plan examines the City's current park and recreation resources and needs and projects future needs through the year 2025 based on anticipated population growth. This Master Plan provides recommendation for how the City can best meet its future park and recreation needs and includes a cost estimate and funding analysis to provide the City with a strategy for implementing the projects outlined in this document.

This document is the City of Colusa's first Park and Recreation Master Plan. Development of a Master Plan was called for in the City's General Plan, which was adopted in 2007. Previously, the City has not had a guide or standard in place for park, trail, or facility development; land acquisition; recreation programs; operations; or developer fee standards.

The City of Colusa has experienced slow, steady growth over the past two decades. However, more rapid expansion is expected in the future because of planned local residential, commercial, and industrial projects and Colusa's proximity to the Sacramento Metropolitan area. The City has recognized the need to have a plan in place to guide the growth, development, and expansion of the City's parks, trails, and recreation facilities and services.

The area around the City is primarily rural in character. The natural features of the area, such as the Sacramento River and Sutter Buttes, combine with the strong agricultural heritage to enrich the community's sense of identity. Careful planning of future open space, parks, and trails is necessary to ensure continued access to the Sacramento River and other natural resources. A system of public spaces and trails that allows access to the natural world is an important part of maintaining a high quality of life and adding long term value to the community.



This Master Plan reflects the values and priorities of the Colusa community as identified through meetings with City staff, public workshops, and a written survey. This feedback was considered along with a comparison study of four similar towns in northern California to establish park and open space acreage, and facilities standards. These standards were then used to determine what facilities and programs are needed to adequately provide recreation opportunities for Colusa's residents now and in the future.

This Master Plan provides recommendations that address City facilities, programs, and administration. Specific recommendations and associated costs are provided on the following subjects:

- Facility development at existing parks,
- New facility development,
- Coordination for joint-use of public recreation facilities,
- Acquisition of park land,
- Programs,
- Operations, and
- Planning.

This Master Plan calls for more than 88 million dollars in capital improvements over the life of the plan. Much of the funding for these improvements will come from fees paid by new developments. Other funding will come from the Park, Tree, and Pool Improvement District Assessment. The City will need to continue to aggressively pursue grant funds if it wishes to implement all of the capital projects identified in this plan. Investment in an additional staff position may be necessary to fully capitalize on available grant and state bond funding. As certain facilities are completed, such as the new community pool, group picnic shelters, and a community center, additional revenue from facility rental will become available. One additional source of funding that should be further explored is donations or sponsorships. Finally, the City should explore reducing capital or maintenance costs by using local volunteers and community groups.

This Master Plan provides the City of Colusa with planning direction through 2025. However, it is expected that the City will review the priorities, resources, and community needs on an annual or biannual basis to ensure that the direction of the plan remains consistent with the evolving recreation trends and values of the community it serves.

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Master Plan

This Master Plan provides a strategic analysis of existing and projected recreation needs, facilities, and programs for the City of Colusa. The recommendations in this master plan address anticipated recreation needs through 2025. Accurately determining Colusa’s recreation needs depends on understanding both the demographic composition of the population and the anticipated growth of the plan area. Currently, approximately 7,200 people live in the planning area, with roughly 5,700 people living within the Colusa city limits. The population is expected to grow at a faster rate over the next fifteen to twenty years than it has historically, as people move out of urban areas seeking the small-town quality of life.

As Colusa grows, it must ensure that the current high quality of life, including access to recreational facilities, remains. In addition to sports fields and courts, residents will be looking for a wider variety of recreation facilities and programs as the population grows. Amenities that allow for unstructured recreation such as walking and biking trails are highly desired by current residents. Programs for seniors are expected to continue to be in high demand as the population ages. With the increasing trend toward dual-income families, demand for after school recreation or daycare programs coordinated with the schools will likely increase.

All of these services will be competing for limited funding, and additional revenues will be required to construct and manage these resources. The City must work within its fiscal and operational limitations to allocate resources, staff, and funding towards the facilities and services that will have the most beneficial impact for plan area residents. This Master Plan provides information that will help establish priorities for development and funding to meet current and future needs. The plan also addresses the need for development fees dedicated to recreation facilities.

The Master Plan relies on projections of population and demographics and makes assumptions about recreation trends and preferences. The City will need to re-examine the Master Plan periodically to ensure it continues to accurately address the needs and desires of the community. The Master Plan also provides a framework for potential developers to assist them in designing their neighborhoods and understand what type of recreational facilities they will be expected to provide or help fund.

Finally, it is important to remember that this Master Plan is a strategic planning document. While it identifies needs and general characteristics of specific facilities and programs and estimated costs, further design of these elements will be required. Detailed design, using the most current construction methods and materials, must be completed before implementation.



1.2 Master Plan Process

This Master Plan was developed by combining community input from the plan area residents and City Staff with analyses of data from a variety of sources. The planning process consisted of several distinct phases.

The first phase consisted of gathering information about existing public and private recreation resources, analyzing information about the people served by the City of Colusa, and gathering input from residents about their recreational needs. City staff conducted an inventory of existing park facilities to document the amenities and condition of each park. Data about the various types of recreational programs available to Colusa residents were also gathered. The first phase



Community Meeting #1

looked at the demographic characteristics of the people in the planning area, including age projections, income, and primary language. Colusa residents were invited to participate in a community meeting to share their thoughts about spending priorities and how to allocate City resources in the future. They were also asked to participate in a survey of current park users.

The second phase integrated the data gathered in the first phase with an analysis of four comparison cities to identify development standards for park acreage and facilities. Preliminary facility standards were based on the preferences of the community, as expressed in the first community meeting and user survey, input from City Staff, and a comparison with similar towns in the

Central Valley. Colusa residents who attended the second community meeting modified the preliminary standards by vote to produce final standards.

After facility and park acreage standards were set, Colusa’s existing recreational facilities were assessed to determine the surplus or deficit of services currently and projected for 2025. The availability of school and state park resources was also factored in to this analysis because these facilities contribute to the available recreation opportunities. The needs identified in this analysis were categorized as near-term or long-term. A funding analysis integrated the estimated building, maintenance, and program costs with expected revenue from a variety of sources.

1.3 Guiding Principles

The City of Colusa’s Mission Statement is “Our mission as the City of Colusa is to provide and maintain a progressive, family-oriented, safe community. This will be accomplished through positive, responsible leadership; economic and social opportunities; and planned growth for everyone while maintaining an attractive environment.”

The City of Colusa adopted a General Plan in 2007. A number of policies in the General Plan relate to parks and recreation, including the requirement to prepare this Master Plan. The Land Use Element addresses funding of public services in new developments. The Community Character and Design Element includes policies regarding bicycle and pedestrian routes. Park and recreational facilities are addressed in the Parks, Recreation, and Resource Conservation

Element. The following policy measures provide direction for the planning, development, and management of parks and recreational facilities and programs in Colusa.

Goal LU-5:

To ensure growth occurs in an orderly, compact, and efficient manner, so that municipal services and infrastructure can be extended at the least possible cost.

Policy LU-5.4:

The financing for and ability to guarantee construction of infrastructure and public services shall be established before annexation can occur.

Implementing Action LU-5.4b: Development Review - There are sufficient assurances that the timing of infrastructure and public services are achieved through the LAFCO Municipal Services Review process, Environmental Review, Project-Specific Conditions of Approval, 5-year Capital Improvement Program, and Development Agreements

Goal CCD-3:

To create safe, attractive streets that serve to interconnect the entire community.

Policy CCD-3.4:

The City shall encourage and promote neighborhood design that provides pedestrian and bicyclist connectivity to community civic areas, schools, parks, workplaces, and commercial areas.

Policy CCD-3.5

The City shall designate bicycle routes within the existing and planned transportation network.

Policy CCD-3.6:

Pedestrian and bicycle routes/corridors shall be incorporated into all new major development projects.

Implementing Action CCD-3.4a, CCD-3.5a, and CCD-3.6b: Design Guidelines – Streets and Blocks Design Criteria: Design criteria to emphasize bicycle and pedestrian safety within and between neighborhoods. Visual quality to include attractive streetscape design, providing interest within the public right-of-way. Traffic calming measures, bicycle paths/on-street lanes, sidewalk design, and greenways, as well as criteria for infrastructure siting and installation and utility undergrounding to be included.

Implementing Action 3.5b: Bike Master Plan – The City will prepare and adopt a Bike Master Plan for the City’s bike system that establishes priorities for new construction and improvements, as well as funding sources. In preparing the Bike Master Plan, the City will emphasize the construction of Class I bike paths that will promote safety by separating bicyclists from motorists. Discussion of a Bike Master Plan will include bicycle parking and a route(s) encircling the City, linking important points of interests (schools, parks, Sacramento River, etc.) together. The City will also coordinate its Bike Plan with an update to the Colusa County Bicycle Plan, in cooperation with Colusa County and the City of Williams.

Implementing Action CCD-3.6a: Design Review Ordinance – The City will adopt a Design Review Ordinance that will establish a process to consider a wide range of design issues with development projects. These include such things as open space and natural features, pedestrian and traffic circulation, building scale and massing, architectural history and details, signs and advertising features, landscaping, site lighting, and utility connections. The Design Review process will provide the public with an opportunity to review and comment on all development projects requiring a permit before the Design Review Board makes a final decision on the project.

Goal PRC-1:

To preserve, protect, and enhance an interconnected system of significant open space areas, including lands with significant resources, to the maximum extent feasible.

Policy PRC - 1.3:

As development and redevelopment occur, the City shall pursue, where feasible, public access to the Sacramento River from the nearest appropriate public street and/or walkway. Access shall be designed to minimize disturbance to residents and sensitive habitat areas.

Implementing Action PRC-1.3a: Development Review – Through the development review process, the City will use the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process to evaluate the impacts of proposed new development on natural resources. The CEQA process specifies that the City will refer any development proposal with a potential for direct or indirect impacts on open space and sensitive local resources to the City Planner, City Engineer, and other local agencies, as applicable, for review and comment.

Implementing Action PRC1.3b: Fees, Dedications, and Easements – The City will use land dedications or public access easements to ensure that pedestrian access can be provided and maintained to public use areas.

Goal PRC-2:

To ensure a geographically-distributed and well-maintained system of park and recreational facilities.

Policy PRC - 2.1:

The City shall ensure ongoing maintenance and corrections in deficiencies of existing community parks and facilities.

Implementing Action PRC-2.1a: Capital Improvement Plan – The City will identify sufficient annual funds through a Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to ensure ongoing maintenance of and improvements to existing parks and recreational facilities.

Policy PRC - 2.2:

The City shall provide sufficient parkland and recreational facilities to meet the needs of all residents while new development continues to occur.

Implementing Action PRC-2.2a and PRC-3.1a: Parks and Recreation Master Plan – The City will adopt and implement a Parks and Recreation Master Plan before or concurrent with project approvals associated with large development projects. With this plan, park sites will be

identified, and the City will work with developers to identify desired neighborhood park sites well in advance of subdivision development.

Policy PRC - 2.3:

The City shall ensure that a park development ratio of at least five acres of parkland for every 1,000 Colusa residents is met.

Implementing Action PRC-2.3a: Development Review – Projects will be reviewed to ensure that sufficient park development is included with the proposed development. Development review will implement the Parks and Recreation Master Plan when determining the appropriate acreage, park type, and improvements.

For the purposes of this Master Plan, parkland is defined as land available for active recreation, such as sports courts, ballfields, and play areas, and the typical amenities that accompany such uses, including but not limited to, picnic tables, open turf areas, and walking paths.

Implementing Action PRC-2.3b: Dedications, Fees, and Extractions – The City will require new residential development to dedicate land or pay in-lieu fees and pay park fees for land purchase and development costs at the standard of at least five acres per 1,000 residents. Dedications of trail and path rights-of-way may be considered, in addition to the minimum park standard.

Implementing Action PRC-2.3c: Development Agreements – The City will use development agreements to ensure that the design and development of project areas are consistent with the goals and policies of this element. Development agreements should specify the timing of construction of project improvements, including parklands, trails, and open space. Requirements for improvements and/or dedications and any credit to apply to park standards will be reflected in the agreement.

Policy PRC - 2.4:

The City shall continue to coordinate with local, regional, and state agencies to ensure that parks facilities use is maximized.

Implementing Action PRC-2.4a: Interagency Coordination – The City will work jointly with local, regional, and state park agencies on joint use of recreational facilities, particularly when funding options for City program implementation require extended agency participation.

The City will also work with appropriate state agencies to pursue the necessary means for relocating the State Recreation Area's boat launch facility to ensure that it is fully functional and operational.

Goal PRC-3:

To provide a range of recreational programs that ensures the opportunity of participation for all City residents.

Policy PRC - 3.1:

The City shall continue to develop and support recreational opportunities for all ages, interests, and activity levels with an emphasis on recreation and programs for the youth and seniors of Colusa.

Implementing Action PRC-3.1b: Public Involvement – The City will actively solicit input from the public in the planning and development of recreational programs to more effectively meet the needs of City residents. The City will involve teens, seniors, and other interest groups in the development of recreational and cultural programs to meet the needs of specific user groups. Primary means of public input will be through the Parks Commission, Planning Commission, and City Council – the bodies that review and act on proposed recreational improvements and programs.

Policy PRC - 3.2:

The City shall pursue opportunities for joint use of recreational facilities.

Implementing Action PRC-3.2a: Interagency Coordination – The City will confer with other jurisdictions in an effort to identify new programs and approaches to parks, trails, and open space development that have proven successful in other communities. The City may develop joint powers agreements with the school district, the County, and other agencies to develop, administer, and use parks, open space, and recreation facilities and programs. These agreements could facilitate use of non-City owned properties including, but not limited to, schools and the fairgrounds.

2 Demographics

The City of Colusa Parks and Community Services Department serves residents of the City of Colusa and surrounding unincorporated areas of the county. The City of Colusa is approximately 1,174 acres in size. The Sphere of Influence (SOI) proposed in the 2007 General Plan encompasses another 2,631 acres outside the city limits. This plan will consider the entire planning area of 3,805 acres.

2.1 *The City of Colusa and Region*

The City of Colusa is located on the Sacramento River in the Central Valley of California. The City is situated in the east central portion of Colusa County and is the county seat of government. Colusa County was created in 1850 and named after the Mexican land grants of Coluses (1844) and Colus (1845). The word Colusa is derived from the name of an American Indian tribe living on the west side of the Sacramento River (CAGenWeb, 2008).



California Highways 20 and 45 intersect in Colusa, linking the community to the rest of the Central Valley, the Sierras, and the Mendocino Coast. The City is ten miles west of the Sutter Buttes and eight miles east of Interstate 5. The City is about a one-hour drive north of Sacramento. The elevation of the City is 60 feet above sea level.

The northern Central Valley has a Mediterranean climate with pronounced, but mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers. The economy of Colusa County is primarily agriculture based. According to the University of California Cooperative Extension, the major crops of Colusa County include rice, processing tomatoes, almonds, wheat, vegetable seeds, walnuts and prunes. The current agriculturally based economy has great impact on the population trends of the Colusa community.

2.2 *Population Trends*

When the most recent census was conducted in 2000 by the U.S. Census Bureau, the City of Colusa had a population of 5,402. The population of the 43 census blocks in the sphere of influence area was 1,409. The City of Colusa grew by 468 people (approximately 1 percent annually) between 1990 and 2000. This slow rate of growth has continued to the present, with a current estimated population of 5,727 (State of California, 2008). The California Department of Finance projects that the population of the City will grow to 10,317 by 2020. Colusa County is projected to grow from its current population of 21,910 to a population of 29,588 in 2020. If similar growth occurs in the unincorporated areas in the planning area, it would result in a total population of approximately 12,250 people in the planning area in 2020. However, because parts

of the planning area are expected to be annexed into the city and become more urbanized, greater growth is expected.

According to the General Plan, if the City of Colusa were to experience complete build-out of the planning area with mid-range density of residential development, the population could grow to 25,000 people by 2025. This would be a growth rate of 9.06 percent, well above the historic rates. The General Plan assumes a slower growth rate of three to four percent, which would result in a population of approximately 11,050 in 2025. This plan will use the ultimate build-out population of 25,000 residents for recreation planning purposes. For finance planning purposes, the City is expected to grow at the historic rate of 1% for the next five years, through 2013, and then increase to 4.0% as new development begins to be constructed, resulting in a population of just under 10,000 residents by the end of the planning period. This growth pattern is consistent with the updated Housing Element that is currently in preparation by City staff.

2.3 Social Characteristics

The 2000 Census provides information on certain characteristics of the population of the planning area that are relevant to park and recreation planning. These include age, gender, race and ethnicity, primary language, household type, and education.

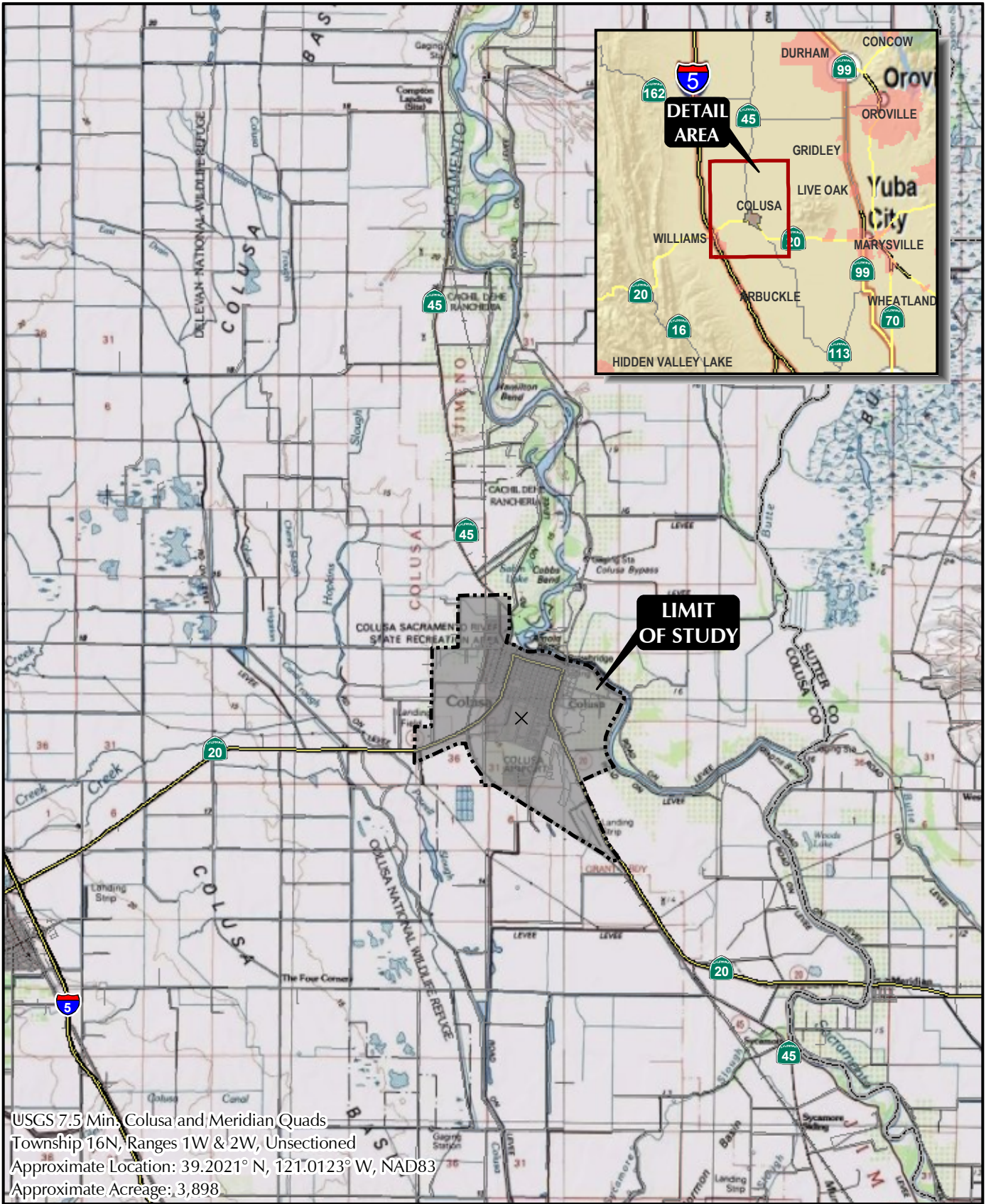
Age

In the year 2000, one third (33 percent) of the planning area population was under the age of 20, 41 percent was between the ages of 20 and 50, and 26 percent was over the age of 50 (Table 1). The County of Colusa has slightly more youths (35 percent) and slightly fewer people over 50 (24 percent) than the planning area. Apparently a greater proportion of children and young adults, between the ages of 20 and 40, live in the city proper. A greater percentage of the unincorporated area population is over 50 (Figure 2).

Table 1 – Population by Age Class

Age	City of Colusa		Unincorporated Area		Total Planning Area	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Under 5	450	8.3%	94	6.7%	544	8.0%
Age 5 to 9	453	8.4%	101	7.2%	554	8.1%
Age 10 to 14	454	8.4%	129	9.2%	583	8.6%
Age 15 to 19	460	8.5%	109	7.7%	569	8.4%
Age 20 to 29	714	13.2%	140	9.9%	854	12.5%
Age 30 to 39	776	14.4%	169	12.0%	945	13.9%
Age 40 to 49	786	14.6%	199	14.1%	985	14.5%
Age 50 to 59	517	9.6%	183	13.0%	700	10.3%
Age 60 to 69	331	6.1%	133	9.4%	464	6.8%
Age 70 to 79	310	5.7%	102	7.2%	412	6.0%
Age 80+ years	151	2.8%	50	3.5%	201	3.0%

Source: U.S. Census 2000



USGS 7.5 Min. Colusa and Meridian Quads
 Township 16N, Ranges 1W & 2W, Unsectioned
 Approximate Location: 39.2021° N, 121.0123° W, NAD83
 Approximate Acreage: 3,898

SITE AND VICINITY

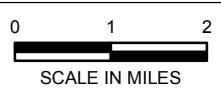
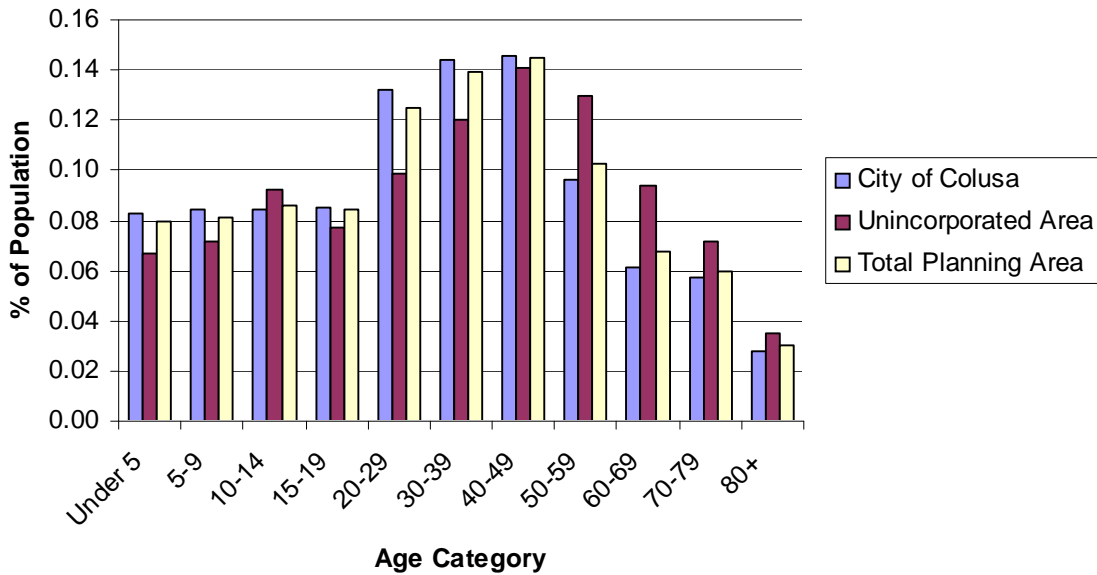


FIGURE 1

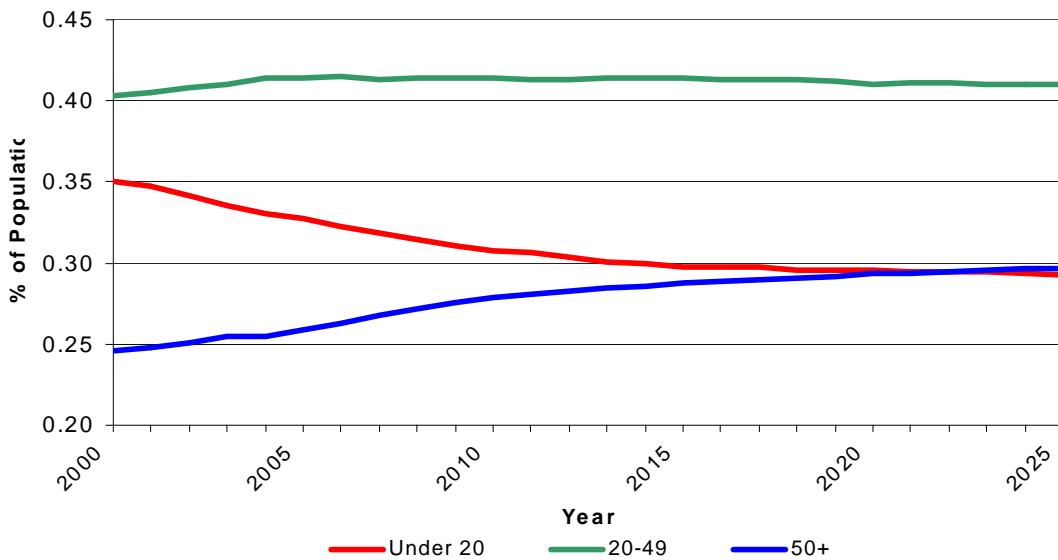
This Page Intentionally Left Blank

Figure 2 – Population Age by Area



Source: U.S. Census 2000

Figure 3 – Colusa County Population Trends



Source: State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000–2050. Sacramento, CA, July 2007.

Over the period of this Master Plan, the demographic structure of Colusa County is expected to change, with similar changes expected to the City of Colusa demographic structure (Figure 3). The percentage of the population between the ages of 20 and 50 is expected to remain fairly constant over the planning period. Meanwhile, the percentage of the population over the age of 50 is projected to increase as the proportional size of the youth population falls. By 2025, youths

and mature adults (adults over 50) will make up almost equal portions of the Colusa County population.

This demographic shift indicates that mature adult programs will be equally as important as youth programs. The mature adult age group includes many retired or semi-retired people who have abundant leisure time and an interest in maintaining their health and fitness. Because of advances in medicine, people in this age group are more physically active than people of the same age in previous generations. In recent years, many studies have been published showing the value of preventative care in staving off physical and mental decline. The mature adult community will be seeking activities and facilities that help them maintain physical and mental flexibility and strength. An important aspect of preserving mental health is maintaining social ties and continuing social interaction. As time passes, seniors often become more and more isolated as friends and family pass away. Programs to aid seniors may include support programs for the recently widowed and other social activities.

While additional mature adult and senior programs will be needed, youth and adult programs will continue to be important to the community. Some resources, such as recreational pools, walking trails, par courses, meeting spaces, and exercise rooms can be used for a diverse array of programs for many age groups. Increasing the potential uses of the space to meet multiple needs should be a key element of planning as new facilities are built and old ones refurbished.

Gender

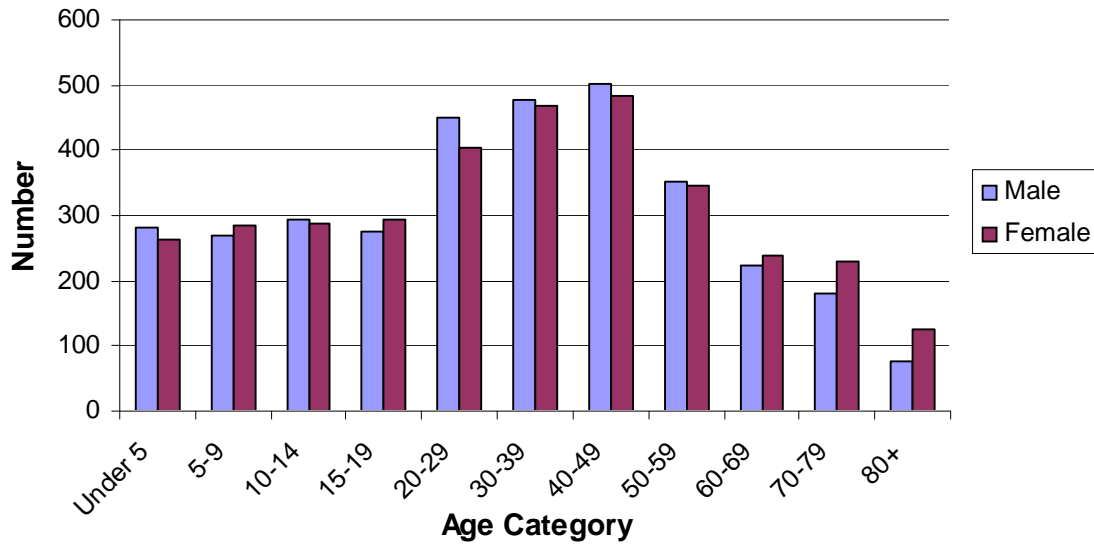
The population in the overall planning area was almost equally balanced between males and females in 2000 (Table 2). There are consistently more men in the 20-50 year age range, which may reflect the outdoor and agricultural jobs that are common in Colusa County (Figure 4). There are more women in the over-70 age bracket. These data reflect women’s historically higher longevity. However, in recent years as more women have entered the work force, stress-related negative health impacts have become more prevalent in the female population. Simultaneously, men are becoming more health conscious. While these changes may result in a more even gender balance in the senior population, it should not have a great effect on the programs and facilities needed to serve these groups.

Table 2 – Population by Gender

Gender	City of Colusa		Unincorporated Area		Total Planning Area	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>% Total</i>
Male	2,697	49.9%	686	48.7%	3,383	49.7%
Female	2,705	50.1%	723	51.3%	3,428	50.3%

Source: U.S. Census 2000

Figure 4 – Total Planning Area Population by Age and Gender



Source: U.S. Census 2000

Race and Ethnicity

As of 2000, the majority of Colusa residents identified themselves as white, with the second largest group identifying as other or two or more races (Table 3 and Figure 5). Approximately 39 percent of the population identifies themselves as Hispanic or Latino. The vast majority of these people (85 percent) live within the city. Only small percentages of the respondents identified themselves as other racial or ethnic groups.

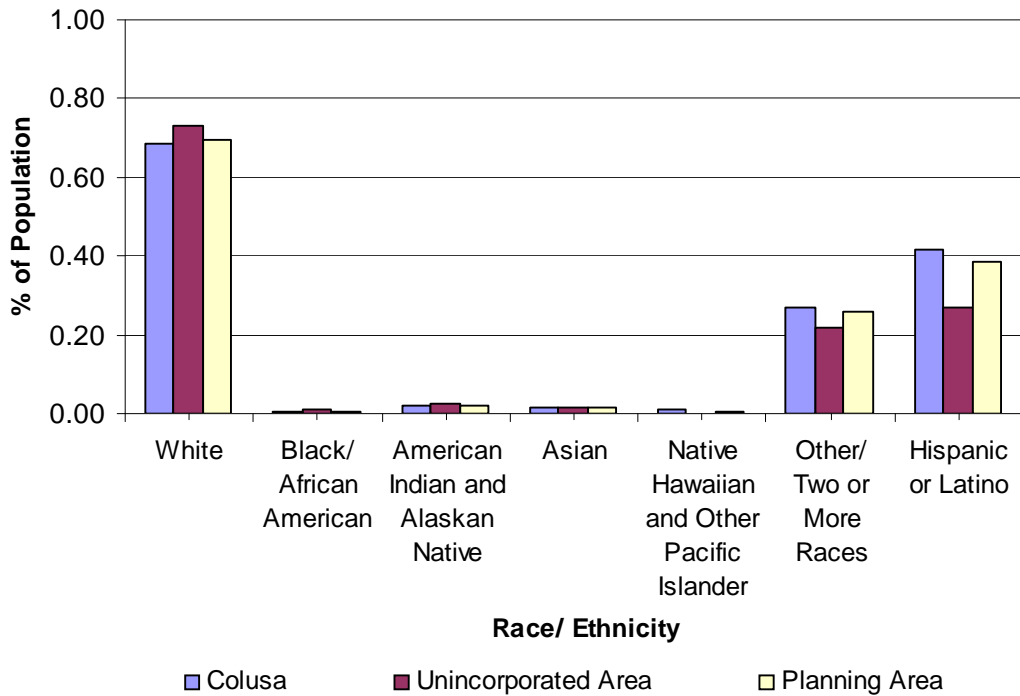
This information is useful for park and recreation planning purposes because it suggests that the city will need to consider multi-cultural preferences when designing facilities and programs. For example, large group facilities may be desired by cultures that emphasize multi-generational families, while other cultures may prefer small-group or individual recreation. The City of Colusa will need to establish relationships with the various cultural groups to remain in tune with the recreational preferences of its residents.

Table 3 – Population by Race

Race	City of Colusa		Unincorporated Area		Total Planning Area	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
White	3,709	68.7%	1,030	73.1%	4,739	69.6%
Black or African American	16	0.3%	15	1.1%	31	0.5%
American Indian and Alaskan Native	95	1.8%	33	2.3%	128	1.9%
Asian	79	1.5%	22	1.6%	101	1.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	42	0.8%	2	0.1%	44	0.6%
Other/ Two or More Races	1,461	27.0%	307	21.8%	1,768	26.0%
Hispanic or Latino (Included above)	2,253	41.7%	382	27.1%	2,635	38.7%

Source: U.S. Census 2000

Figure 5 – Planning Area Race and Ethnicity

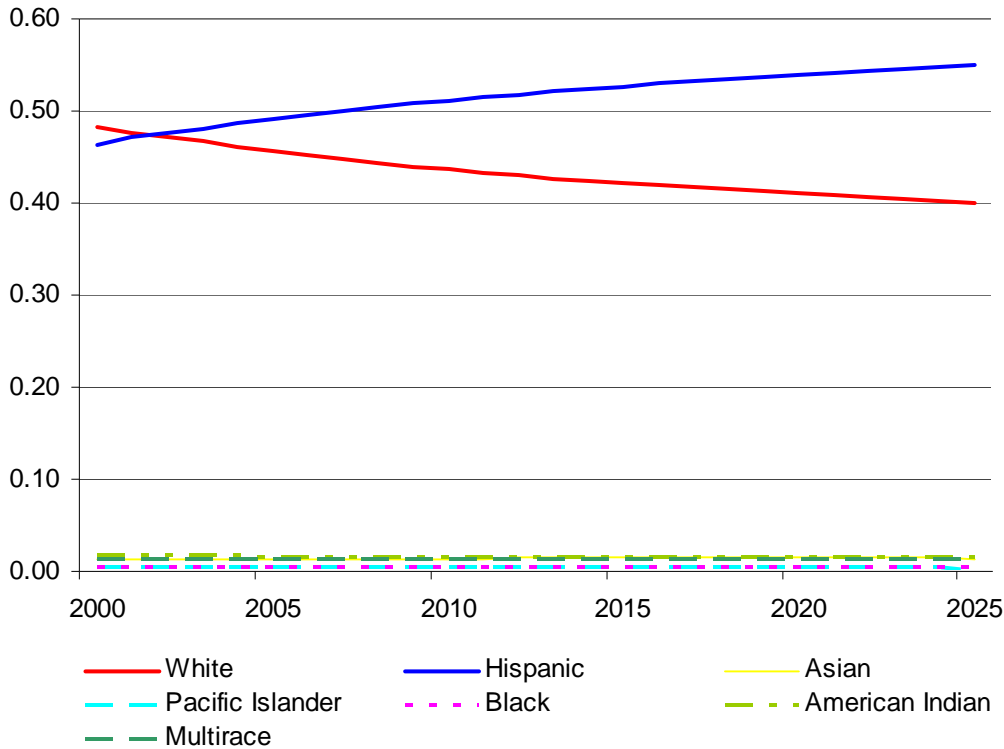


Source: U.S. Census 2000

The projected ethnic composition for Colusa County is illustrated in Figure 6. These data, prepared by the California Department of Finance, identify Hispanic as a discrete category, which differs from how the U.S. Census identifies Hispanic/Latino. The planning area is slightly more racially diverse than the County as a whole, but the overall County trends will likely be

mirrored in the planning area population. If this occurs, an increasing number of people will be identifying themselves as Hispanic or multi-racial. The city must be ready to respond to the corresponding changes in recreation needs and preferences.

Figure 6 – Race/ Ethnicity Projections for Colusa County



Source: State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000–2050. Sacramento, CA, July 2007.

Other Population Characteristics

Household Type and Housing

In 2000, about 47 percent of households in Colusa included children under the age of 18 (Table 4). Only 39 percent of households in the unincorporated area included children. This is consistent with earlier analyses that showed children and adults under the age of 40 make up a greater percentage of the City’s population than the population of the unincorporated area. The average household size in the City of Colusa is 3, which is slightly higher than the 2.56 of the unincorporated area but is consistent with Colusa County as a whole.

While the majority of the families with children consisted of married couple families, almost one third were listed as “other household type”. This category may include single-parent families, families in which grandparents or other non-parent relatives are the primary care-giver, and non-related families such as foster homes. The number of these families suggests that there may be a need for community programs that provide supplemental child care through pre-school, after

school and school break programs, and day care. Additionally, there may be a demand for alternative parenting support groups or parenting training classes.

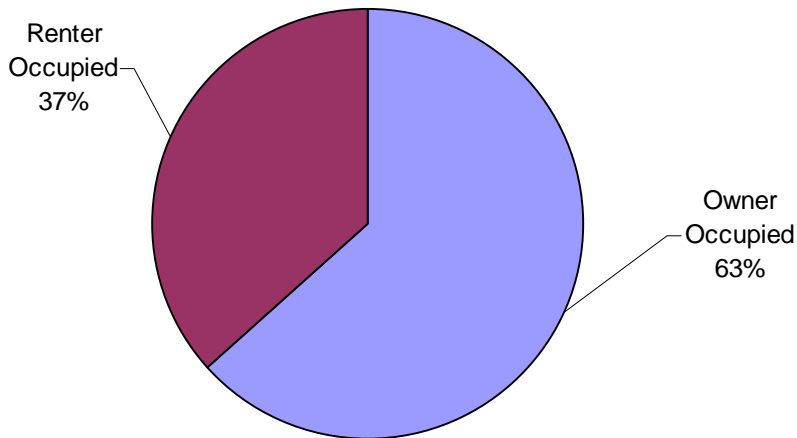
Table 4 – Household Types

Household Type	City of Colusa		Unincorporated Area		Total Planning Area	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Total Households	1,897		530		2,427	
With Children Under 18	846	44.6%	207	39.1%	1,053	43.4%
Married Couple Family	591	69.9%	136	65.7%	727	69.0%
Other Household Type	255	30.1%	71	34.3%	326	31.0%
Without Children Under 18	1,051	55.4%	323	60.9%	1,374	56.6%
Married Couple Family	447	42.5%	155	48.0%	602	43.8%
Other Household Type	1,339	48.5%	117	38.9%	1,456	47.6%

Source: U.S. Census 2000

According to the 2000 census, the planning area has a vacancy rate of approximately 6 percent, which falls in the middle of the desired 5-8 percent vacancy range for a healthy community. Slightly more than one-third of the occupied housing is rented and almost two-thirds are occupied by the property owners (Figure 7).

Figure 7 – Housing Ownership of Occupied Units



Source: U.S. Census 2000

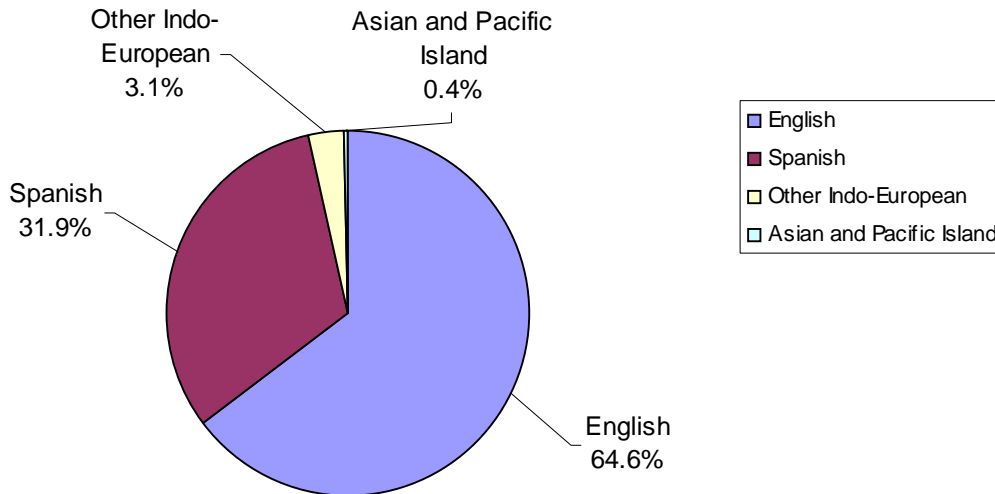
The U.S. Census estimates other population characteristics, such as education level, household income, and poverty rates based on an extended survey of 1/6 of the population. These data are not broken down by census block, but are available for the City and County of Colusa. The following sections are based on information about the population of the City only.

Language

A majority of City of Colusa residents (65 percent) speak English as the primary language in the home. Spanish was the next most dominant language, with 32 percent of households identifying it as the primary language in 2000. Almost half of the households that identified Spanish as the primary language in the home reported that they speak English less than “very well”. Small percentages of the population spoke primarily Asian and Pacific Island languages or other Indo-European languages in the home. Of these households that speak other languages, approximately one third reported that they spoke English less than “very well”.

These data show that there is a strong need in Colusa for bilingual information on recreation programs and opportunities. Also, the City may want to consider providing Spanish-language programming or programs that provide English language training, literacy, and writing skills.

Figure 8 – Language Spoken at Home

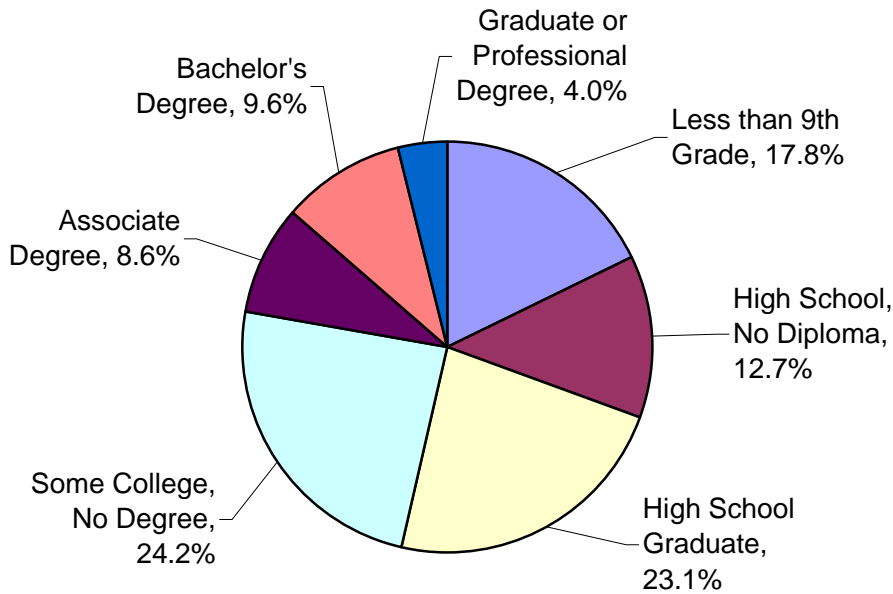


Source: U.S. Census 2000

Education

The 2000 Census tracks educational attainment of City of Colusa residents over the age of 25. Overall, City of Colusa residents have a higher educational achievement level than Colusa County as a whole. Approximately 30 percent of the city residents did not graduate from high school, compared to 36 percent of the county residents (Figure 9). Slightly less than one quarter (22 percent) of the City’s residents have completed a college degree, whereas only 17 percent of the county’s residents have done so. These educational differences may be because Colusa is the county seat and, as such, is home to the County legal and administrative system.

Figure 9 – City of Colusa Educational Attainment Levels



Source: U.S. Census 2000

2.4 Economics and Employment Characteristics

The City of Colusa still relies on agriculture and its related businesses as the basis of the economy. County government is also a primary employer because Colusa is the County seat and hosts the County courthouse, Sheriff's office, and other County government offices. Colusa has not become a bedroom community of Sacramento, and most residents have a commute of 20 minutes or less. According to the 2000 census, approximately 42 percent of employed city residents work in the City of Colusa, the other 58 percent commute to jobs in the county or in Yuba City, Williams, or the greater Sacramento area.

The General Plan identifies the County of Colusa, the City of Colusa, Colusa Casino Resort, Colusa Unified School District, the Colusa Regional Medical Center, Colusa Industrial Properties, and Sunsweet Dryers as the major employers of City residents. The largest employment sector in 2000 was outdoor activities, such as agriculture, forestry fishing, and hunting. Table 5 shows the major employment sectors in the City of Colusa and Colusa County.



Agriculture in the Colusa region is a significant employment sector

Table 5 – 2000 Employment Sectors

	City of Colusa	Colusa County
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	18.0%	26.0%
Educational, health and social services	15.3%	15.6%
Retail trade	12.5%	8.7%
Public administration	7.8%	5.5%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	7.7%	8.5%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	7.5%	4.6%
Other services (except public administration)	7.4%	5.0%
Wholesale trade	6.2%	4.9%
Manufacturing	5.8%	7.7%
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	5.3%	3.3%
Construction	3.5%	4.4%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	2.7%	5.4%
Information	0.2%	0.5%

Source: U.S. Census 2000

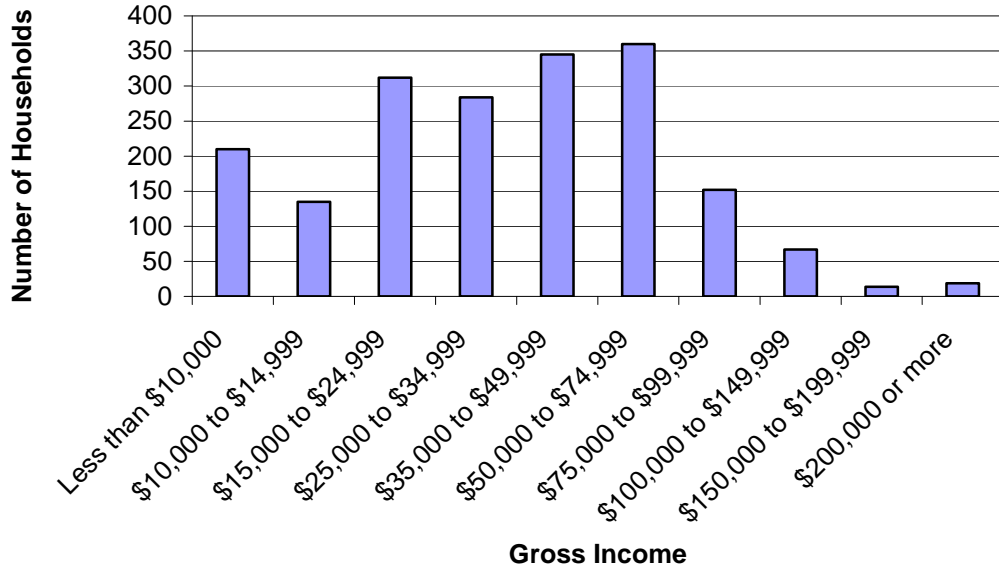
Income and Poverty

The Federal Poverty Level in 2000 was \$17,050 for a family of four. However, this number does not take into consideration regional differences in housing, child care, food, and transportation expenses. In California these costs are significantly higher than in other states. In 2001, the California Budget Project estimated that the minimum income necessary to raise a family of four in Colusa County without relying on public assistance was approximately \$30,000, or 170 percent of the federal poverty level (Anonymous, 2001). Applying this multiplier to the 2000 federal poverty level gives \$28,985 as the minimum income needed to support a family of four without public assistance. The estimated cost to raise a family of four without relying on public assistance in 2007 in Colusa County was about \$49,000 (Snavelly, Carroll, and Ross, 2007), or approximately 240 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

The 2000 U.S. census indicated that approximately 17 percent of the residents and 20 percent of the children of Colusa were living below the poverty level. Almost half of these households are led by single women. These percentages are on par with the County as a whole. As explained above, this estimate is not adjusted to reflect regional costs of living. When regional factors are considered, significantly more people are living in or on the edge of poverty. According to the 2000 U.S. census, the median income (the amount at which half are above and half below it) for the City of Colusa was \$35,250. Based on the minimum income estimate of \$29,000, over one third, roughly 35 percent, of households in the City of Colusa were unable to support themselves without public assistance. These statistics provide a worrying estimate of the number of Colusa children living in or near poverty.

The City of Colusa can do much to assist these families. Skill training programs, such as literacy or computer training classes, may increase the earnings potential of the adults in these households, helping them improve their standard of living. Programs providing low cost, after school or vacation child care may be useful to these families. Practical recreation facilities, such as a community garden, may also be helpful by allowing families, particularly apartment-dwellers, to supplement their diet with home-grown food. This is both an economic and health boon.

Figure 10 – City of Colusa Annual Household Income



Source: U.S. Census 2000

3 Land Use

The unincorporated area around the City is mostly farmland, with some of the land along the Sacramento River to the north owned by the State of California and The Nature Conservancy. Land use in the City is determined by the City of Colusa General Plan and implemented through zoning requirements. Various densities of residential development are the predominant land use in the newly adopted General Plan. Large areas outside of the city limits, but within the sphere of influence, are designated as low density residential. Park and trail design for the new residential zones will be accomplished during the development of specific plans for each of the areas.

The historic core of the city is a mix of residential and commercial development. Bridge, Market, and Main Streets are the prime commercial corridors. Additional commercial and light industrial development is located along Highway 20, east and west of the city. The southern portion of the city is modern residential development with winding streets and cul-de-sacs, rather than the traditional grid pattern of the core area.

3.1 Parks and Open Space

The 2007 General Plan identifies land uses for Parks/Recreation/Open Space (P/OS). This designation includes land suitable for park development, bike paths, greenbelts, nature preserves, and other recreational opportunities. It also includes lands not suited to development because of environmental conditions or site limitation and lands intended to remain in their natural state. Park and opens space acreage is identified for some areas outside the city limits, but most of the park land will be identified as the specific plans for each planning area are developed.



Community Theater

Within the plan area, residential uses make up 42.4 percent of the planned land use. Commercial professional/mixed-use (6.3 percent), public facilities and roads (16.2 percent), office professional-light industrial/industrial (11.4 percent), and urban reserve (18.7 percent), make up the other major land uses within the plan area. Parks-recreation-open space is designated as 5.1 percent of the land use within the plan area. Of the land designated as parks-recreation-open space, 46.7 percent is the Colusa Country Club and 22.8 percent is the Colusa County Fairgrounds, leaving only 30.5 percent of the land truly City public park and open space. Therefore, only 2.0 percent of the land in the plan area is designated for public park, recreation, and open space use.

Colusa currently has 33.7 acres of parkland and recreational areas within the city limits, 27.4 acres of which are owned by the City. In addition, the Colusa County Fairgrounds, Colusa High School, Egling Middle School, and Burchfield Primary School offer an additional 120 acres that may be used for recreational purposes. However, this acreage should not be included in calculations of open space and park acreages per capita. Because the City does not own the land,

it cannot control what development may occur on it in the future as the needs of the county or school district change. No land is currently designated as open space in the City of Colusa.

No natural waterways other than the Sacramento River flow through the planning area. The Colusa Drain and Powell Slough, located three miles west of the City, capture water from three creeks flowing out of the coast range and direct it south in the Colusa Drain until it drains into the Sacramento River at Knights Landing. The City is divided into two drainage basins. The majority of the western basin drains to a lift station at Colusa High School where it is pumped into the West Ditch that drains to the Colusa Drain/Powell Slough. The rest of the western basin drains through pipes and ditches to the West Ditch. The eastern basin is drained through a series of pipes and ditches that transport water south along Highway 20/45 through the golf course and Colusa Industrial Park then west to the Colusa Basin/Powell Slough.

Special Planning Areas

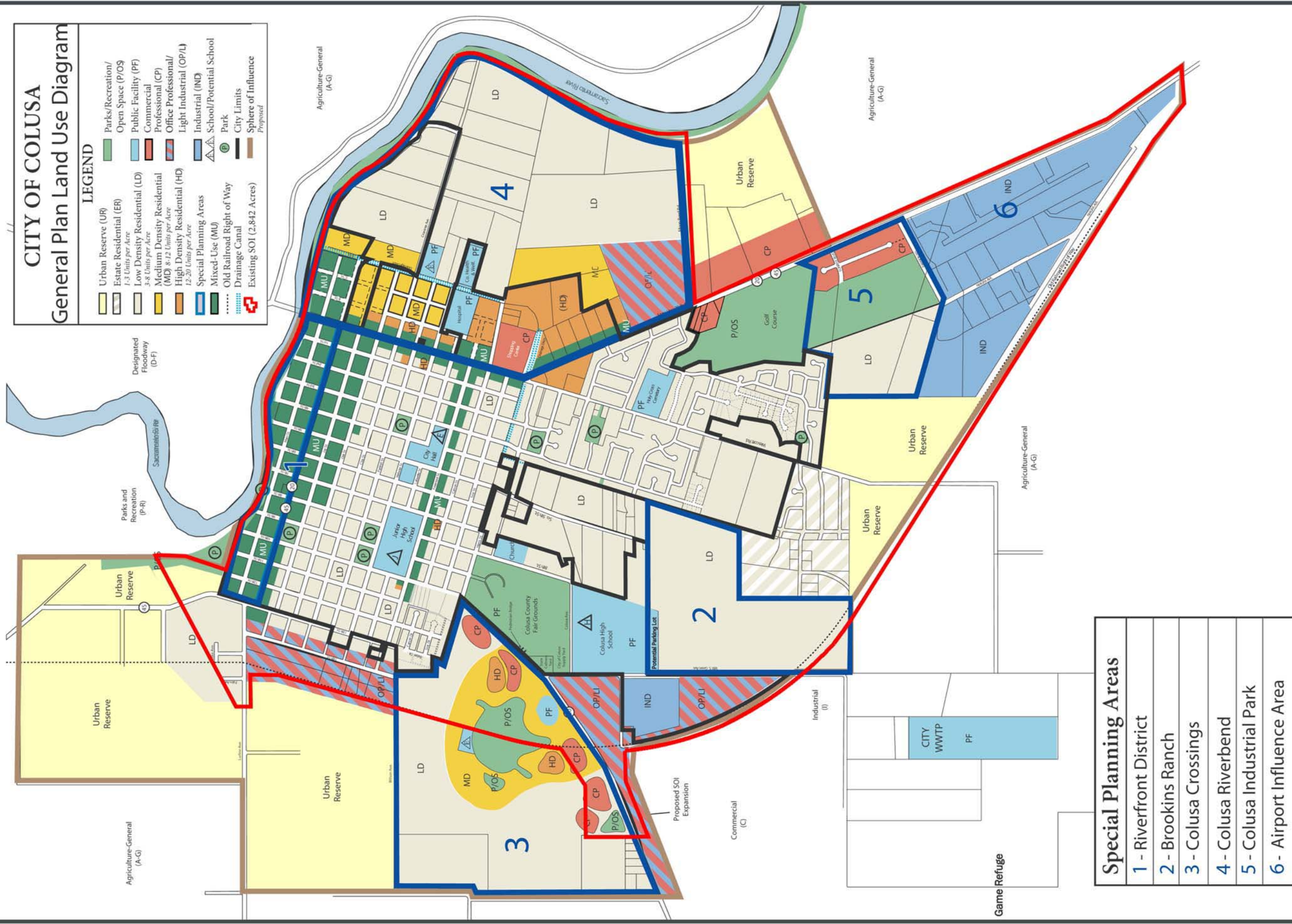
The General Plan designates six special planning areas (SPA). Four of the special planning areas are new developments outside the current city limits that the City anticipates will be annexed and developed with specific plans or planned developments. The remaining two areas, the Riverfront District and Airport Influence Area, will have limited residential growth. The Airport Influence Area includes land designated as parks/recreation/open space. The following descriptions are based on information in the General Plan. The design of each special planning area may change during the specific plan process.

The Brookins Ranch development, SPA 2, proposes 600 single-family homes on 161 acres just south of the existing high school and city limits. The current plan proposes two parks totaling 11.6 acres, 3.6 acres of park/detention basins, 5.5 acres of open space, and 5.0 acres of pedestrian and bicycle path greenway. One of the two parks will be adjacent to and share parking facilities with the high school.

The 310-acre Colusa Crossings development, SPA 3, is located west of the City, just north of State Route 20. The proposal includes low, medium, and high density residential development resulting in 1,230 to 1,380 new residences. The proposal includes 21 acres of open space and either a 51-acre or 21-acre park.

The Colusa Riverbend development, SPA 4, includes 76 acres inside the current city limits and an additional 366 acres east of the City between it and the Sacramento River. The area will be developed primarily as low- and medium-density residential and will result in approximately 2,530 single family houses. The area inside the current city limits is proposed to be developed with 397 residences and approximately 20 acres of parks and open space.

The Colusa Industrial Park, SPA 5, is located south of the city limits along State Route 20/45. The proposed development includes 200 single family homes and a high-density residential complex and a 56-acre 9-hole golf course.



SPECIAL PLANNING AREAS

0 1/4 1/2

SCALE IN MILES



N
Northern California Planning and Research - May 2004
Pacific Municipal Consultants - March 2007
Revised by North Fork Associates October 2007

FIGURE 11

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

3.2 Trail Systems and Circulation

The Community Character and Design section and the Circulation Section of the General Plan both identify goals related to trails and bicycle circulation. One of the goals is to preserve the environmental resources that define Colusa. This goal includes connecting existing and new development to the Sacramento River via an extensive and interconnecting trail network. In addition, the City plans to encourage the return to a traditional street grid pattern in new developments, which allows the most options for pedestrian and bicycle circulation.



Class I Bike Trail

Three classes of bike trails may compose the trail system. A Class I bikeway, or bike path, is completely separated from a street or highway and must be at least 8-feet wide. Class I trails are often multi-use trails, used by walkers, joggers, and in-line skaters in addition to bicyclists. A bike lane, or Class II bikeway, is a designated painted travel way on a street or highway. Class III bikeways, bike routes, may be shared with vehicles or pedestrians and are designated only with signage.

The City currently has one Class III bike lane, which is along Wescott Road. The County of Colusa Bicycle Plan, prepared in 1992, proposed additional Class III routes in the City of Colusa

along State Route 20/45 and Wilson Avenue. A paved path along the Sacramento River levee provides an additional bikeway. It provides access to the State Recreation Area at its western terminus, but does not currently connect to anything to the east. This trail is proposed to be extended through the Colusa Riverbend development and may eventually form part of a loop trail circling the City. Further planning of bicycle routes will be addressed in the City of Colusa's Bicycle Master Plan.

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

4 Recreational Resources

City of Colusa residents have access to a wide variety of recreational opportunities in the City and the surrounding area. The City of Colusa operates many of the traditional recreation programs and facilities in the area.

4.1 City of Colusa Recreational Resources

Parks

The City of Colusa currently manages 10 parks comprising approximately 34 acres. Most of the park facilities have open turf areas with many mature shade trees. Some of these trees are starting to show signs of decline; therefore new planting to replace the tree canopy should be considered in the near future. Play structures at parks throughout the City have been recently updated to better meet ADA requirements. The majority of the City’s parks are located in the central grid, leaving residents of the southern area of the city underserved. The locations of parks, schools, and recreation facilities are shown on Figure 12.



Colusa Levee Scenic Park

The **Colusa Levee Scenic Park** is a total of 15.9 acres stretching along three-quarters of a mile of the Sacramento River. A paved, multi-use trail follows the top of the levee for approximately one-third of a mile. It connects to the Colusa-Sacramento River State Recreation Area on the west and is accessed via stairs from Main Street. The trail continues unpaved to Bridge Street. A number of picnic tables and barbeques are available on the river side of the levee.

Memorial Park occupies the block at the southeast corner of Market and 10th Streets. This (1.94-acre) park is primarily an open turf field with a number of large shade trees. The children’s play area includes swings, slides, and a rock-climbing wall. The park also offers a raised concrete stage, picnic tables, and a restroom. Memorial Park is the site of community events such as Concert in the Park.

The 1.19-acre **A.B. Davison Park** is located on 10th Street between Webster Street and Parkhill Street. It is an open grassy area dotted with shade trees and benches set along a pair of crossing paths. The **Municipal Swimming Pool** abuts this park to the east. A separate renovation plan is currently underway for the pool. The Municipal Pool currently includes an 8-foot deep pool, a 3-foot deep pool, a wading pool, and changing rooms. The Boy Scout Cabin is located next to the pool complex and has been used for a variety of purposes over the years. **Will S. Green Park** occupies the next block east between Webster and Parkhill. This 1.95-acre park includes a picnic area and barbeque facilities, children’s play area, and horseshoe pits.



Will S. Green Park

Sankey/Elmwood Park is located northeast of City Hall at the corner of 4th Street and Webster Street. This 1.95-acre park features two lighted tennis courts, a volleyball area, play area, and picnic tables.

C.D. Semple Park, is the City's largest traditional park at 2.05-acres. It is located near the interface of the downtown grid with the southern area of the City at the corner of 3rd Street and Larson Lane. It has a large open turf area, a picnic and barbeque area, and play structures.

The small **King-Vale Park** is located on 3rd Street near the intersection with Allen Circle. This park is a 0.32-acre children's play area with swings and a climbing structure.



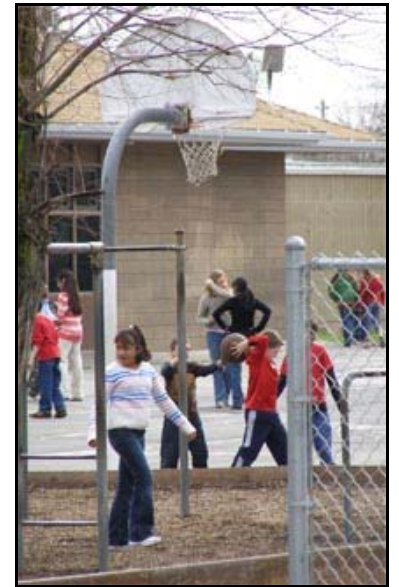
King-Vale Park

The **Leland L. Taylor Memorial Park** is located on Country Club Drive in the southern section of the City. This park has a 1.02-acre open turf area and picnic tables.

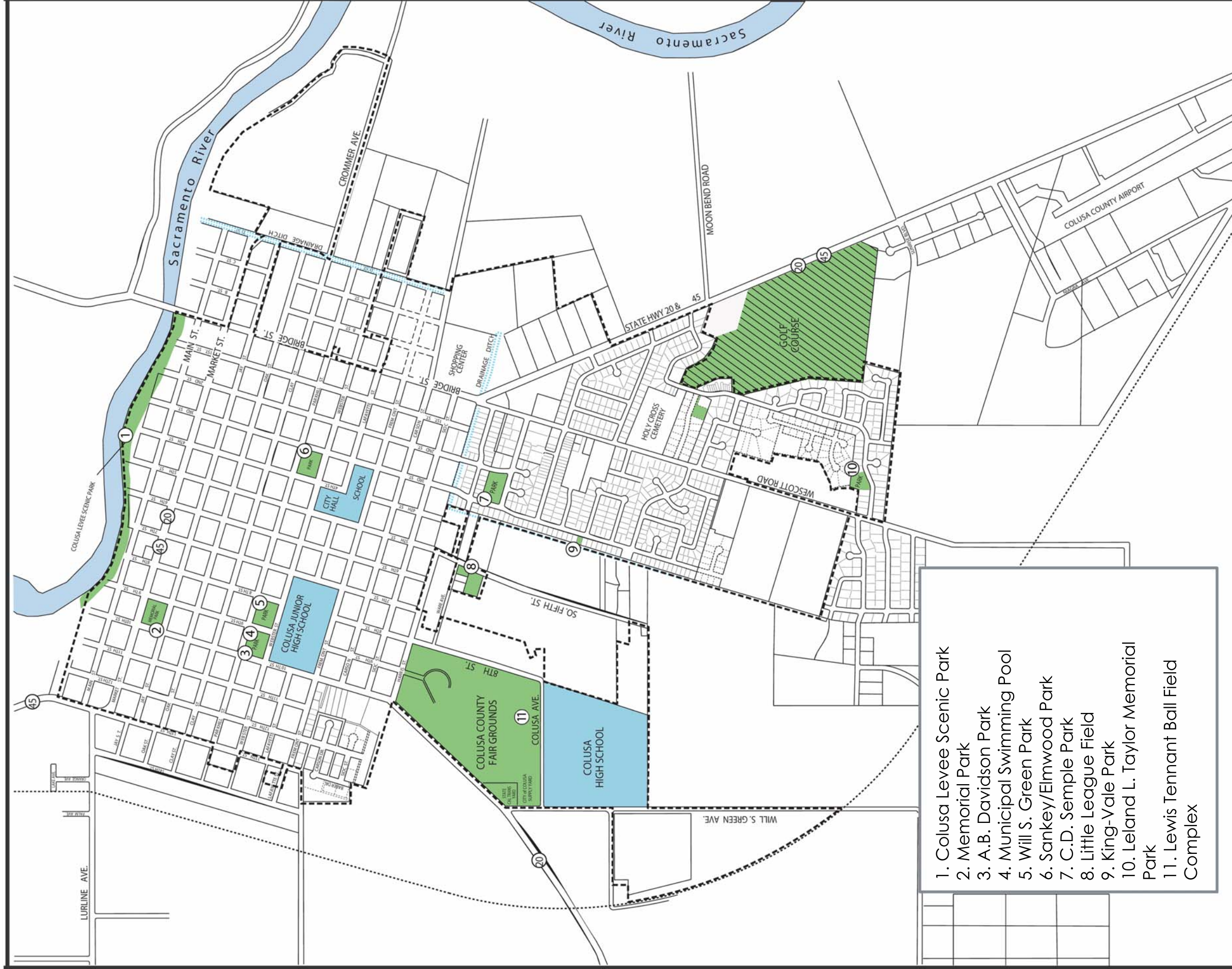
School District and Other Facilities

The City uses Colusa Unified School District facilities through joint use agreements. School fields are used as practice fields for a number of sports. Additionally, the school district is the only provider of a multi-purpose indoor space for sports, dance, aerobics, and other programs.

Three school sites are in the plan area, all of which are operated by the Colusa Unified School District. Egling Middle School (EMS) is located on Webster Street, across from the Municipal Pool and Will S. Green Park. It serves more than 500 students in 4th through 8th grades. The recreation facilities at the school include a gymnasium, baseball field, basketball courts, a volleyball court, and a large turf area that is used for soccer. Students at Egling Middle School may participate in Boys and Girls Basketball, Boys and Girls Soccer, Volleyball, Flag Football, California Junior Scholastic Federation, and a variety of music programs. Colusa High School (CHS) serves more than 300 students in grades 9 through 12 and is located south of the County Fairgrounds on the west side of town. Recreational facilities at the high school include a multi-purpose room/gymnasium, a music room/stage, four tennis courts, two soccer fields, a football field and track, two baseball fields, and a 5-acre school farm and barn. Extra-curricular activities offered at Colusa High School include music programs, California Scholastic Federation, Future Farmers of America, the Environmental Science Academy, Future



Students at Egling Middle School



1. Colusa Levee Scenic Park
2. Memorial Park
3. A.B. Davidson Park
4. Municipal Swimming Pool
5. Will S. Green Park
6. Sankey/Elmwood Park
7. C.D. Semple Park
8. Little League Field
9. King-Vale Park
10. Leland L. Taylor Memorial Park
11. Lewis Tennant Ball Field Complex

City of Colusa
PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

Source: Northern California Planning and Research • Oct. 2003
 Pacific Municipal Consultants - Oct. 2007

LEGEND

- Parks and Open Space
- School Recreation Facilities
- City Limits



PARK LOCATIONS

FIGURE 12

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

Business Leaders of America, and competitive sports such as cross country, tennis, football, baseball, softball, swimming, golf, soccer, track and field, wrestling, and cheerleading. The Colusa Alternative High School, which serves approximately 30 students, is located adjacent to Colusa High School and shares many facilities. Approximately 450 children in kindergarten through 3rd grade attend Burchfield Primary School (BPS) on Fremont Street in central Colusa. Burchfield primary school has a multi-use field that can be used for community recreation.

None of the softball or baseball fields in Colusa are owned by the City. The **Lewis Tennant Ball Field Complex** is north of Colusa High School at the Colusa County Fairgrounds. This 4.0-acre park includes two adult softball fields, restrooms, a concession stand, picnic tables, and a tot lot. Parking is shared with the high school and fairgrounds. This facility is rented from the 44th District Agricultural Association. The **Little League Field** is located on South 5th Street, just past Ware Avenue. Almost all parking for this field is on-street, which causes problems for nearby residents.



Lewis Tennant Ball Field Complex

Open Space

Currently, no land is identified in the General Plan Land Use diagram as open space within the city limits. However, most of the Colusa Scenic Levee Park is operated as an open space area. The General Plan identifies the goal to preserve, protect, and enhance an interconnected system of open space areas. The focal point of open space in the City is the Sacramento River. In addition, other areas to be preserved include high erosion hazard areas, wetland and riparian vegetation, drainage corridors, stormwater detention and retention areas, and scenic corridors. The preservation of these areas will be ensured through the development review process.

Programs

The City of Colusa offers a variety of recreation programs for residents of all ages. The Community Pool is open for use in the summer and offers a number of aquatic programs. The park district also runs both adult and youth sports programs. Special events hosted by the City include Concert in the Park, Christmas and Thanksgiving dinners, and a Mother's Day BBQ. Table 6 shows programs and participation in 2007.

Table 6 – City of Colusa Programs

Program	2007 Participation
<i>Youth Activities</i>	
4th-6th Grade Basketball	80
Kindergarten to 3rd Grade Basketball	120
T-ball	65
Red Cross Swim Lessons	100
<i>Adult Activities</i>	
Men’s Softball	150
Women’s Softball	85
Co-Ed Softball	120
Tennis in the Park	25 per event
Ballroom Dancing	16
<i>Senior Activities</i>	
Mature Drivers Class (Age 55+)	10
Colusa Adult Canteen (Senior Potluck)	30-35 each event
Senior Swim Program	5 per day
<i>Other Activities and Events</i>	
Concert in the Park	250 each event
Lifeguard Training	10

4.2 Other Recreational Resources

Colusa youth have an opportunity to participate in many group activities sponsored by public and private groups. Colusa High School provides a Future Farmers of America (FFA) program. Scouting opportunities are provided through the Girl Scouts’ Heart of Central California Council and the Boy Scouts’ Golden Empire Council. The University of California at Davis runs 4-H programs through the Cooperative Extension program.

Colusa supports a number of fraternal organizations including the Lions Club, Rotary International, and Freemasons. Willows, Marysville, and Yuba City are home to a number of other organizations including youth programs DeMolay International and the International Order of the Rainbow for girls, and adult groups Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Kiwanis International, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.



Colusa Little League Field

A number of private sports leagues operate in the Colusa area, but some of them require traveling to Yuba City and Marysville for practice and competition. **Colusa Little League** offers softball and baseball for ages 5 through 18. The **North Valley Jrs. Volleyball Club** runs competitive volleyball teams in the under-12 through the under-18 brackets and practices primarily at Yuba College. The **Yuba Sutter Youth Soccer League**, which is headquartered in Yuba City and Marysville, organizes boys and girls teams between the ages of 4 and 19. The **Colusa Swim Club** is affiliated with Sierra Nevada Swimming, the local committee of US Swimming. The Swim Club uses the Community Pool between May and August and typically has between 30 and 70 competitors from age 5 to 17. The **Colusa Cowboys Youth Football and Cheer** is open to boys and girls in kindergarten through 7th grade. An adult league plays soccer at Egling Middle School on Saturdays.

The **Colusa Casino Resort** is located three miles north of Colusa on State Route 45. The casino is owned by the Cachil Dehe Band of Wintuns. It features table games, slots, and bingo. The casino complex includes three restaurants, a hotel, and a theatre that hosts music and stand-up comedy concerts. The Colusa Casino is the destination for many visitors from out of the area. The **Wellness Center** is located near the Casino. Its gymnasium, weight room, fitness classes, and 6-lane swimming pool are available to the public with the purchase of a membership. The **Colusa Racquet Club** also provides tennis and swimming facilities to its members.

The 20-acre **Colusa County Fairgrounds** are located in the southwest corner of the city, just north of Colusa High School. The Fairgrounds are owned by the State of California. In addition to the Colusa County Fair, the Colusa County Fairgrounds host the Colusa Farm Show, Colusa Western Days, and the Colusa Holiday Craft Fair. The fairground's buildings and grounds may be rented for private events. The Lewis Tennant Softball Complex is rented from the Fairgrounds.

The publicly owned and operated **Colusa County Airport** is located approximately 1.5 miles southeast of the City on State Route 20/45. It is the only airport in the County, and its single paved runway is used by small single and double engine aircraft, primarily for agricultural operations. The airport has a total of 29 hangars. Self-service fuel and a pilot's lounge are available, and flying lessons are offered through private providers.

Colusa has a wide variety of privately operated entertainment options. The **Colusa Theatre** is a single screen movie theatre located on Market Street. The building was originally built as a department store in the late 1800s and was converted to a theatre in 1931. **Riverside Lanes** is a 1950s-era bowling alley located on Main Street. In addition to 10 bowling lanes, Riverside Lanes offers video games, a pool table, and a snack bar. Pool tables are also available down the street at **The Crooked Cue**. The **Colusa Golf and Country Club** is located west of State Route 20/45 just east of the city limits. This 9-hole regulation length golf course is privately owned, but open to the public.

The **Colusa County Public Library** is open from Monday through Thursday. In addition to providing reference material



Colusa-Sacramento River State Recreation Area

and recreational reading material, the library holds a weekly story time.

Open Space

The 63-acre **Colusa-Sacramento River State Recreation Area** (SRA) is located just north of the city and is accessed from 10th Street. The SRA currently offers 14 camp sites, hiking, and fishing opportunities. A new master plan was recently approved in January 2007. The plan proposes moving the park entry to 12th Street, expanding the camping and parking areas, and developing hiking and day use areas on the northern portion of the site. The plan also proposes relocating the boat ramp to the southeast corner of the park adjacent to the Colusa Levee Scenic Park, which will help solve the siltation problems that currently limit use of the boat ramp. The City is working with the SRA on the boat ramp project and has applied to the Department of Boating and Waterways for grant funding.

The **Colusa National Wildlife Refuge** is part of the Sacramento Wildlife Refuge Complex. The 4,626-acre Colusa Refuge includes seasonal marsh, permanent ponds, and uplands. A three-mile driving tour and a one-mile hiking trail are open year-round from dawn to dusk. The refuge is an important stop for migrating birds on the Pacific Flyway and offers many opportunities for bird watching. Waterfowl and pheasant hunting and fishing are permitted seasonally in other units of the complex.



Sutter Buttes

The **Sutter Buttes**, the remains of an extinct volcano, are located 10 miles east of Colusa. The California State Parks Department acquired 1,785 acres on the north side of the Buttes in 2003 and in 2005 the State Park and Recreation Commission classified the Sutter Buttes as a State Park. However, there is no public access to this park and it has not yet been officially named. Utilizing agreements with private landowners, the Middle Mountain Foundation offers various tours of the

Buttes from October through May. The Middle Mountain Foundation also works with local school districts to provide outdoor educational experiences.

5 Public Outreach

Gathering input from the residents of Colusa was a vital part of the preparation of this Master Plan. The opinions of Colusa residents were gathered in two ways: through a series of community meetings and through a written survey. The community meetings were advertised on the City website and through bilingual fliers, in English and Spanish, which were mailed to all residents. The survey was made available in hard copy at civic and other public locations throughout the city and electronically on-line. The survey was also distributed at a Concert in the Park event. The survey was available in both English and Spanish language versions.

5.1 Community Meeting #1 Results



Participants during the "Market Baskets" exercise

The first community meeting was held at City Hall on the evening of June 10, 2008. As attendees entered, they were given their materials for the meeting and asked to indicate the location of their home on a map. After a presentation on the master plan process, the existing and projected demographics of Colusa, and the existing park and recreation facilities and programs, the attendees participated in three planning activities. First, they gathered into small groups and discussed questions regarding their likes and desires about park facilities and programs. In the second activity, called "Market Baskets," participants individually indicated their preferences for resource allocation by spending "park bucks" given to each participant. The last activity, called "True Colors,"

allowed each participant to choose their preferred programs and facilities by placing dots on a list of more than 45 options in each category, using color-coded dots given to each participant (colors were associated with the area in or around Colusa in which the participants lived).

Nineteen people attended the first community meeting. All participants were adults; no children or teenagers attended the meeting.

Community Representation

For purposes of tracking community feedback, the plan area was divided into different zones. A map of the zones was displayed at Community Meeting #1 and used at sign-in. The tracking allowed for analysis of geographic nuances within the community. Zone 1 includes the western half of the city to 7th street. Zone 2 is the eastern half of central Colusa, east of 7th Street and north of Tuttle Lane. Zone 3 is the southern section of the city, south of Tuttle Lane. Zone 4 covers the



Participants sign in using the zone map at Community Meeting #1

area inside the existing sphere of influence but outside the city limits. Zone 5 includes the areas outside the existing sphere of influence and inside the proposed sphere of influence. Zone 6 is all area outside the existing sphere of influence (Figure 13). The majority of the meeting attendees were current residents of the city (Figure 14).

Figure 13 – Residential Zone Map

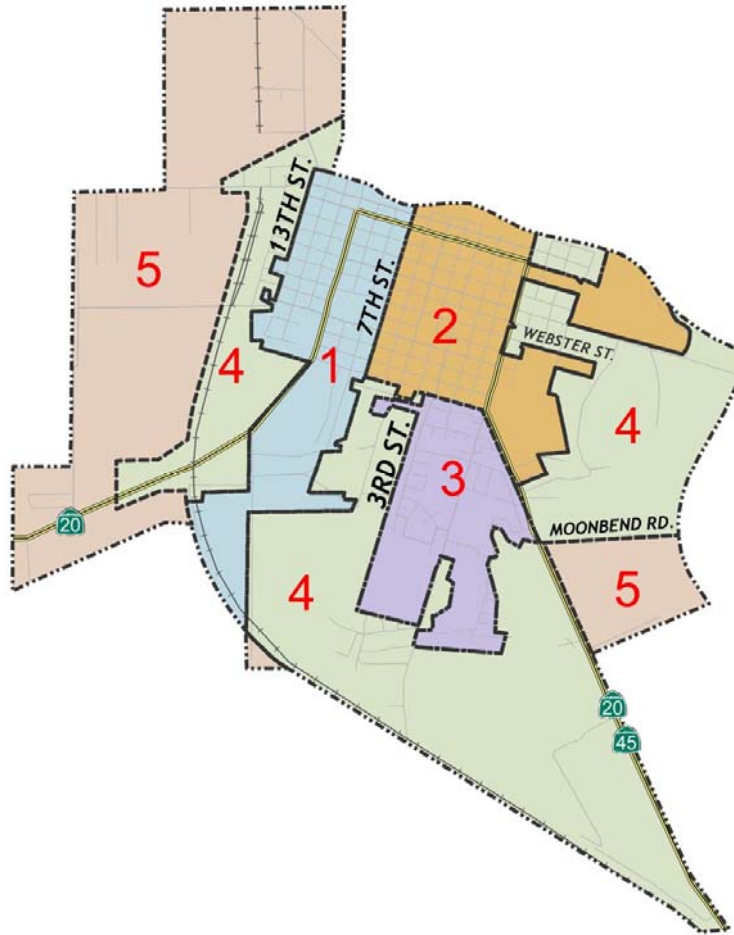
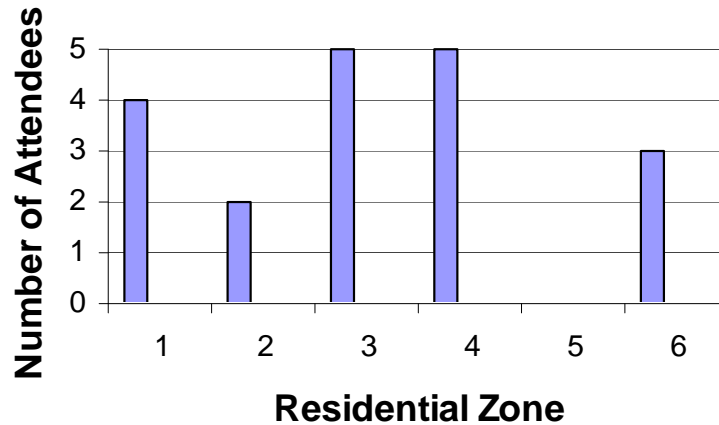


Figure 14 – Meeting Attendees by Residential Zone



Vision for the Future

The participants divided themselves into four groups, each with members from as many different zones as possible. The groups discussed four questions regarding the recreational opportunities offered by the City of Colusa and their desires for the future. Each group presented their ideas at the end of the workshop. The following section presents ideas that were mentioned by more than one group. Full descriptions of each group’s responses are provided in **Appendix A**.



Active discussion during the Small Group Planning session

The things we really like about Colusa parks and recreation programs that should continue to be a priority are...?

- Concert and movie in the park events
- Swim programs
- Sports programs
- The parks are spread throughout the city
- Parks are well-maintained and in good condition

Colusa parks and recreation programs would be even better if we had more (facilities, programs, events)? Be specific!

- A community building for events and activities – community center, youth center, and senior center were all mentioned but could be combined in one facility.
- Senior activities
- Bike trail
- Skate Park
- Dog Park
- Community garden

- Swimming pool upgrades

We'd like to see the following changes at existing parks.

- Restrooms in all parks
- Walking and biking trails

Other thoughts?

- Make Colusa attractive to people from out of the area so they will stop as they pass through or come specifically to stay in the town.
- Emphasize the history of the town

Funding Priorities

Each participant was given 10 “park bucks” to spend in any of following categories:

- Arts/Cultural Facilities
- Hiking/Biking Trails
- Improvements at Existing Parks
- Maintenance
- Open Space/Natural
- New Parks
- Regional Parks
- Other (Write-in your suggestion)

Each person could decide whether to spend all of their money on one item or divide their spending among multiple options. Participants could also elect to spend their “money” on a category not listed and write-in their spending priorities. Write-in suggestions included a Boat Ramp, Recreation Center, Community Garden, Dog Park, Skatepark, Children’s Active Museum, and Theater/Arts in the Park. Participants ranked spending on Arts/Cultural Facilities, Hiking/Biking Trails, Improvements to Existing Parks, and Maintenance of Existing Parks as the highest priorities with each of these four categories receiving at least fifteen percent of votes. A complete listing of ranked funding priorities is available in **Appendix A**. Although none of the write-in suggestions received as many votes as the leading categories, the fact that many received multiple votes indicates that either multiple people identified the facility as a priority or it was very important to one person. It should also be noted that the write-in suggestions are all specific suggestions, while the seven pre-labeled categories are very general.

Program/Facility Priorities

Each meeting participant was given 24 dots, color coded by their residential zone, which were used to vote for the programs and facilities that were their highest priority. The facilities were assigned to one of six categories for analysis: cultural, fitness, infrastructure, social, sport, and youth sports. Overall, people expressed the most interest in facilities that fall in the social (29 percent) or infrastructure (25 percent) categories. Social facilities are those that provide opportunity for social interaction and relatively non-competitive sports, including community gardens, community meeting rooms, dog parks, and bocce and shuffleboard courts. The infrastructure category includes items that do not have a direct recreational use but improve the quality of life such as a longer river levee park, restroom building, and habitat/creek restoration.

The other four categories each received approximately 11 percent of the votes. No distinct difference in preferences of people living inside or outside the city limits was observed. Complete results are documented in **Appendix A**.

For analysis purposes, the program options were broken down into six general categories: education, fitness, social, sport, youth sport, and aquatics. Meeting participants showed an overall preference for social programs, which won almost a third of the total program votes. Social programs and events are those that provide a place for social interaction and activity, but whose primary focus is not on exercise or team sport, such as concerts in the park, card games, a senior club, and various special BBQ or lunch gatherings. Youth sports received the fewest votes (5 percent) with the other four categories each garnering approximately 16 percent of votes. People living outside the city limits indicated a stronger preference for organized sports programs and less interest in social programs than those living inside the city limits. **Appendix A** details the complete results of this activity.

5.2 *User Survey Results*

The Parks Users' Survey was designed to obtain the opinions of park and program users about the recreation facilities and services offered by the City of Colusa. The survey was composed of eight sections that addressed the overall park and recreation experience, park development and funding options, individual park evaluations, park access, existing and new recreation programs, and special events. The survey was distributed to all attendees of the first community meeting. It was then available at civic buildings, such as City Hall, the public library, and other public businesses for four weeks. The survey was handed out at special events such as the senior canteen and a Concert in the Park. Residents could also download the survey from the City website. The survey was available in both English and Spanish.



Survey Results

A total of 12 surveys were completed, representing less than one-half of one-percent of the city's population. This low return rate resulted, in part, from cancellation of a number of summertime city events caused by heavy smoke from nearby wildfires. The majority of respondents were over the age of 50. No one under the age of 20 turned in a survey. However, two respondents indicated that they have children under the age of 5 in their home. Most are residents of the City of Colusa and all live in the proposed sphere of influence. Although the number of completed surveys was very small and does not, therefore, represent a statistically significant sampling of the community, the survey responses can be compared to the results of the first community meeting to look for similarities and differences in priorities. Complete results of the survey are shown in **Appendix B**. A targeted youth survey and phone survey were considered but not completed due to the high cost of implementation.

Overall Park and Recreation Experience

Overall, survey respondents are satisfied with the park facilities offered by the City of Colusa. The majority of respondents somewhat agreed that the parks are conveniently located, well maintained, and safe. The question of whether enough park facilities exist evoked mixed responses and is further explored in the next section. Respondents were most dissatisfied with the variety of programs offered by the city and program scheduling. Respondents voiced strong support for a trails system and artistic and cultural programs. Additionally, City Parks staff were described as being helpful, knowledgeable, and courteous.

Park Development and Funding

Neighborhood and Mini-parks within walking and biking distance were identified as the type of park most needed in the city. Respondents identified senior citizens as the most under-served age group, followed by preschool-aged children, children, and teenagers. This may be due to a perceived lack of facilities for senior citizens. The City should work to address this deficit, and also continue to target children of all ages in their park and facility planning. Respondents stated that the City should emphasize maintaining and updating existing park facilities over purchasing land for new parks. Responses were split over the question of providing regional recreation facilities, with half of respondents opposed and half supporting the concept if costs to the city can be minimized or if the facilities can be used for local events. Respondents would prefer that funding for new facilities come from grants and contributions or fees paid by new residential developments rather than existing or new assessments. Developing major new facilities, such as a community center or swimming pool, on City owned land is preferred to using school district facilities.



Play equipment at Will S. Green park

Individual Park Evaluation

Memorial Park, Will S. Green Park, Colusa Levee Scenic Park, and Sankey/ Elmwood Park are the most frequently visited by the respondents. The responses indicated some concerns about the condition of facilities, safety after dark, and cleanliness of facilities at all of these parks. Sankey/Elmwood Park is the only facility where daytime safety was identified as a concern. C.D. Semple Park, the Lewis Tenant Ball Field Complex, and King-Vale Park were all very rarely visited by respondents.

Park Access

Most respondents stated that they drive to recreational facilities, and walking to parks is the next most common mode of travel. Half of the respondents said they would walk and bike more as gas prices increase.

Additional Park Facilities

Walking and biking trails, a senior center, a community garden, a community center, and an amphitheatre were identified as the facilities most needed in Colusa. A skate park, bocce ball

courts, a dog park, and outdoor basketball courts were all moderately important. No interest was expressed in baseball fields, a BMX bike track, or a disc golf course.

Existing Recreation Programs

Survey respondents were generally satisfied with the programs in which they, or someone in their household, had participated. The programs that were rated are Youth Basketball, Red Cross Swimming Lessons, Tennis in the Park, Mature Drivers Class, Senior Programs, and Men's Softball.



Additional Recreation Programs

Respondents indicated a definite interest in providing recreation programs and activities for children and teenagers (age 5-18), summer and after school programs, and arts and cultural programs. Senior programs, fitness classes, and community events were a secondary priority. Adult education and programs for young adults and adults were lowest priority.

Existing Special Events

Overall, respondents are satisfied with the special events hosted by the City of Colusa. Our Lady of Lourdes Annual Pheasant Dinner and Bazaar received the lowest average ranking of 3 (neutral). The Adult Potluck Canteen received the highest average ranking of 1.2 (very satisfied). Respondents were also very satisfied with the Concerts in the Park.

Additional Special Events

Respondents showed moderate interest in most of the new special event categories, with the exception of poetry reading, for which there was low interest. Respondents showed somewhat more interest in a photography exhibit, and pops or orchestral music in the park. Almost all respondents said they would attend a regional event if it was held in Colusa.

Library Services

Most respondents, or members of their household, use the Colusa Library once a month, on average. They would like to see the library open more on evenings and weekends and believe the library should collaborate with local schools to provide more resources and services.

5.3 Community Meeting #2 Results

The second community meeting was held at 7:00 PM in City Hall on July 29, 2008. Attendees were asked to sign in and were given an auction paddle as they entered the meeting. Seventeen people attended the meeting, all of whom were adults. The results of the first community meeting and the community survey were presented and discussed. This was followed by a presentation of the proposed park types, existing level of service, and comparative analysis with other cities. Participants engaged in a lengthy discussion of the proposed active park, open space, and trail dedication standards. The difference between open space and active parks and how these standards will affect new development was explained in response to queries from residents. Creating safe bicycle routes within the city is a high priority for residents and will be addressed in the Bicycle Master Plan. The meeting continued with a spirited activity called “Standards Auction”. The meeting concluded with a brief overview of the remainder of the master plan process and how the master plan will be reviewed and implemented in the future.



Attendees at Community Meeting #2

Level of Service Standards

Each attendee was given an auction paddle with one red side and one green side when they arrived at the meeting. They used these paddles to express their agreement or disagreement with proposed facility standards. For each type of facility, the moderator discussed the current number available in the city and the current service population. The proposed service standard was then voted on by attendees. If there was heavy disagreement with the proposed standard, then a different standard was put to a vote until the most widely accepted standard was identified. Many facilities sparked extensive discussion from the participants about whether they are fully used now, reasons why they might not be used, and what future demand might entail. The agreed upon service standards were recorded for inclusion in the master plan. The following paragraphs highlight the most extensively discussed facilities.

The existing Little League fields, neither of which is owned by the city, are considered inadequate, particularly in terms of parking. In addition, the girls’ team uses the softball complex and Egling Middle School because they cannot use the Little League Field.

The soccer field standard provoked extensive discussion. Two adult soccer fields are available in Colusa at the high school and middle school. An adult soccer league plays at Egling Middle School on Saturdays. Currently, no organized youth soccer program exists in Colusa. Instead, people drive to Yuba City to participate in league play there. The point was raised that maybe more youth would participate here if a program was offered. It was pointed out that soccer season is very long, particularly as compared to little league, and this may have implications for field sharing and maintenance. Even if Colusa had a soccer league, it could not currently host tournaments, because the facilities are inadequate. Participants raised the question of how starting a youth league would affect the existing adult league.

The City currently has one outdoor basketball half-court in a City park, and it has been used extensively since it was installed. Three outdoor courts are available at Egling Middle School.

There was discussion of whether there is strong demand for a place to play informal basketball in City parks when many people have portable basketball hoops at home. There is no demand for a formal outdoor basketball program, but indoor programs used to be offered using school facilities. These facilities are now used more by the district, making them unavailable for use by City programs.

Participants engaged in moderate discussion of the facility standards for an aquatic center, community center, and gymnasium. Some people felt that the service population standard could be relatively high because there are similar private facilities such as the wellness center and racquet club, both of which charge membership fees. Other people pointed out that there are limits to public access at these facilities and would prefer a City-owned facility.

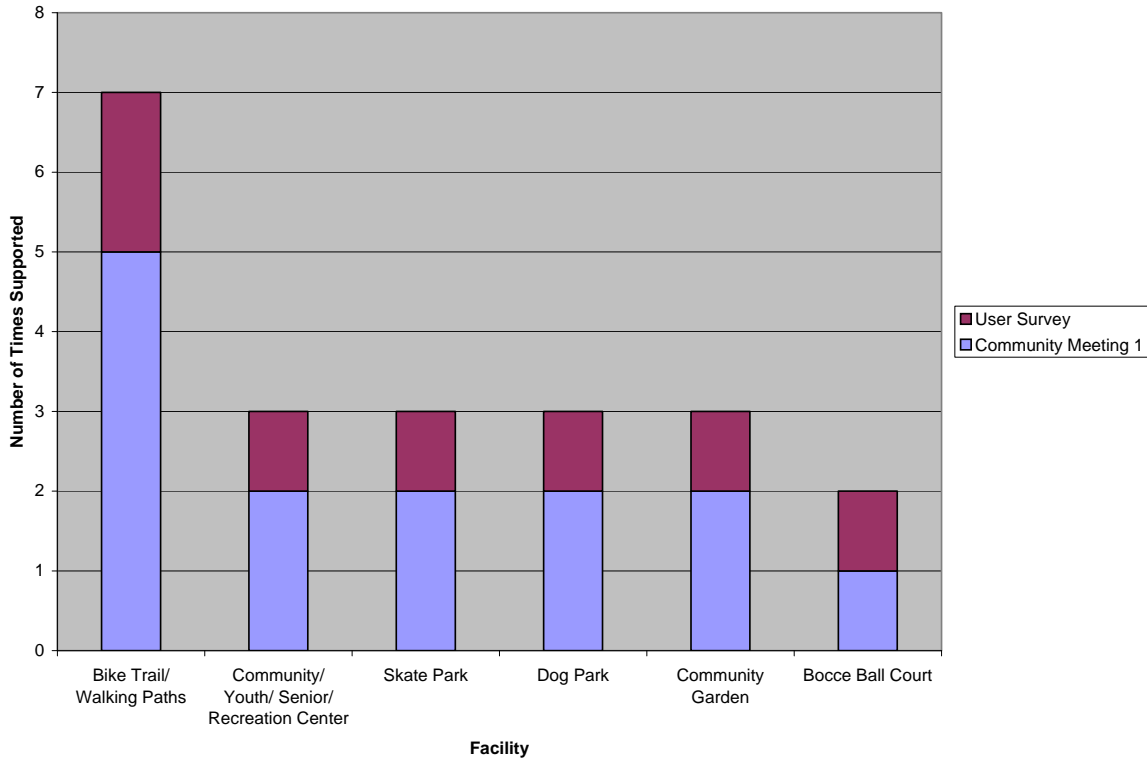
The City currently has no bocce courts, but it has four horseshoe pits, which was felt to be more than are needed. Few people play bocce in the parks currently, but this was thought to be because there are no facilities and thus people play in their own yards. It was emphasized that bocce is a social game, so there should always be a minimum of two courts built together.

Paved multi-use trails were the last facility standard discussed at the meeting. Participants discussed whether trails on the outskirts of the city should be paved or kept unpaved to retain a rural feel. There was general consensus that connectivity throughout the city is important. A paved backbone trail circling the City, with spokes connecting to locations within the City, was accepted as a functional standard, rather than a standard of miles only.

5.4 Summary of Community Input

Although participation in the three community outreach events was small compared to the population of the City, the results still provide valuable insight into the preferences and desires of Colusa residents. Since no children or teens took part in the community outreach events, the City may wish to pursue further input from this demographic as specific facilities or programs are planned. The results of the three events cannot be directly compared or summed because the questions asked were different. However, the results can be analyzed for patterns such as facilities or programs that received strong support in multiple modes of outreach. A number of facilities and programs received strong support in activities at the first public meeting and the user survey. Comparative support for different facilities was shown at the second public meeting in the establishment of facility standards, so the results of that meetings are not integrated into this section. Table 7 shows the facilities that received the strongest support in both the first public meeting and user survey.

Table 7 – Highest Priority Facilities



There were few programs that received strong support in both the first community meeting and the user survey. This is unsurprising due to the large number of possible programs and the fact that they are broken down to targeted age groups. A Senior Club/ Senior Activities and Concert/ Movie in the Park were the two recreational programs identified as high priority in both outreach efforts. However, high priority was given to multiple youth activity programs and general Art/ Cultural programs in the user survey. The City of Colusa should work with the community to continue to expand recreational program offerings, particularly those aimed at seniors, youth, and in the arts and cultural realm.

6 Park Development Standards

One purpose of this master plan is to establish park development standards to guide construction of new parks as Colusa grows. Park development standards define the level of service and the quality and quantity of park and recreation facilities expected in the City of Colusa. The development standards establish what types of parks should be planned in new developments, how they should be located, and the typical amenities of each class of park. Specific planning standards established in this Master Plan include:

- Park Classifications
- Recreation Facilities per 1,000 Population
- Park Service Area
- Non-vehicular Access
- Park Site Characteristics
- Design and Construction Guidelines

New development proposals should be considered in light of these standards to ensure that new parks or park improvements are consistent with the City’s desired level of service and that resources are allocated appropriately.



Sandpiper Park in Rancho Cordova, CA

6.1 Park Classifications

Pocket Parks

Pocket parks or mini parks are typically smaller than 1.5 acres in size and provide fairly limited recreation resources such as a play structure, tot lot, benches or picnic tables, and an open turf area. Pocket parks are meant to serve residents within ¼-mile of the park and are mainly accessed on foot or by bicycle. The planning area currently contains 3 pocket parks (Table 8).

Table 8 — Colusa Pocket Parks

Park Name	Location	Acres
King-Vale Park	3rd Street and Allen Circle	0.32
Leland L. Taylor Memorial Park	Country Club Drive	1.02
A.B. Davison Park	10th Street and Webster Street	1.19
TOTAL:		2.53

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood Parks offer a wider range of recreational opportunities than pocket parks. Amenities at neighborhood parks may include sports courts, play structures, tot lots, group picnic areas, and sports fields. Neighborhood parks typically range in size from 2 to 10 acres,

although a 4-acre size is the preferred minimum for a neighborhood park to provide maintenance and management efficiency and to allow flexibility in design of the park. Currently none of Colusa’s neighborhood parks are 4 acres in size. Most of the City’s neighborhood parks are located in the central grid and are constrained in size by existing streets. However, Will S. Green Park is part of a larger contiguous recreation block with the Municipal Swimming Pool and A.B. Davison Park, which increases the recreation value of all three sites. The Little League Field is considered a neighborhood park, although it is owned and operated by a private organization. Neighborhood parks are designed to serve residents within ½-mile of the park.

Table 9 — Colusa Neighborhood Parks

Park Name	Location	Acres
Will S. Green Park	8th Street and Webster	1.95
Memorial Park	10th Street and Market Street	1.94
Sankey/ Elmwood Park	4th Street and Webster Street	1.95
C.D. Semple Park	3rd Street and Larson Lane	2.05
Little League Field	5th Street	1.30*
TOTAL:		9.19

* Land not owned by City of Colusa

Community Parks

Community parks are typically large, ranging from between 10 to 20 acres and up to as much as 50 acres in size. Community parks may be smaller if they have an amenity that is used by the entire community, such as a sports complex, community center, skate park, or swimming pool. Community parks often include the features of neighborhood parks and serve local residents in that capacity. The City of Colusa has two community recreation areas: the Municipal Swimming Pool and Lewis Tennant Ballfield Complex. Each functions as a community park, although they are much smaller than the recommended size. Because the Lewis Tennant Ballfield Complex is not owned by the City, the City should consider creating a new ballfield complex on its own property to ensure that the community has access to these amenities in perpetuity.

Table 10 — Colusa Community Parks

Park Name	Location	Acres
Municipal Swimming Pool	9th Street and Webster	1.25
Lewis T. Tennant Ballfield Complex	Colusa County Fairgrounds	5.00*
TOTAL:		6.25

* Land not owned by City of Colusa

Regional Parks

A Regional Park is typically larger than a community park, with a minimum recommended size of 40 acres. It may include features of a community and neighborhood park, or it may have a unique combination of facilities that draw people from the surrounding region. Regional Parks are often centered on natural features, such as lakes, rivers, or woods, or built features such as

amphitheatres that are used for concerts and performances. The City currently owns no regional parks. The Colusa Sacramento River State Recreation Area is a regional park.

Linear Parks

Linear parks are corridors, often along natural areas, abandoned rail lines, or under utility lines, that may include trails and passive recreation facilities but are too narrow to allow sports fields. The Colusa Levee Scenic Park is a good example of a linear park. Currently 2 acres of this park are developed and the other 13.9 acres are classified as open space. The proposed loop trail will create a series of linked linear parks circumnavigating the city. This trail will be further developed in the Bicycle Master Plan.

6.2 Comparative Analysis

The City of Colusa desires to be a leader in the realm of recreation opportunities and amenities. This section examines four towns in the Central Valley that have similar development patterns to the City of Colusa. All of the towns have a historic downtown core, which is laid out on a grid pattern, and all are historically economically dependent on agriculture. Two of the four cities border a river and emphasize water-related recreation as an important civic amenity. Each of the towns demonstrates programs and facilities that Colusa may consider offering as it grows.

Willows



The City of Willows is the oldest city in Glenn County, founded in 1876, and is the county seat. It is located on Interstate 5 approximately 85 miles north of Sacramento. Willows currently has a population of approximately 6,500. Agriculture is the primary industry in Willows. Recreational opportunities near Willows include natural areas such as the Mendocino National Forest, Sacramento Wildlife Refuge, a number of reservoirs, and the Sacramento River. Thunderhill Raceway, a motorsports racing venue, is located just outside of town.

The City of Willows’s Park and Recreation Department maintains four parks and a public pool. Jensen Park has lighted softball fields, horseshoe pits, little league fields, children’s play areas and three picnic shelters. The public pool and skatepark are located in Sycamore Park along with tennis courts. Central Park has a picnic shelter and play equipment. S.P. Park is a grassy area often used for picnics and kite-flying. Private organizations run youth little league, football, and swim team programs. Special events in Willows include Fourth of July fireworks, the Scarecrow Contest in October, the lamb derby and parade in May, which is organized by the local 4-H club, and the Glenn County Fair.

The City of Willows does not have a Park and Recreation Master Plan, nor park acreage standards. The General Plan was last updated in 2000. Park land acquisition is funded by development impact fees, which are charged on commercial, industrial, single-family, and multi-family houses and are updated annually. The City has not implemented Quimby Act fees or land dedication. The City of Willows recently completed a Bicycle Master Plan that addresses Class II and Class III trails and integrates with Glenn County’s Bicycle plan.

Table 11 – Willows Recreational Programs

Youth	Adult
Co-ed Basketball	Men’s Horseshoes
Girls 7th and 8th Grade Basketball	Co-Ed Horseshoes
Jump Start	Women’s Horseshoes
Tennis Lessons	CPR
Co-ed Soccer	
Boys 7th and 8th Grade Basketball	
Fit Kids 101	
Open Gym	
Co-ed Basketball	
Girls 7th and 8th Grade Basketball	

Red Bluff



The City of Red Bluff is the largest city in Tehama County and is the county seat. Its current population is approximately 14,000. Historic downtown Red Bluff is located on the west bank of the Sacramento River.

Red Bluff completed a Park and Recreation Facilities and Programs Assessment Study in 2002. This study documented the existing recreation facilities and established park acreage standards as follows:

- Neighborhood Parks: 2-3 acres per 1000
- Community Parks 5-8 acres per 1000

These standards establish a need for 7-11 acres of parkland per 1000 residents.

Many of the sports facilities provided in the City of Red Bluff are owned by local school districts but are open to the public during non-school hours through joint-use agreements. This arrangement of shared resources is expected to continue, as reflected in the park site planning criteria that state that parks may be smaller in size if placed next to a school where courts and fields may be used.

A local community group, Red Bluff Trails United, has spearheaded a trails plan that will create 8.5 miles of trails throughout the city. The trails will link the downtown business district with outlying residential areas and provide safe bicycle routes to school and the riverfront. The city was awarded a grant from the California Department of Transportation in 2004 to start construction of the trail system.

The City of Red Bluff sponsors many recreation programs and special events, including a number of holiday dances, parties, and festivals for seniors and youth groups. The C.O.O.L. Club, a social and recreation program for disabled residents and their caretakers, typically has 2-3

events per month. Other events include the North Skate Competition and the Canoe/ Kayak Races and Dutch Oven Cookoff.

Table 12 – Red Bluff Recreational Programs

Youth	Adult	Senior
Youth Camp	Men’s Basketball	Slow-Pitch Softball
Swim Lessons	Swim Lessons	Casino Night
Basketball	Slow-Pitch Softball	Senior Fitness
CPR and Safety Classes	Fast-Pitch Softball	Senior Walk
Animal Camp	Women’s Volleyball	Bingo
Skateboard Camp	Tai Chi	Ping Pong
Summer Funzone day camp	Photography	Pinochle
Fire, Rescue, and Police Camp	Salsa Dancing	Alzheimer’s Support Group
	Flower Arrangement	Hearing Tests
	Spanish classes	
	Tae Kwon Do	
	Water Aerobics	

Oakdale



The City of Oakdale lies on the south bank of the Stanislaus River in central Stanislaus County, approximately 15 miles northeast of Modesto. This town of approximately 19,000 was incorporated in 1906. It is known as the “Cowboy Capital of the World” for its annual rodeo, which was established in 1954 and was the first professional outdoor rodeo in the western United States (Oakdale Chamber of Commerce, 2006). Oakdale also hosts Mule Days, roping competitions, and the Oakdale Cowboy Museum.

The City of Oakdale Parks and Recreation Department (PRD) operates fifteen parks, totaling approximately 85 acres as well as the Community Center, Senior Center, Youth Building, Community Pool, a number of stormwater detention basins, and recreation programs for all ages. The existing parks master plan was completed in the 1980s and will be revised shortly. The current master plan requires 1.5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents, but Oakdale well exceeds this goal with more than four acres of parks and open space per 1,000 residents.

New developments in Oakdale have approximately 17 miles of built-in trails. The City intends to connect these trail systems and extend them throughout the city. The City of Oakdale General Plan designates the Stanislaus River corridor as open space. The General Plan identifies 10 proposed parks, for which further design will be done in specific plans.

The Parks and Recreation District hosts or co-sponsors a number of events throughout the year, such as Kids Spring Fest and Safety Day. The PRD partners with the Oakdale Unified School District to offer before and after school programs for children in kindergarten through 6th grade.

A variety of senior support services and activities are provided at the senior center such as the widowed persons support group, grandparents raising grandchildren support group, the red hat society, and monthly blood pressure monitoring. Additionally, the Senior Center hosts monthly themed dinners, bus trips to local casinos, and special events such as a talent show. Activities at the Senior Center are organized by the Senior Commission.

Table 13 – Oakdale Recreational Programs

Youth	Adult	Senior
Basketball	Ultimate Frisbee	Indoor badminton
Tee ball	Boot Camp	Computer classes and open computer/internet use
Flag Football	Tennis lessons	Painting classes
Volleyball	Yoga	Line Dancing
Dance classes (Tap, Jazz, Ballet)	Softball (Women’s, Co-Ed, Men’s)	Tap Dancing
Tennis lessons	Masters Swim Program	“Young at Heart” Exercise
Summer Camp	Line Dancing	Tai Chi
Swim Lessons	Open Gym Basketball	Various Card and Table Games: Bingo, Bridge, Dominos, Hand and Foot
Kidz Love Soccer	Adult Art Classes	Grandmother’s Club
Aquatic Camp		Spanish class
		Yoga
		Pool Tournaments

Galt



The city of Galt was established in 1869 along the Central Pacific Railroad tracks. It was a center of agriculture in Sacramento County for the next century and remained agriculturally oriented until recent years. During the 1990s, Galt started to grow rapidly and today has a population of approximately 25,000. The majority of residents work outside the city in Sacramento, Elk Grove, and Lodi. Although significantly larger than Colusa, Galt does not have the range of privately-owned recreation amenities, such as a bowling alley and movie theatre, that Colusa does.

The Galt Recreation and Park District operates 20 parks totaling 105 acres. The parks range in size from 1/5 of an acre to almost 40 acres, but most are approximately 5 acres or less. In addition to park sites, the City of Galt manages more than 50 acres of open space along the north and south forks of Deadman Gulch. A network of paved, multi-use trails run through the

open space connecting a number of parks and schools. Special facilities provided by the City of Galt include a community center, an aquatic center, a sports complex, and a skate park. The City of Galt Park and Recreation Department is funded in large part through proceeds from the weekly Galt Market. Additional funding is through special assessment districts and user fees.

The City of Galt is in the process of updating its Park and Recreation Master Plan. The proposed park acreage dedication standards are as follows:

- ¼- mile of trail per 1,000 residents
- 5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents
- 5 acres of open space per 1,000 residents

Special annual events sponsored by the City of Galt include magic shows, the Winter Bird Festival, Strawberry Festival, Galt Festival and 4th of July fireworks, and the Holiday Tree Lighting. Additionally, a number of sporting events are held by the department, such as the Punt, Pass, and Kick and MLB Pepsi Pitch, Hit, and Run competitions.

Table 14 – Galt Recreational Programs

Youth	Adult	Senior
Boys Basketball	Basketball	Bunko
Girls Basketball	Men’s Slo-pitch softball	Bereavement Group
Junior Warriors Football and Cheer	Coed Slo-pitch softball	Bus Trips
Girls Softball	Volleyball	Fitness in a Chair
Instructional/ T-ball	Flag Football	Watercise
Gymnastics	Swim Lessons	Line Dancing
KidSAFE Self Defense	Lifeguard Training	
Kids "R" It Dance- Ballet, Tap & Jazz	Ballroom Dance	
KidSAFE Cheer	Belly Dance	
Kids in the Park	Tennis Lessons	
Galt Gators Recreational Swim Team	Tang Soo Do Karate	
City Tots	Citizenship Classes	
Gymnastics for Tots	First Aid and Adult CPR	
	Dog Obedience Training	
	Group Guitar	
	Voice-over Workshop	
	S.T.A.R. Program	

Summary Comparison

The City of Colusa currently has slightly over 3 acres of parkland per 1,000 people, including the Little League Field and Lewis Tennant Softball Complex. If these facilities are disregarded, then the City has only 2.0 acres of active parks per 1,000 residents. This significantly less than any of the comparison cities (Table 15). Parkland acreage standards in the comparison cities range from 1.5 acres to 11 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents (Table 16). Only Galt has open space and trail standards.

Table 15 – Existing Active Park Acreages

	Estimated Pop. (2008)	Pocket Park Acreage	Neighborhood Park Acreage	Community Park Acreage	Total Park Acreage	Park Acres per 1,000
City of Colusa*	5,727	2.5	9.2	6.3	18.0	3.14
City of Willows	6,502	1	2.5	27.8	31.3	4.81
City of Red Bluff	13,828	0.5	8.6	71.7	80.8	5.85
City of Oakdale	19,377	2.2	21.7	60.5	84.4	4.36
City of Galt	23,913	2.7	35.5	89.5	127.7	5.32

* Includes softball complex and Little League field,
 Pocket Park: Under 1.5 acres, Neighborhood Park: 2-15 acres, Community Park: over 15 acres or with a community amenity

Table 16 – Current Park Acreage Standards per 1,000 Residents

	Active Park		Open Space	Trail
	<i>Neighborhood</i>	<i>Community</i>		
Willows	No standard		No standard	No standard
Red Bluff	2-3 acres	5-8 acres	No standard	No Standard
Oakdale	1.5 acres (undifferentiated)		No Standard	No Standard
Galt	5 acres (undifferentiated)		5 acres	¼ mile per 1,000

The City of Colusa has a limited number of sports and special use facilities. However, the service population is well below the average for the facilities it does have. Service population is determined by dividing the total population by the number of facilities to determine how many people each facility serves. Table 17 shows the service population for active sports facilities in each comparison city. Table 18 shows the Special Use Facilities.

Table 17 – Service Population of Sports Facilities

	Estimated Pop. (2008)	Little League Ballfields	Regulation Hardball Ballfields	Adult Softball Ballfields	Regulation Soccer Field	Other Soccer Field	Outdoor Volleyball	Outdoor Basketball (# of hoops)	Tennis Courts (Lighted)
City of Colusa*	5,727	2,864		2,864			5,727		2,864
City of Willows	6,502	3,251		3,251					1,625
City of Red Bluff**	13,828	3,457		4,609		6,914		1,975	1,975
City of Oakdale	19,377	3,875	6,459	4,844	4,844	4,844	19,377	3,230	9,689
City of Galt	23,913	7,971	7,971	3,416	23,913	7,971	7,971	3,986	4,783
Average Service Population of Comparison Cities		4,639	7,215	4,030	14,379	6,576	13,674	3,064	4,518

* Includes softball complex and Little League Field and school facilities that are covered under joint use agreements.

** Includes facilities leased from school district

Table 18 – Service Population of Special Use Facilities

	Estimated Pop. (2008)	Swimming Pool	Multipurpose Room	Community Center (includes youth/senior centers)	Gymnasium	Horseshoe Pit	Frisbee Golf	Skate Park	Dog Park
City of Colusa	5,727	5,727				1,432			
City of Willows	6,502	6,502				464		6,502	
City of Red Bluff	13,828	13,828		13,828		2,305	13,828	13,828	
City of Oakdale	19,377	19,377		6,459		6,459		19,377	
City of Galt	23,913	23,913	23,913	11,957	23,913	7,971		23,913	11,957
Average Service Population of Comparison Cities		15,905	23,913	10,748	23,913	4,300	13,828	15,905	11,957

6.3 Recreation Facilities per 1,000 Population

This standard defines the quantity of land that should be devoted to recreational uses. It also identifies the number of certain facilities, such as sports fields and courts, which should be provided for every 1,000 people in the community.

Active Parks

Active Parks are those that emphasize constructed improvements such as sports fields, play structures, hard surface courts, community buildings, or pools. Active parks must be provided near the population being served and the land must be suitable for the intended type of facility development. Some municipalities define neighborhood and community park acreage requirements separately, while others require a single, undifferentiated acreage. The average of the total acreages required by the comparison cities is 5.9 acres. In cities that differentiate their park standards, 2.75 acres of neighborhood park and 5.75 acres of community park are the average standards. The City of Colusa park standard is established at **5.0 acres per 1,000** residents, as set out in the General Plan.

Open Space

Lands designated as open space are often used for passive recreational activities such as bird watching, nature photography, hiking, biking, and environmental education. Open space areas often showcase the natural characteristics of the area. Colusa has a number of open space areas nearby in the form of the CSRSRA and the Sacramento Wildlife Refuges. However, additional open space should be preserved in the planning area so that residents can access it without having to leave their community.



Open Space at Roseview Park in Rocklin, CA

The only comparison city with an open space standard requires 5 acres per 1,000 people. The City of Colusa currently owns 13.9 acres of open space (2.4 acres/ 1,000 residents) in the Colusa Scenic Levee Park. Because of its proximity to other open space areas, the minimum open space standard for the City of Colusa is set at **2.5 acres per 1,000** residents. Open space acreage can be used to accommodate trail corridors, but trail corridors in non-open space areas cannot be counted toward the open space acreage standard. Open space areas not open to the public, such as preserves for sensitive species, may not be counted towards the 2.5 acres per 1,000 population standard.

Table 19 shows the projected park acreage and trail needs in comparison to current facilities based on the standards identified above. School acreages are not included in the total because they are not controlled by the City. For the purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that the Lewis Tennant Ballfield Complex and Little League field will be available to the City in perpetuity. These facilities are included in Table 19 in the Existing Other Facility category.

Table 19 – Project Park Needs

	Active Park	Open Space
Existing City Facility	11.5 acres	13.9 acres
Existing Other Facility	6.3 acres	None
<i>Current Population (5,727)</i>		
Need @ 5 ac./1,000	28.6 acres	14.3 acres
Deficit	10.8 acres	0.4 acres
<i>Projected Population (25,000)</i>		
Future Need @ 5 ac./1,000	125 acres	62.5 acres
Future Deficit	107.2 acres	48.6 acres

It may not be possible to provide new park acreage in the downtown and southern Colusa areas because they are almost entirely built out. It may be possible to acquire additional acreage for parks on the edge of currently developed areas as new development takes place. If this is not feasible, then parks in new developments should be sited to allow access from existing development as well as serve new residents.

Trails

One mile of trail per 4,000 residents is required in the only comparison city with a trail standard. Trail standards may differ depending on access to other hiking and biking opportunities and demand for trails from the community.

Colusa has a high demand for walking and biking trails. Even though the City is situated adjacent to the SRA and near a number of wildlife refuges that include trails, additional walking trail access is still required in urban areas. Each park should have a walking path or trail within the park. The walking path should be a minimum of 6-foot wide and constructed of a material that allows use in all weather conditions and meets ADA-accessibility standards. This trail should be separate from, but connected to, surrounding sidewalks along City streets. Trails between parks and for transportation around the City will be addressed in the Bicycle Master Plan. This plan does not designate a standard for miles of trail per 1,000 residents.

Facilities

Facility standards are established to determine how many residents can be reasonably served by a recreation facility and thus how many of each type of facility are needed. These estimates are based on comparisons with other cities, existing facility usage, and community demand for certain facilities. Table 21 shows the current number of common recreation facilities along with the facility standard and projections of how many facilities will be needed when all proposed developments are complete. For the purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that the Lewis Tennant Ballfield Complex and Little League field will be available to the City in perpetuity. School facilities are pro-rated 50% and rounded up to reflect the fact that they are only available when not in use by the school.

Recreation facilities for which there are long-term joint use agreements are included in the assessment of existing facilities, but their value is prorated to reflect the restrictions on use during school hours and events. The acreage provided through joint use agreements with the school district should not be included in the calculation of park acreage provided by the City because it may one day be used for other purposes, depending on the needs of the school district. Including these acreages in the total acreage provided could result in an under-supply of park land if the facilities become unavailable at some future time. In some instances the City may want to construct its own recreation facilities to guarantee that Colusa’s residents will always have access to a full suite of amenities.

6.4 Park Service Area

Park service area standards define the area of the community that is expected to use the park. Service area standards help define where parks should be located to be accessible to all residents. They are expressed in terms of how far users are expected to travel to get to the park. Establishing service area standards helps ensure that parks will be distributed throughout the planning area to meet the needs of all residents.

The service area for pocket parks and neighborhood parks is ¼- mile and ½-mile respectively. This is the distance that all residents, young or old, can reasonably be expected to walk or bike to access a park. The service area for community parks is 2 miles. Figure 15 shows the service areas for existing parks. Community parks may also have amenities typical of a neighborhood park that will be used by residents within ½ mile of the park. Street layout should be taken into account when calculating service area. Street networks arranged in a grid pattern, as exemplified in downtown Colusa, allow easy pedestrian and bicycle circulation. Curvilinear streets with many courts may create barriers to access so that residents that live within ½ mile of a park may be forced to take a longer path to access the park. This problem can be mitigated with the inclusion of pedestrian and bicycle paths, pedestrian paseos, and alleys connecting places people live to the parks.

No regional park area service standard has been defined because the service area will depend on the type of facility improvements. Park service area standards have not been established for linear parks because the service area will depend on the access points and shape of the park. Park service area standards are summarized in Table 20.

Table 20 – Park Service Area Standards

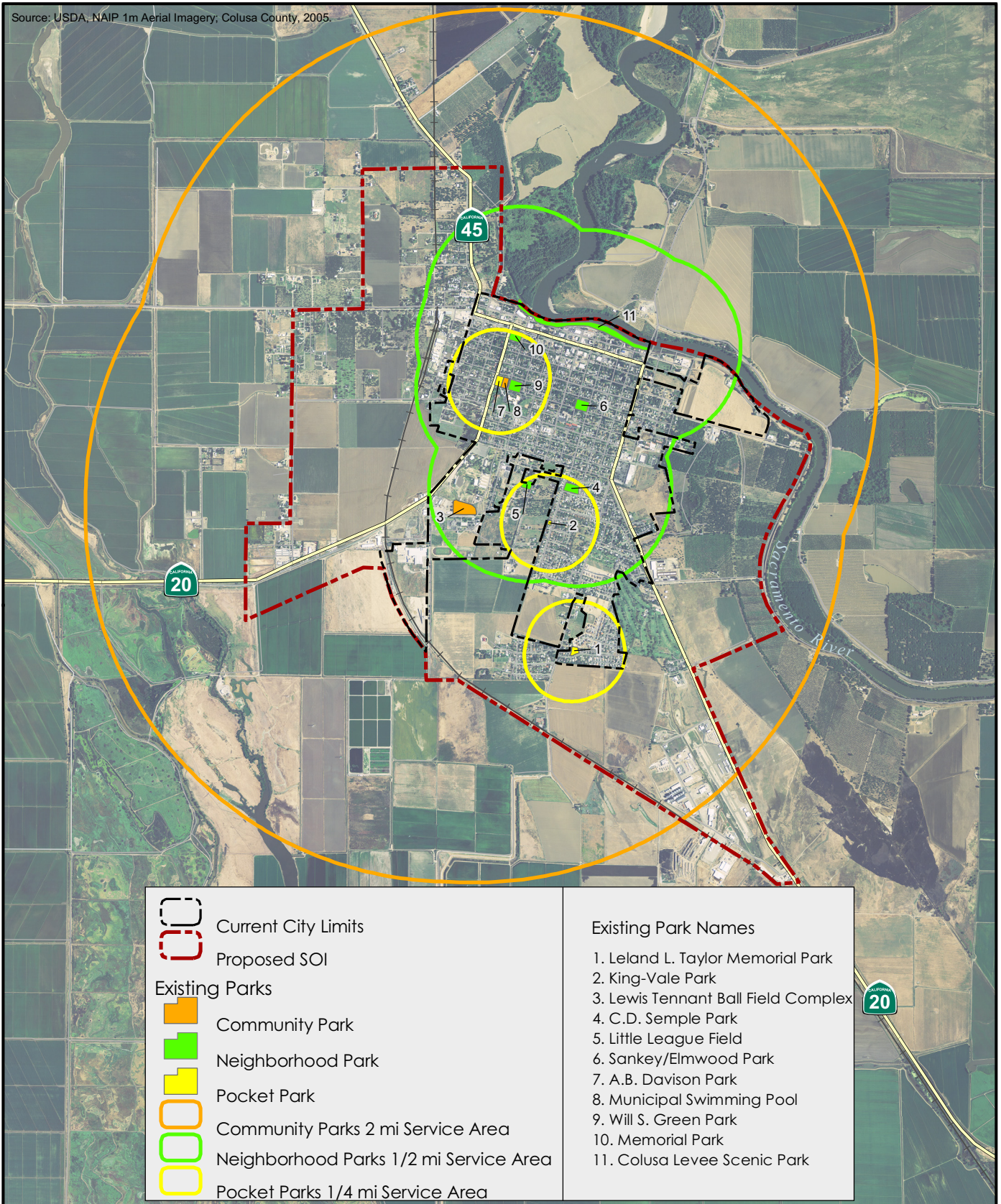
Park Type	Service Area
Pocket	¼ mile
Neighborhood	½ mile
Community	2 miles
Regional	No standard
Linear	No standard

Table 21 – Current Facilities and Proposed Facility Standards

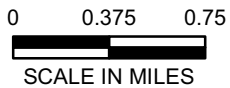
Facility Type	Existing City Facilities *	Joint-Use School Facilities	Current Pop. per Facility	Proposed Pop. per Facility	Needed to Meet Proposed Standard		Comments
					Current Pop. (5,727)	Projected Pop. (25,000)	
Little League Field	1	1	2,864	3,500	0	5	One privately held field, one at EMS.
Softball/ Hardball Field	2	1	2,864	3,500	0	4	Softball fields leased from fairgrounds; hardball fields located at CHS
Soccer Field	0	1	5,727	3,000	1	6	One field each at CHS and EMS.
Football Field	0	1	5,727	10,000	0	1	One field at CHS. Additional fields will probably be provided at new High Schools.
Outdoor Volleyball Court	0	1	5,727	5,000	0	4	One court available at EMS.
Outdoor Basketball Court	1	8	358	1/2 court per neighborhood park	3	To meet standard	Number of hoops. 13 hoops available at EMS.
Tennis Court	2	2	955	2,500	0	6	Four courts available at CHS.
Play Area (Ages 5-12)	5	1	1,145	1 per Neighbor-hood Park	0	To meet standard	City should continue to upgrade existing play areas.
Tot Lot (Ages 2-5)	2	0	5,727	1 per Neighbor-hood Park	3	To meet standard	
Group Picnic Area	2	0	2,864	3,000	0	6	One additional group picnic area at Fairgrounds.
Horseshoe Pit	4	0	1,432	5,000	0	1	
Bocce Court	0	0	N/A	2,500	2	10	Construct a minimum of 2 together at a site.
Swimming Pool	1		5,727	20,000	0	0	An expanded pool complex may be needed to support large competitive events.
Community Center	0	0	N/A	12,000	1	2	County Fairground has 2 meeting rooms available.
Gymnasium	0	1	2,864	12,000	0	1	One gymnasium at both CHS and EMS. Additional gymnasiums may be available at new schools through joint use agreement.
Amphitheatre	0	0	N/A	40,000	0	0	City should consider construction depending on community demand.
Dog Park	0	0	N/A	20,000	0	1	City should consider construction depending on community demand.
Skate Park	0	0	N/A	40,000	0	0	City should consider construction depending on community demand.
Disc Golf	0	0	N/A	40,000	0	0	City should consider construction depending on community demand.
Paved Trails	1,550 LF (1/3 mile)_			City Backbone Trail or 1 mile per 2,000 people	2.5 miles	12 miles	Existing trail along top of levee continues unpaved an additional ½ mile to Bridge Street.

* Includes Lewis Tennant Ballfield Complex and Little League field

This Page Intentionally Left Blank



EXISTING PARKS SERVICE AREA MAP



6.5 *Non-Vehicular Access*

Ensuring that there are safe bicycle and pedestrian routes to parks is necessary to allow people to use neighborhood parks without driving to them. New neighborhood, pocket, and community parks should be located on a planned or existing Class I bike trail or Class II bike route. Parks should also be connected by sidewalks to the surrounding community. Where feasible, Class II bike routes should be connected to existing parks. Improved non-vehicular access routes will reduce the need for parking at the park site, help prevent overflow parking in surrounding neighborhoods, and reduce traffic congestion and air pollution. Requirements for non-vehicular access to parks should be further addressed in the Bicycle Master Plan.



6.6 *Park Site Characteristics*

Land to be used for active parks has different requirements than that used for open space or trail corridors. Land used for active parks must have a location and physical characteristics suitable for the planned uses. The following guidelines will be used to determine the suitability of proposed land for park uses before dedication.

1. The service area standards discussed above define how far park users can reasonably be expected to travel to access a park. Land that is to be dedicated as a park should be located so that the population it will serve lies within the service area. Pocket parks should be within ¼-mile and neighborhood parks within ½ mile of the intended user population. Community park land should be within 2 miles of the intended user population.
2. The site should be no less than 4 acres for a neighborhood park and no less than 10 acres for a community park.
3. Proposed park land should have access to infrastructure such as roads, water, sewer, and electricity.
4. The types of land uses surrounding the park site should be compatible with recreation. A park site located adjacent to an existing or proposed school is desirable because it offers an opportunity for a joint use agreement. If a proposed park site is adjacent to an incompatible land use, the land may not be suitable.
5. Improvements typical of an active use park include, but are not limited to, playgrounds, sports fields, hard surface sports courts, picnic areas, parking lots, and water play areas. The size of the site and natural constraints, such as water features, populations of protected species, and topography, must allow for these and other intended uses.
6. Land that is constrained by jurisdictional water features, special status species, cultural/historical resources, or other protected resources may not be suitable for park development, depending on the extent of the constraints. The presence of these resources does not preclude park development, providing that the resources will not be damaged by the proposed uses and sufficient space exists to develop the proposed uses.

Protected resources may provide passive recreation opportunities or interpretive opportunities.

7. A site may be considered unsuitable for park land dedication if prior uses have resulted in the presence of hazardous materials, unstable ground, excessive erosion, or any other conditions that cannot be corrected without undue remediation costs. If such conditions can be remediated to the satisfaction of the City of Colusa, at no cost to the City, the land may be considered suitable.
8. The City of Colusa reserves the right to make the final determination on the suitability of a proposed park because since individual site conditions vary and cannot be fully anticipated in these guidelines.

6.7 Design and Construction Guidelines

These guidelines provide guidance in general construction and park planning techniques to be used for rehabilitating existing parks and constructing new parks.

Low Impact Design

Park and trail design should integrate low-impact/green design principles.

- Permeable surfaces, such as permeable asphalt, porous concrete, and pavers, should be used where ever feasible.
- On-site water detention and retention using bioswales, rain gardens, and subsurface storage, should be integrated into the site design.
- Site furnishings and equipment should be composed of recycled materials to the maximum extent feasible.
- When an option is available, a local manufacturer should be chosen to minimize shipping distance.
- Existing natural features, such as wetlands, trees, or outcroppings, should be preserved and integrated into the site to the greatest extent possible.



Infiltration swale

Planting Palette

- The planting palette should be composed of drought-tolerant plants adapted to the Colusa climate. The planting palette should emphasize plants native to California.
- Monoculture plantings should be avoided to minimize the risk of catastrophic destruction of the tree canopy because of a single disease or pest. Each planting layer (tree, shrub, groundcover) should meet these criteria:
 - No more than 15 percent of any one genus
 - No more than 10 percent of any one species



Nemophila menziesii

- No more than 5 percent of any one cultivar
- Plants should be selected to provide a variety of bloom and foliage color and texture throughout the year to maximize visual interest.
- No plants identified on the California Invasive Plants Council (CAL-IPC) invasive plants list shall be used on any plant list.

Typical Park Amenities

The exact design of each new park will depend on the individual site and the needs of the community at the time of construction. The following sections list the typical amenities found in a neighborhood and community park.

Neighborhood Park

- Group Picnic Area: Group Picnic Areas will include a minimum of 6-8 tables and appropriately-sized grills on a concrete pad under a solid-roofed shelter for rain and sun protection with lighting, an electrical outlet, and a water spigot and drinking fountain.
- Family Picnic Area: Family picnic areas will include 1 or 2 tables with a small grill and trash receptacle on an ADA-accessible surface.
- Restroom: A fully plumbed restroom building.
- Basketball Half-Court
- Tot Lot and Play Area: Play structures suitable for children of all ages with appropriate safety surfacing.
- Open Turf Area
- Shrub and Tree Planting
- Drinking Fountain
- Parking Area
- Benches
- Walking Paths: New parks will have both edge sidewalks per City standards and internal walking/ jogging paths at least 6-feet wide with low maintenance surfaces.
- Jogging Path (Optional): A 2 to 4-foot wide path constructed of decomposed granite or other resilient surface.
- Spray Park (Optional): An area with water spray or misting features. Neighborhood park spray areas may range in size from a single spray feature to approximately 3,000 square feet.
- Ballfield (Optional): Neighborhood parks may include designated ballfields as determined necessary by the City to meet the facility standards set out in this plan.

Community Park

A community park typically includes all of the features of a neighborhood park and may also include:

- Dog Park
- Large group picnic area: A sheltered area with 12-20 tables that can accommodate large groups of 100 or more people.

- Ballfield Complex: A group of four or more similar sports fields, typically lighted and arranged around a central plaza with controlled access, a concession stand, and restrooms.
- Community Center
- Community Garden
- Aquatic Center/ Swimming Pool
- Spray Park

7 Needs Analysis

This section examines the City’s current and long-term needs based on the Level of Service standards established in Chapter 6 and the community analysis. The City of Colusa’s existing parks and recreation programs are highly valued by residents. Maintaining that the same high level of service will be important as the City grows. A number of opportunities exist to improve the recreation resources in the plan area to serve both existing and new residents.

Recommendations for park and recreation priorities in the plan area are organized into the following categories:

- Improvements to existing parks and facilities;
- New park land acquisition;
- Trails and bikeways;
- New facility development;
- Recreation programs; and
- Operations and administration.

7.1 Improvements to Existing Parks and Facilities

The City of Colusa has invested significant capital in the development and maintenance of the existing parks. This is reflected in the fact that they are well maintained and rarely suffer from vandalism. To maintain the value of these investments, it is important to perform preventative maintenance and make repairs before the cost of refurbishment exceeds the cost of replacement. In some parks, the useful life of the equipment and fixtures has ended and the items need to be replaced to preserve basic safety and functionality. Many of the parks can accommodate new facilities to provide additional recreation opportunities. New and refurbished park facilities should comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) access requirements.

Table 23 provides a list of recommended improvements to the existing City-owned and operated recreation facilities and the estimated cost of each improvement. Recommended improvements are prioritized into one of three classes shown in Table 22. Priority A improvements are those needed to ensure continuing safe use of existing facilities and to provide the most needed new facilities.

Table 22 – Implementation Priorities

Priority	Completion Target
A	Within 3 Years (FY 2011-2012)
B	Within 10 Years (FY 2018-2019)
C	Greater than 10 Years (FY 2019-2020 and beyond)

Table 23 – Recommended Improvements to Existing Parks and Facilities

City of Colusa	Priority A	Priority B	Priority C
CD Semple Park			
New Basketball Half-Court (2010)	\$7,500		
New Baseball Backstop (2010)	\$20,500		
Renovate Play Equipment (2013/2023)		\$54,087	\$69,236
New Group BBQ Picnic Area (2011)	\$34,830		
King-Vale Park			
Renovate Play Equipment (2016)		\$58,246	
Memorial Park			
Renovate Play Equipment (2012/2022)	\$52,768		\$67,547
New Restroom - 2 Rooms (2011)	\$84,050		
*Entry Monument (2014)		\$28,285	
Sankey-Elmwood Park			
Renovate Group BBQ Picnic Area (2010)	\$33,981		
Renovate Play Equipment (2011/2021)	\$51,481		\$65,900
Restroom Upgrade (2011)	\$21,538		
Will S. Green Park			
Bocce Courts - 2 (2014)		\$5,657	
Renovate Group BBQ Picnic Area (2010)	\$33,981		
New Restroom - Unisex (2010)	\$51,250		
Renovate Play Equipment (2010/2020)	\$50,225		\$64,292
New Tot Lot/ Renovate Tot Lot (2010/2020)	\$39,975		\$29,522
New Basketball Half-Court (2011)	\$7,688		
Colusa Scenic Levee Park			
*Renovate Irrigation System (2010)	\$51,250		
½-mile Paved Trail (2010)	\$8,715		
New BBQ Picnic Areas - (2010)	\$7,380		
Lewis Tennant Softball Complex			
*Ballfield Fencing - 2 Fields (2011)	\$163,898		
Renovate Post and Cable Fencing (2010)	\$18,450		
Restroom Renovation - Interior (2011)	\$21,538		
Renovate Group Picnic Area (2013)	\$40,701		
City Hall			
*Renovate Irrigation System (2010)	\$35,875		
Community Pool			
*Complete New Pool and Pump System (2013)		\$4,691,205	
Total	\$837,574	\$4,837,480	\$296,497
PS&E (25 %) + Contingency (15 %)	\$335,030	\$1,934,992	\$103,774
Grand Total	\$1,172,604	\$6,772,472	\$400,270

Note: Estimate reflects inflation adjusted costs

* Work performed by outside contractor.

Recommended Improvement Projects Assumptions:

The majority of the projects identified for the existing parks will be completed by City Maintenance staff. Similar projects are currently completed by City staff within their regular work schedule. The costs reflected in the table do not include labor costs, unless identified as being provided by an outside contractor. If the City chooses to engage an outside contractor to complete the projects identified above, the costs will increase substantially.

Renovate group picnic area: This project will include installing a new shade shelter with electrical connection, expanding or repairing the concrete pad to accommodate 8 tables, installing or renovating picnic tables, and installing garbage cans and a new drinking fountain. At the Lewis-Tennant Softball Complex the picnic area renovation will include repairs to the existing picnic area and installation of a new covered picnic shelter.

Renovate Play Areas: The goal of the City of Colusa is to renovate all play structures every 10 years. This may include replacement of all or parts of structures or the addition of new pieces of play equipment. Repairs or additions to the ancillary structures, such as access ramps and the playground curb will be made at this time. This also assumes a completely new installation of safety surfacing. Annual rejuvenation or repairs of safety surfacing is included in the maintenance budget. A certified installer will be hired to oversee installation and certify that the installation meets safety standards.

New Restroom: New restroom facilities are desired at a number of parks in Colusa. It is assumed that these will be pre-fabricated building with all appliances installed by the manufacturer. Depending on the location they will be unisex, a single room used by either gender, or with separate rooms for each gender. The restroom at the Lewis Tenant Softball Complex will have a complete interior renovation, but retain the existing building shell.

Paved Trail: This trail will be a 2-inch layer of asphalt extending the existing trail atop the levee. This assumes that no grading is necessary and no road base will be installed beneath the asphalt.

Basketball Half-Court: The basketball half-court is a concrete slab with court markings painted on the surface and a single hoop.



Accessibility

The City of Colusa strives to make park facilities accessible to all residents to the greatest possible extent. Some areas, such as picnic tables on the inner toe of the levee, are difficult to access due to constraints of the site. In situations such as this, similar facilities should be provided in a location that is universally accessible or an access route that meets ADA-accessibility guidelines should be constructed. These accessibility improvements should be implemented whenever related improvements are made to existing facilities. They have not been identified as separate projects in Table 22.

The City of Colusa has installed new play structures in many of its parks over the last few years. Although the new structures meet ADA requirements, access to the play areas often does not. Play areas with high curbs (12-18") must have a ramp on both the outside and inside to allow handicapped users to cross over the curb to reach the play structure. In some instances the inner ramp is missing.

The Colusa Scenic Levee Park presents similar accessibility challenges. The paved trail atop the levee can only be reached by means of a staircase or steep slope on 10th street. Providing an additional access point with a gentler slope will improve access for all residents. The picnic tables and grills in the park are generally located on the inner toe of the levee, out of reach of those with limited mobility. A picnic area should be provided at the top of the levee, easily reachable from the trail, if possible.

Municipal Pool

Planning for replacement of the Municipal Pool is currently underway. The new pool complex will feature an expanded pool, water play area, and renovated locker rooms. The renovated pool complex is expected to serve the City of Colusa for many years. The new pool complex will likely attract more users from the community, which will increase revenues. However, this increase in income may be balanced by the need for additional staffing, particularly if the pool is open more days throughout the year.



7.2 New Park Land Acquisition

The City of Colusa currently has a deficit of active park land. Based on the park acreage standards, an additional 10.8 acres of active park land is needed to serve the current residents of Colusa. It is assumed that additional facilities needed to meet the standards will be constructed in existing parks or the new 10.8 acres.

Acquisition of additional land to address current acreage deficits can be secured in several ways. The land acquisition cannot be funded through methods tied to development. The City cannot assess a fee on new development to make up the existing deficit and cannot retroactively assess a fee on existing residences. Assessments, grants, or donations are all avenues the City could use to secure funding. Funds needed to purchase new lands could be reduced if land were donated to the City of Colusa or held under an easement or trust specifically for recreation uses. While such philanthropy cannot be relied upon to provide the needed park land, the City should consider incentives that would encourage property owners to donate their land for parks.

Table 23 shows the acquisition and development costs for the active park land and open space needed to meet the proposed standard. Active park land acquisition cost is based on recent sales and advertisements of developable land around Colusa. Open space areas are often constrained by existing natural resources or easements and thus have a lower land value. The development cost includes installation of standard park infrastructure and amenities, such as storm drain and sewer lines, parking, turf areas and sports fields, hard courts, play areas, paths, picnic areas, site furniture, and safety lighting, and low-cost special amenities such as a dog park or community

garden. The development cost of open space areas is much less than for active park land and may include parking areas, trails, site fencing, and interpretive signage. Special building facilities such as a community center, gymnasium, or pool would have additional costs above the base development cost. The Total Cost per Capita and Dwelling Unit is derived based on the 2008 population estimate and average household size from the 2000 census.

Table 24 – Cost to Acquire Active Park Land and Open Space to Meet Current Needs

	Active Park	Open Space
Current Active Park Deficit	10.8 Acres	0.4 acres
Acquisition Cost per Acre	\$150,000	\$9,000
Development Cost per Acre	\$300,000	\$16,000
Total Cost to Meet Deficit	\$4,860,000	\$10,000
Total Cost Per Capita	\$849	\$2
Total Cost per Dwelling Unit	\$2,385	\$5

Rather than seeking to acquire two 5-acre parcels to provide the necessary active park land, the City may be best served by working to acquire a single large parcel for a community park. This park would be an appropriate location for a community center, community garden, skate park, and dog park, which were community priorities, as well as sports fields and other typical neighborhood park amenities. The City may also want to work with a developer to create a larger 15 to 30 acre community park that is based on both the required land dedication and a purchase of land by the City. However, this strategy means that the additional park acreage will probably not be available until another 1,000 to 2,000 residents have joined the City.

The City’s open space deficit is so small that it would be impractical to establish an isolated open space parcel of only 0.4-acres somewhere in the city. Instead, the City should plan to connect this new acreage to the existing open space along the river, or to open space proposed in new developments. It is unlikely that this additional open space acreage will be acquired before new development occurs, unless a landowner adjacent to the Colusa Scenic Levee Park wishes to sell or donate their land to the City.

Land acquisition to meet the needs of future Colusa residents will be accomplished through land dedication or fees in-lieu during the development process. Development impact fees should provide funding for improvements to park sites and special use facilities for use by new residents. Although the City will not need to identify funding for constructing these new parks, it will need to provide staff and funding for maintenance, as development impact fees do not include long-term maintenance. Additional staffing and funding requirements and Development Impact Fees are further discussed in Chapter 9.

7.3 Trails and Bikeways

Trails can be either paved or unpaved. Paved trails are typically used by both pedestrians and bicyclists and may be used as maintenance access roads. Unpaved trails are typically found in more rural or natural open space areas. They are generally narrower than paved trails and used by pedestrians and equestrians. Multi-use walking and biking trails were a high priority to community meeting attendees and survey respondents. As discussed in Section 6, the City currently has a ½-mile of trail. Planning of on-street bikeways and Class I bike trails will be completed in the Bicycle Master Plan, which is being developed separately from this plan.



Anatolia Bike Trail, Elk Grove, CA

Because of space constraints, adding new Class I trails to existing developments is rarely feasible. Most new bike routes in developed areas will have to be Class II and Class III bike lanes. Class I bike trails connecting residences to parks to should be required in all new developments.

The concept of a loop trail encircling the city will be investigated in the Bicycle Master Plan. The trail would incorporate the City’s existing trail atop the Sacramento River Levee. Whether or not the loop path is determined to be feasible, future developments along the river, such as the Riverbend project, should provide a Class I trail along the river that will connect to the existing trail. This will maximize the trail amenities available for Colusa residents.

A standard Class I bike trail consists of a ten-foot wide paved trail with 2-foot wide decomposed granite shoulders. This width allows ample space for bike traffic in both directions. The shoulders are often used by runners because decomposed granite is more resilient than asphalt. A typical trail of this design costs \$39.00 per linear foot.

7.4 New Facility Development

New facility needs were determined based on the results of the community outreach programs, comparison with other cities, and the park development standards. Facilities that were a high priority to public outreach respondees included a community center or senior center, a community garden, a dog park, a skate park, and bocce courts. Walking or biking trails were identified as a high priority by City residents and were addressed in Section 7.3. Informal half-basketball courts, play areas, and tot lots were identified as facilities to be included in every neighborhood park. An additional soccer field is also needed according to the park development standards, but was not identified as a high priority by the community. This section also describes other facilities such as an additional group picnic area, an amphitheatre, hardball or softball fields, and a disc golf course. Although some facilities can be added to existing parks, development of these facilities will take place primarily at new park sites to be identified in the future.

Community Center

A community center or senior center was a highly desired amenity at the community meetings. Considering the city's limited resources, it is more likely that one building or complex can be constructed to serve the entire community than having a separate area devoted to seniors. A well-designed community center can accommodate programs for residents of all ages. As the city grows, it may be possible to establish a separate senior or teen center.

The community center should be designed based on specific input from the community and its site. The following suggestions provide a general framework for design. At a minimum, the community center should be accessible to bikes and pedestrians via a Class II bike trail or sidewalk. Optimally, it will be connected the Class-I trail network. It may be located within a larger park or sports complex or can be sited alone. Typically, gymnasiums or amphitheatres are located near the community center to create a recreation complex. The community center should have a variety of rooms that can be used for multiple purposes. This design may include a large multi-use room that can be partitioned into smaller rooms. A full kitchen will allow the center to be used for a variety of events and may increase rental income. An outdoor space or patio offers flexibility in programming and events. The community center may also include office space for Parks and Community Services department staff.

A community center can range in size from a few rooms totaling approximately 10,000 square feet to a 40,000 square foot structure including multiple meeting rooms, a gymnasium and fitness room, activity rooms, and a large multi-function room with a stage. An average cost for a community center is \$350 per square foot. Administrative office space is \$250 per square foot. For the purposes of this plan, the community center will be assumed to be 20,000 square feet of public space and 2,000 square feet of office space. A community center of this size will cost approximately \$7,500,000. This cost does not include other site improvements such as parking lots, landscaping, outdoor patios, or other park amenities. If the community center is sited in a large park, these associated amenities would be part of normal park development costs.

None of the existing parks provides an area large enough to accommodate the community center and its associated parking and other amenities. The community center should be located in a new park as close to the center of the planning area as feasible to allow easy access for all residents. Locating the Community Center in a new 10 to 20-acre community park with a sports complex would be an efficient way to address multiple recreation needs of the City. This would allow shared infrastructure, but could also lead to conflicts if two large events were held at each facility on the same day.

Community Garden

A community garden was a relatively high priority to attendees of the first community meeting. A community garden can be as small as 1/5 of an acre or can cover multiple acres, depending on the number of gardeners and plot size. Individual plots generally range from 10 feet square to 20 feet square but can be as small as 5'x5'. A portion of an existing park can be converted to a community garden or it can be established on new land. Community gardens



Carmichael Community Garden at Sutter Park in Carmichael, CA

can also be established on a vacant lot, which actually increases the value of adjacent land (Been and Voicu, 2007). Many community gardens are run by a volunteer committee. The size, location, and structure of the Colusa community garden should be determined in collaboration with the community gardeners.

A community garden is relatively inexpensive to establish, assuming that a water service is available on the site. Many of the improvements will be provided by the gardeners themselves. The minimum investment from the City is providing a fenced area for the gardeners to use. Assuming the garden is approximately one third of an acre, which would provide moderate-sized plots for approximately 100 gardeners, fencing the garden would cost between \$15,000 and \$31,200, depending on the type of fencing used. On-going maintenance of the community garden may be funded by annual dues and labor provided by the gardeners.

Although it was a highly desired amenity at community meetings, a community garden is not required at this time to meet the facility standards. A community garden is unlikely to be added to an existing park, because that would decrease the amount of available open space. It should be considered as part of the program in the new park acreage.

Dog Park

A dog park and dog training classes were requested by attendees of the community meeting; however, it is not needed at this time to meet the facility standard. The most basic dog park is a fenced area where dogs can run off-leash. A dog park may also include an obstacle course, water spouts or basins, a trash bag dispenser and trash cans, and benches or tables for dog-owners. Dog parks typically range from ¼-acre to 2 acres in size. A dog park can be added to an existing park or created on its own site. If space allows, separate areas for large and small dogs will help prevent pet injury. Double-gated entrances are recommended to prevent dogs from escaping. A dog park may be turf or decomposed granite or a mixture of the two surfaces.

To convert one acre of turf in an existing park to a dog park with chain link fencing and gates, benches, a water fountain, and an obstacle course, costs approximately \$105,000. Whether in a new or existing park, a dog park requires routine maintenance over the course of its life. Often, a community dog-owners organization helps maintain the dog park or raises money for improvements.

Due to noise and safety concerns, it is unlikely that a dog park will be installed in an existing park. It should be considered as part of the program in the new park acreage. The City could create a small designated off-leash area or dog park in an existing park, but that will decrease the open space available to the general public. If this is done, the City should work closely with surrounding residents to minimize negative impacts from the dog park.



"Bark Park" in Galt, CA

Skate Park

Skate parks can be constructed in two different ways. Modular parks consist of individual elements arranged on a flat paved surface. The elements can be re-arranged or replaced as needed. More maintenance is required with modular parks to ensure that bolts and connectors remain tight and to prevent dangerous cracks from forming between elements. If the skate park is no longer desired, the paved area can be converted to basketball or tennis courts. Integrated skate parks are custom-designed monolithic concrete bowls or pads with obstacles built into the structure. Integrated skateparks cannot be easily modified, but are generally regarded as providing a smoother and better ride.



Integrated skate park in Encino, CA



Modular skate park in Galt, CA

Skate parks can be as small as 3,000 to 5,000 square feet and as large as an acre. Modular skate parks are less expensive to install, but typically have a somewhat higher maintenance cost as parts wear out or are damaged. However, given the financial and social situation, a modular park fits the city's needs better than an integrated park. If the skate park proves popular over time, the city may consider constructing an integrated skate park in the future.

For the purposes of this plan, the skate park will be a modular park installed on a concrete pad approximately the size of two tennis courts. Modular

equipment will cost approximately \$35,000. If a concrete pad must be constructed for the skate park it will cost an additional \$92,000.

The community meeting attendees expressed some interest in a skateboard park but worried that it would fall out of use after a few years. A skate park is not required by the facility standards within the life of this master plan but it could be considered as a program element in the new park acreage. If the City chooses to construct a skate park, it would most probably be in a new park. This is due both to space concerns in the existing parks and the fact that there is often resistance to installing skate parks in existing parks because of noise concerns and a perceived security issue. A skate park could be located near the community center, which would allow oversight of the skate park without a dedicated employee or volunteer.

Tot Lots and Children's Play Areas

Playgrounds are typically designed for one of two age groups: toddlers and children ages 2 to 5 and children ages 5 to 12. These playgrounds are commonly referred to as "tot lots" and "children's play areas" respectively. The facility standards recommend a tot lot and children's play area in every neighborhood park. All of the neighborhood parks in Colusa have a play area for older children, but only King-Vale and Sankey-Elmwood Parks have a tot lot. Play structures

and experiences for younger children should be added to the other three existing neighborhood parks where space allows. New parks should include facilities for children of all ages.



Delta Gardens Park in West Sacramento, CA

Locating tot lots adjacent to children’s play areas is optimal because parents can watch children in both areas from one vantage point. All play areas require safety surfacing, such as shredded bark or rubber enclosed by a concrete or plastic curb, or poured-in-place rubber surfacing. A tot lot and children’s play area may share one large safety area or may each have their own designated space.

Climbing and play equipment for an average tot lot costs between \$40,000 and \$60,000. Equipment for older children can cost in the range of \$50,000 to \$90,000 or more. An additional \$13,000 to \$15,000 may be necessary for a safety zone curb, ADA ramp(s), and surfacing. Additional costs for storm drain features must also be considered. These costs will depend on the type and size

of play equipment being installed and the type of safety surfacing. For the purposes of this plan, it will be assumed that all tot lots will be installed separately from the existing children’s play areas.

No additional play areas for older children are needed in existing parks. However, routine maintenance is necessary on both tot lots and children’s play areas. The city has updated all of its play equipment recently and plans to update play equipment every ten years. In addition, safety surfacing must be replenished or repaired annually to ensure that adequate fall protection is maintained. A new tot lot should be installed in Will S. Green Parks and additional play equipment for younger children added to Memorial and CD Semple parks, as space permits, when they are renovated.

Group Picnic Area

Colusa’s primary group picnic areas are located in Will S. Green Park and Sankey-Elmwood Park. Both of these are smaller than a typical group picnic area, with the largest having six tables. A large picnic shelter is available at the County Fairgrounds and the Softball Complex has an arbor-covered picnic area.

A group picnic area generally has 6 to 12 tables under a shade shelter and 1 or 2 large grills. At least one table should be universally accessible. A water faucet and electrical outlets are preferred but not required. A group picnic area can be added to an existing park or included in the plans for a new park. Optimally, the picnic area will be in a location that has ample parking nearby to allow for large group gatherings.

Group picnic areas are typically revenue-generating facilities because they can be rented out for birthday



Roseview Park in Rocklin, CA

parties, family reunions, company picnics, and community events. A covered group picnic area on a concrete pad with 8 tables, 2 grills, a drinking fountain, and electrical outlets costs \$108,000 to construct.

Group picnic areas were identified as a low priority during community outreach. The picnic areas in both Will S. Green Park, Sankey-Elmwood Park, and the Softball Complex are slated for refurbishment and expansion in the near future. The City also plans to install a formal group picnic area at CD Semple Park. Additional group picnic areas will be constructed as part of new parks.

Amphitheatre

An amphitheatre is an amenity the city may want to consider in the future. None of the comparison cities have an amphitheatre, and it is not required in the park development standards, even at Colusa's total projected size. However, given the strong interest in music and theatre programming in Colusa, an amphitheatre may be warranted. There are two existing stage structures in Colusa: one in Memorial park, which is used during Concert in the Park events, and one at the County Fairgrounds.

An amphitheater can be a community destination of its own or can be integrated into a larger park. Often, amphitheatres are located near community centers as part of a larger arts and recreation complex. An amphitheatre could be combined with a storm water detention or retention basin, particularly if it is built in a new development. The facility should be constructed in a park with good pedestrian and bike access and parking facilities because it can be expected to attract large groups of people. Assuming that the grading is done as part of the larger project, such as in a storm water basin, it will cost approximately \$268,000 to construct a covered stage with lighting. The City should consider including an amphitheatre as a program element in the new park acreage, particularly if it can serve a dual purpose as a storm-water basin.

Sports Fields

City of Colusa residents currently have access to two little league fields, two softball fields, two hardball fields, and two soccer fields. However, none of these facilities is owned by the City. Little league fields are provided at Egling Middle School and the Little League field. The softball fields are leased from the 44th District Agricultural Association, which owns the Colusa County Fairgrounds. In addition to leasing the land, the City must also provide maintenance and fund improvements to the fields. Hardball fields are available at Colusa High School. Soccer fields are provided at the high school and middle school.

When four or more sports fields are grouped together in a complex they can be revenue generators, because they can be rented to local leagues for tournaments. Building fields adjacent to each other also saves money on storm drain infrastructure and electrical infrastructure costs, if the fields



Roseview Park Little League Field, Rocklin, CA

are lighted. Sports complexes should be constructed with adequate parking to allow for tournament use.

The estimated cost to develop a little league field is \$156,000. An adult softball field costs \$200,000, while a regulation hardball field costs \$356,000. Multi-use fields large enough to accommodate an adult soccer field cost \$91,000. Youth soccer fields cost \$41,700. Field lighting adds another \$90,000 to \$100,000 per field.

The City needs one additional soccer field, according to the facility standards. However, the City may choose to construct sports fields in the additional parks needed for the current population to ensure that the standards will always be met regardless of decisions made by other land-owners. A new little league field might allow the current field site to be used for other recreation that is less disruptive to the surrounding neighborhood, if the land is donated to the City. That possibility or other partnership options should be investigated further as park development occurs.

Bocce and Horseshoe Courts

Colusa currently has four horseshoe pits and no bocce courts. Two bocce courts are required to meet the park development standards. Bocce is a social sport, so a minimum of two courts should be constructed together. Crushed oyster shells mixed with clay is the preferred playing surface for bocce, but it can be played on smooth turf. The court must be enclosed with a wooden edging at least 6-inches high.

Some of the existing horseshoe courts can be converted to bocce courts with removal of the horseshoe pins and turf and installation of sidewalls and court surfacing. However, bocce courts are typically wider and longer than horseshoe pits, so some additional space will be necessary. A new bocce court costs approximately \$2,500 to install. Two courts are currently needed to meet the facility standards.

Disc Golf

A disc golf course typically includes a minimum of 9 holes and may be 18 or 27 holes long. Each hole typically ranges from approximately 220 to 300 feet in length, depending on the level of the course. Each hole needs a designated tee pad and a target, which usually includes a concrete pad and a metal or wooden basket. The targets and tees should be connected by a series of paths. Because of the minimal infrastructure required, a disc golf course can serve as a buffer between a more active use park and a passive open space area. For safety reasons, a disc golf course should not overlap with active use areas such as sports fields, play areas, or picnic areas.



Lions Park Disk Golf Course, Placerville, CA

Each disc golf hole costs approximately \$1,250 to install. This includes the tee pad and target and signs identifying the hole number and course layout. This cost does not include walking paths connecting the holes. Depending on the nature of the park that the course is in, designated paths may or may not be necessary.

A disc golf course is not required by the facility standards, even by the end of the planning horizon. The City should consider constructing a course based on interest of the community and funding availability.

Estimated Facility Costs

As discussed in the sections above, a wide variety of community recreation facilities are needed to fully meet the facility standards and desires of Colusa residents. Some facilities, such as basketball courts and tot lots, will be installed in existing parks. The costs of these facilities were included in Table 23. Table 25 shows costs to acquire and construct all the facilities necessary to meet the standards set out in this master plan. The cost to construct other facilities that were given high priority by the community is shown in Table 26. These facilities could all be constructed in the new 10-acre park. Priority is assigned to each project based on categories in Table 22. Project costs are based on the assumption that all construction will be performed by an outside contractor, not City staff. All costs are in 2009 dollars. Actual project costs, as shown in Table 30, will probably be higher due to inflation.

Table 25 – Recommendations to Meet Current Needs

Needed Facility		Priority	Estimated Cost
NF-1	Acquire 10.8 Acres of Active Use Park	B	\$1,620,000
NF-2	Develop 10.8 Acres of Active Use Park Park will include soccer field, which is listed separately	B	\$3,073,750
NF-3	Construct soccer field	B	\$166,250
NF-4	Acquire 0.4-Acres of Open Space	B	\$3,600
NF-5	Develop 0.4-Acres of Open Space	B	\$6,400
Total Cost			\$4,870,000

Table 26 – Recommendations to Meet Community Priorities

Community Priorities		Priority	Estimated Cost
CP-1	Construct Community Center (20,000 SF)	C	\$7,500,000
CP-2	Community Garden* (1/3-Acre)	B	\$45,000
CP-3	Dog Park *(1-Acre)	B	\$105,000
CP-4	Skate Park *(1/4-Acre Modular)	B	\$127,000
CP-5	Amphitheatre (40'x60' stage, ~1.25 acres, assumes grading done as part of stormwater basin)	C	\$268,000
Total Cost			\$8,045,000

* Facilities to be included in development of new park acreage.

7.5 Recreation Programs

Responses in the user surveys indicated that residents want a wider variety of programs that are offered at more times and locations. Arts and cultural programs and facilities received widespread support throughout the community outreach process. Programs for seniors and youth, from pre-school through high school, were identified as high priorities. There was very little demand for programs targeted at adults between the ages of 20 and 50.

Arts and Cultural Programs

Arts and cultural facilities were identified as the most important spending priority at the community workshop. Concerts in the Park is the most highly rated existing special event and was ranked the highest priority program by community workshop attendees by far. Arts and cultural programs can be aimed at specific demographic groups in the Colusa community or can be designed to be enjoyed by the entire community. Music, particularly Concerts in the Park, is popular with city residents. Residents also expressed interest in a Pops in the Park program and orchestral music.

Senior Programs

Senior programs were identified as a high priority in the community meeting and survey. Additionally, seniors are projected to become a larger percentage of the population over the life of this plan. Seniors are often retired and therefore can participate in programs during the day, when many other demographic groups are in school or working. However, because health care has improved in recent decades, allowing people to continue to work later in life, senior programs should also be offered in the evenings and on weekends to ensure access by working seniors.

Because seniors, unlike children, have the ability to plan their own schedule, many activities for seniors can be planned and run by the participants themselves, if facilities are made available. Forming a senior council to assist with planning will help ensure that senior activities meet the needs of the community.

Many senior programs take the form of drop-in groups or meetings that are mostly organized by the participants themselves. These types of activities typically take place locally in a community center or meeting room and require few other city resources. Card games were specifically identified at the first community meeting as a desired program. Senior gaming groups, which play dominoes, bridge, rummy, pinochle, or other board games, are popular in many cities. These groups often meet two to three times a week and may or may not have a minimal fee for attending. Walking clubs, bereavement groups, and Alzheimer's support groups are examples of other drop-in groups.

The next level of senior programming is the organized event or class. In addition to a facility for holding the event, an instructor is usually required. Some activities may be structured as drop-in classes with a nominal participation or materials fee, while others may require sign-ups for a set class schedule. Tai Chi is one such activity that was identified as a priority in the community meeting. Line dancing, ballroom dancing, arts and crafts programs, and fitness classes are other examples of mid-level senior programming.

Some programs require intensive use of facilities or planning. These activities typically have a higher participation fee. Bus trips are one example of this type of activity that was identified as a priority in the community meeting. Many of the comparison cities run periodic bus trips to casinos in northern California and Nevada. However, because of its proximity to a casino, Colusa could also consider organizing trips to nature areas or cities such as San Francisco or Sacramento.

Youth Programs

Youth programs are typically aimed at one or more of four age groups: pre-school, 1-5 years; elementary school, 6-10 years; pre-teens, 11-13 years; and teens 14-18 years. Pre-school, elementary school, and pre-teen programs are generally organized and run by Park and Recreation staff, although some instructors may be volunteers. Teen programs may be organized by the City or by local teens in collaboration with Park and Recreation staff.

Programs aimed at pre-school-aged children often include parental involvement. Programs for this age group may include kinder-gym or arts and crafts activities. A partial-day daycare program could also be offered for a fee. Scholarships or discounts may be offered to make the program affordable for those families most in need of childcare.

Children of elementary school age and pre-teens are more independent than younger children. Activities for this age group may include day camps, sports leagues, and special events such as dances or bowling days. Day trips to amusement parks, nature areas, or other recreational areas are suitable for pre-teens. Spring break, after school, and summer day care programs are important to these two age groups. As with pre-school children, the families most in need of the programs may be those least able to afford enrollment fees. Scholarships, grants, or other financial assistance should be considered to ensure that all can participate.

Teens are the most autonomous youth group, both in their desired activities and their ability to attend them. However supervision is still needed to ensure their safety. An important part of teenage development is the unstructured social interaction of “hanging out”. Some cities have addressed this need by creating a teen center or club with a “coffee house” feel. Teens can meet at the club after school to talk, listen to music, watch videos, or participate in an activity of their choosing. Often these centers have a pool table, air hockey, or other games. Furnishings can be as simple as clean, donated furniture or be bought with money raised by the youth participants.



Third and B Teen Center in Davis, CA

Teen clubs are typically overseen by a parks and recreation staff, but much of the activity planning is done by a council of teens. Staff needs would depend on the exact hours that the center is open but are typically a fraction of a full-time position. Youth can be responsible for fund-raising, organizing events, and even helping with maintenance. Special teen-oriented events can be organized through the teen center or by the City. These events may include concerts or dances, special trips, or volunteer activities. Most teenagers participate in organized sports through their schools or private sports leagues. However, drop-in events such as open-gym basketball, provide an opportunity for

recreational sports. A successful teen center relies on participation from local teens in the planning, administration, and fund raising.

The highest barrier that Colusa must overcome to develop a teen center is the lack of a facility that can house it. A teen room or wing can be incorporated into the community center. The teen center could also be a separate building, either constructed specifically for this purpose or retrofitted from another use. A teen council that helps plan activities could be established now, even though a teen center building is not yet available.

7.6 Operations and Administration

The Parks and Community Services Division currently has three full-time staff, as well as three staff positions that are shared with other departments. As the city grows, additional dedicated staff will be needed to provide the level of service desired by the community. Projected staffing requirements are shown in Table 27.

Table 27 – Projected Park and Recreation Staffing Requirements

Position	Number of Full-Time Equivalent Positions				
	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Recreation Supervisor/ Staff	1	1	1	1.25	1.5
Public Works Administrator	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.30	0.40
Program Assistant	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.40
Receptionist/Administrative Assistant	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.25
Maintenance Staff	2	2	2	3	4
Lifeguard	1	1	1.5	2	2.5

Administration

Most of the administration positions in the Parks and Community Services Division are shared with other City Departments. Approximately one-fifth of the Public Works Administrator’s time is designated for duties in the Parks and Community Services Division. Administrative support is provided by an administrative secretary, 16 percent of whose time is dedicated to the Division, and 25 percent of the time of a program assistant. The Recreation Supervisor is the only administrative position dedicated entirely to the Parks and Community Services Division. The City of Colusa does not currently employ a dedicated grant-writer. Since funding for expensive facilities, such as the new swimming pool complex and a community center, has not been secured, the City should consider investing in a grant-writer to maximize the opportunities to secure funding without interfering with the ability of existing staff to complete their duties.

By the end of the Master Plan period, an additional half-time recreation planner/supervisor will be required. The Division will also need additional time from the administrative secretary and Public Works Administrator.

Maintenance

Currently, the two full-time maintenance workers assigned to the Parks and Community Services Department maintain approximately 20-acres of active use parkland. Additional staff will be needed to maintain the new park land and facilities recommended in this Master Plan. In the near term an additional maintenance person will be required to adequately cover the additional ten acres needed to meet the park standards. By the end of the planning period, a total of 4 maintenance people will be needed. Once the proposed specific plan areas are completed, the City will need the equivalent of an additional 10 full time maintenance staff to maintain the 109 acres of new active park land. As maintenance staff needs increase there will be a corresponding increase in operations and maintenance materials and equipment costs.

Aquatic and Recreation Staff

Historically, the City of Colusa hires part-time lifeguards during the summer swimming season. With the opening of the new pool complex, lifeguards may be required throughout the year. The City also employs scorekeepers, umpires, referees, and other seasonal workers as needed throughout the year.

Administrative Strategies

The following strategies and recommendations are intended to facilitate the ongoing operation of City parks and programs consistent with the direction established by this Master Plan. The Parks Department will have the responsibility for implementation of these strategies, while collaborating with other City staff, management, and elected officials as needed.

Table 28 – Administrative Recommendations

Administrative Recommendation		Priority	Estimated Cost
A-1	<p>Adopt Level of Service Standards Park Classifications 5 acres of active park land/ 1,000 people Parks shall all have internal walking trails Recreation Facilities per 1,000 Population Park Service Area Non-vehicular Access Park Site Characteristics Design and Construction Guidelines</p>	A	None
A-2	<p>Revise Development Impact Fee to Include New Standards and Special Use Facilities Complete nexus study determine final fee amount Review fee annually and adjust as necessary</p>	A	None
A-3	<p>Joint Use Agreements Continue to pursue and use joint-use agreements with the school district</p>	A	None
A-4	<p>Enhance Grant Writing Capacity Provide training to staff to enhance grant writing skills to help generate additional revenue. Explore feasibility of hiring a dedicated grant writer.</p>	A	None
A-5	<p>Revenue Opportunities Look for new revenue opportunities from existing park facilities, events, and programs. Consider non-traditional revenue generation through ground leases for cell towers, advertising sales, donations, etc. Create a sponsorship program with identified projects and programs and set sponsorship levels Identify funding mechanism for proposed large capital projects.</p>	A	None
A-6	<p>Labor Cost Management Pursue opportunities to leverage volunteers for appropriate uses that could help offset the need for additional staff or free up staff for more cost-effectiveness uses.</p>	A	None
A-7	<p>Energy Cost Management Design all new facilities and facility renovations to include energy cost management strategies.</p>	A	None
A-8	<p>Environmentally Friendly Design Design all new facilities to include on-site water management and wild-life friendly design to the greatest extent possible. Examine and update maintenance practices to minimize the use of pesticides and fertilizers.</p>	A	None

7.7 Park Needs of New Specific Plan Areas

Four specific planning areas identified in the General Plan include significant residential development. The development descriptions in the General Plan were combined with the average household size from the 2000 U.S. Census, 2.8 people per household, to estimate the facilities that each development should provide to meet the park and facility standards. These estimates are for general planning purposes only. As the specific plan documents are submitted to the City, the recreation needs of each development will be reassessed in relation to the needs of the entire planning area.

Brookins Ranch

Brookins Ranch proposes 600 single family homes, which gives an estimated population of 1,680 residents. Based on that population, an additional 8.4 acres of parkland and 4.2 acres of open space will be needed to serve the residents of Brookins Ranch.

Colusa Crossings

The Colusa Crossings development proposes between 1,230 and 1,260 residences, depending on the size of a community park included in the development. The Colusa Crossings development is expected to have 3,444 and 3,528 residents. These residents would need 17.2 to 17.6 acres of active parkland and 8.6 to 8.8 acres of open space.

Colusa Riverbend

The Colusa Riverbend project is divided into two sections, one within the current city limits and one just outside of it. The General Plan estimates a maximum of 2,530 residential units in the entire specific plan area. Based on this estimate, a total of 35 acres of active parkland and 17.8 acres of open space will be needed to serve the residents of this area.

The area within the city limits is proposed to be developed first and will include a total of 397 units, with an estimated population of 1,112 residents. The development should include 2.8 acres of open space and 5.5 acres of active parkland.

Colusa Industrial Park

The General Plan estimates up to 253 new residential units in the Colusa Industrial Park planning area. Approximately 3.5 acres of active park land and 1.8 acres of open space are required to meet the recreation needs of the 700 anticipated residents.

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

8 Capital and Non-Capital Costs

8.1 Expenses

Expenses include both operations and maintenance (O&M) and capital improvement costs. These expense categories are evaluated separately because certain revenue sources, such as development impact fees and grants, are sometimes limited to use on capital improvements only.

Operations and Maintenance

Estimated O&M expenses for the City of Colusa over the life of this Master Plan are illustrated in Table 29. Wages and benefits are the largest single O&M expense category, comprising almost half of the annual projected O&M expense. Projected wage and salary costs reflect the proposed increases in staffing that will be necessary as the City grows. The other O&M expense categories are calculated based on the average costs from 2006 to 2008. All O&M expenses are projected using a 2.5 percent annual inflation factor and also reflect the population growth rate.

Capital Improvements

Capital improvements include costs for improvements to existing parks, construction of new facilities, and land acquisition. The projected cost of the proposed capital improvements in this Master Plan is approximately \$88 million. Of this, approximately \$64 million is for parks and facilities for new residents and will be paid for by Development Impact Fees collected as new development is constructed.

It will cost approximately \$11.5 million over the next ten years to construct the projects proposed by the City (see Table 23) and those needed to meet the facility and park standards established in this Master Plan. An additional \$4.6 million is budgeted for soft costs, which refers to all of the non-construction costs including plans, specifications, engineering, cost estimates, permits, inspections, and construction management. The estimate also includes a contingency to cover unexpected events such as difficult site conditions. Although these additions significantly increase the overall capital costs, they are necessary to provide a conservatively realistic analysis of all future capital expenses. The design and contingency fees are included in the per acre development cost for new development.

Table 30 shows projected capital costs in detail for the next 10 years and a general estimate for Fiscal Years 2019 through 2025. Projecting finances beyond a 10-year horizon is impossible to do with certainty for two reasons. First, few capital improvement projects are identified more than 10 years in advance, with the exception of regular replacement and renovation, such as with play equipment. Second, it is difficult to accurately predict the behavior of economic factors that influence costs and revenues. Therefore the City should revisit the capital expense projections on a regular basis as new projects are identified and economic indicators change. This Master Plan projects capital costs using a 2.5 percent annual inflation factor.

The timing of capital projects shown in Table 30 was determined by a combination of funding availability, community priority, and projected population. Construction of new developments is projected to start in 2014 and it is assumed that the City will begin acquiring the additional active

park land and open space necessary to meet the standards at this time. It is assumed that the park will be developed in phases through the following years. Although a community center is a high-priority to the community, it will not be required by the facility standards within the life of this Master Plan. Although the population will still be less than that required in the facility standards, construction of the community center is set for 2025. Funding of capital projects is further discussed in Section 9.3.

Table 29 – Projected Operations and Maintenance Expenses

Expense	Year 1 2009-2010	Year 2 2010-2011	Year 3 2011-2012	Year 4 2012-2013	Year 5 2013-2014	Year 6 2014-2015	Year 7 2015-2016	Year 8 2016-2017	Year 9 2017-2018	Year 10 2018-2019	Year 10+ 2019-2025
Salaries and Benefits	\$215,952	\$221,351	\$226,885	\$243,700	\$249,792	\$256,037	\$318,690	\$323,099	\$333,524	\$375,145	\$2,907,725
Operations and Maintenance Expenses	\$180,305	\$186,660	\$193,240	\$205,994	\$219,590	\$234,082	\$249,532	\$266,001	\$283,557	\$302,272	\$2,281,829
Total Non-Capital Costs	\$396,257	\$408,011	\$420,125	\$449,694	\$469,382	\$490,120	\$568,222	\$589,100	\$617,082	\$677,417	\$5,189,554

Table 30 – Projected Capital Expenses

Project	Year 1 2009-2010	Year 2 2010-2011	Year 3 2011-2012	Year 4 2012-2013	Year 5 2013-2014	Year 6 2014-2015	Year 7 2015-2016	Year 8 2016-2017	Year 9 2017-2018	Year 10 2018-2019	Year 10+ 2019-2025
CD Semple Park Improvements	\$28,000	\$34,830		\$54,087							\$69,236
King-Vale Park Improvements							\$58,246				
Memorial Park Improvements		\$84,050	\$52,768		\$28,285						\$67,547
Sankey-Elmwood Park Improvements	\$33,981	\$72,493									\$65,900
Will S. Green Park	\$175,431	\$7,688			\$5,657						\$93,814
Colusa Scenic Levee Park	\$67,343										
Lewis Tennant Softball Complex	\$18,450	\$163,898	\$62,239								
City Hall Irrigation Retrofit	\$35,875										
Community Pool				\$4,691,205							
Renovate Play Areas and Tot Lots in New Parks											\$303,329
Acquire 10.8 Acres Active Park Land							\$891,514	\$913,802			
Construct 10.8 Acres of Active Park Land								\$1,827,604	\$1,086,511	\$1,113,674	
Acquire 0.4 Acres Open Space							\$4,279				
Develop 0.4 Acres Open Space							\$7,608				
Community Center (20,000 SF)*											\$5,313,602
<i>Annual Cost for Capital Improvements to Meet Standards for Existing Residents</i>	\$359,079	\$362,958	\$115,007	\$4,745,292	\$33,942	\$0	\$961,647	\$2,741,407	\$1,086,511	\$1,113,674	\$5,913,428
<i>Soft Costs (25%) and Contingency (15%)</i>	\$143,632	\$145,183	\$46,003	\$1,898,117	\$13,577	\$0	\$384,659	\$1,096,563	\$434,604	\$445,469	\$2,365,371
Subtotal - Upgrades to Existing Parks and to Meet Standards	\$502,711	\$508,142	\$161,009	\$6,643,408	\$47,519	\$0	\$1,346,305	\$3,837,969	\$1,521,115	\$1,559,143	\$8,278,799
<i>Recreation Facilities for New Residents</i>	\$137,478	\$140,915	\$146,928	\$153,154	\$630,548	\$670,448	\$714,697	\$763,558	\$814,415	\$867,337	\$14,407,229
Total Capital Costs	\$640,189	\$649,057	\$307,937	\$6,796,562	\$678,067	\$670,448	\$2,061,003	\$4,601,527	\$2,335,530	\$2,426,480	\$22,686,028

*Community Center partially paid for with Development Impact Fees

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

9 Proposed Finance Plan

This section examines the existing and projected revenues that the City of Colusa receives to support parks and recreation programs and compares them to the projected expenses. This finance plan is a tool for analysis and planning of future recreation improvements based on historic funding rates. Actual allocation of General Fund monies will be determined by the City Council annually and will include consideration of other municipal priorities.

9.1 Revenues

The City of Colusa currently receives revenues to fund parks and recreation programs from a variety of sources including the City General Fund, park, pool, and program user fees, grants, assessments, and development impact fees. The projected revenues shown in Table 32 are derived by adjusting current revenues to account for inflation and anticipated population growth. There is a projected deficit of funds from current sources over the lifetime of this Master Plan. Additional funding from grants, bonds, or other sources will be needed to complete the improvements identified by the City and to meet the standards set forth in this Master Plan.

General Fund

The facilities and programs discussed in this Master Plan include three separate budget categories: Recreation (#640), Parks (#650) and Pool Improvement District (#665). The non-capital expenses for the Parks and Recreation budgets are funded entirely out of the General Fund. Money in the General Fund is typically generated by property and sales taxes in the City. As such, the amount of funding available is highly dependent on the overall health of the economy. In times of economic expansion, it may be possible to fund capital improvements from the General Fund, but this will probably not be possible in recession or periods of slow economic growth. The General Fund should not be considered a funding source for any but the smallest capital projects. For the purpose of finance planning in this Master Plan, General Fund revenues are expected to increase proportionally with population growth and with inflation. The General Fund allocation used in the Finance Plan is based on historic levels of support for parks and recreation.

User Fees

The City of Colusa collects both facility and program fees. Program fees are generated by the City's youth and adult sports programs and classes. Program fees are anticipated to increase in the future because the City has recently hired a recreation program coordinator. The Master Plan includes a number of program recommendations and example recreation programs from comparison cities that could be new sources of substantial user fee revenues. The City does not currently adjust pool user fees on an annual basis, so revenues in this category are expected to remain relatively level until the new pool complex is constructed. The new complex is expected to attract and be able to serve more residents, thereby increasing revenues. Planned improvements to existing parks, such as the installation of covered group picnic areas, may allow increased facility fees by creating more desirable, rentable facilities. The City should re-examine

user fees for programs and facilities on a regular basis, no less than once every three years, to ensure that the user fees are properly off-setting the costs of the program or facility.

For the purposes of this Master Plan, facility and program fees are projected to increase proportionally with the population. Pool user fees will remain level until the new pool complex is completed, at which point they are expected to increase by half due to additional users, and thenceforth increase proportionally with the population. All user fees are projected to increase by 10% every three years.

Assessments

Funding for park and recreation facility maintenance comes from assessments by the Park, Tree, and Pool Improvement District, which covers the entire City. The Improvement District was established in 1996. There is no escalation mechanism included in the Improvement District, so the assessment rates remain at \$36 per parcel, with no increase to keep pace with inflation. This has resulted in effectively fewer funds available for park maintenance over the past decade as costs have increase and revenues have remained level. Although instituting new assessments was the least popular funding option in the community survey, the Improvement District should be updated to include a mechanism that allows it to be adjusted for inflation. All new development should be annexed into the existing Improvement District to generate revenue for ongoing parks maintenance. For the purposes of the funding analysis, it is assumed that the Improvement District will be modified to account for inflation and therefore revenues are projected to increase by both population and inflation factors.

Interest

The City generates a small amount of interest annually on savings from previous years' income from assessment districts or development impact fees. This interest will vary from year to year, depending on the amount of savings in each account. This Master Plan assumes that interest income is unaffected by population growth, but will increase with inflation over time.

Grants

In recent years, the City of Colusa has derived a significant portion of its park and recreation funding from grants. Grants are often constrained by the grantor to be used only for capital improvement or specific program costs. Because many of the anticipated expenditures in the Master Plan are capital improvements, grants are a potentially very important revenue component. For the purposes of the funding analysis grant funding is assumed to remain at current levels, adjusted annually for inflation.

Significant opportunities exist for the City of Colusa to secure considerable additional funding through public and private grants and donations. Funding is available to support recreation, trails and bikeways, natural area preserves, and a variety of community programs. However, pursuing grant funding opportunities is time-consuming and requires professional grant-writing expertise, marketing skills, knowledge of grant cycles, monitoring of funding organizations, and the ability to build strong relationships with potential grant partners. Some of this work could be built into the job descriptions of new staff positions as they are created. Alternately, the City could have a dedicated grant writer, either on staff or as an independent consultant. The goal of this position would be to generate grant funds in excess of the cost of the position and to

establish annual targets for grant funding that could be incorporated into the budget planning process. Even if an independent grant-writer is employed, some City-staff time will still be needed to guide and manage the process.

Volunteer labor or donated materials could also be a valuable resource for the City to reduce construction or operating costs. Youth groups or other local organizations may be interested in sponsoring a park or trail and maintaining it as a community service exercise. Volunteer programs can help with planting, maintenance, weed abatement, and program assistance. Significant City-staff time will be needed to coordinate volunteer groups and events.

Development Impact Fees

Building has been relatively slow in Colusa for the past decade, but that is anticipated to change as new specific plan area developments are constructed. Development impact fees allow the City to collect revenue to fund the design and construction of these new facilities needed to serve this new population. Revenue from development impact fees can only be used for developing new recreation facilities or rehabilitation of existing facilities to provide increased recreation value. The fees cannot be spent on maintenance, operations, or staff salaries.

Development impact fees should be based on the realistic cost of land acquisition and recreation facility development. Table 31 shows total park costs by acre, per capita, and per dwelling unit. The Quimby Act allows the City to require developers to dedicate land in new developments to parks, but developers may choose to pay a fee in-lieu of land dedication. The park development costs are separated into acquisition and development because the land acquisition portion of the fee may be waived if the project developer dedicates park land within the development. Dedicated park land must be acceptable to the City and would be decided upon as part of the development approval process as described in Section 6.6.

The Special Use Facilities category allows the City to collect fees for facilities above basic park improvements, such as for a community center or pool. The City can only collect impact fees for facilities that provide a recreation benefit in proportion to that fee. Therefore, new residents cannot be asked to pay for the entire cost of a new community center because the City does not already have one. The City must provide funding proportionate to the amount of the existing population in relation to the facility standards. In this case, approximately half of the funding for a new community center must be provided by the City because the current population (5,727) is approximately half of the population that would be served by a community center according to the facility standard. Similarly, new residents could be asked to contribute a portion of the cost of the new pool complex because it will increase recreational opportunities available to them. The Special Use Facility cost in Table 31 would provide funding for the new residents' portion of the design and construction of the community center, based on construction in 2025 as shown in Table 30.

Table 31 – Park Acquisition and Development Costs

	Acquisition Cost per Acre	Development Cost per Acre/ Facility	Total
Active Parks	\$150,000	\$300,000	\$450,000
Passive Park	\$9,000	\$16,000	\$25,000
Special Use Facilities	-	\$5,293,030	\$5,293,030
<i>Per capita costs</i>			
Active Parks	\$750	\$1500	\$2,250
Passive Park	\$23	\$40	\$63
Special Use Facilities	-	\$844	\$844
<i>Per dwelling unit costs (2.81 people/DU)</i>			
Active Parks	\$2,108	\$4,215	\$6,323
Passive Park	\$65	\$112	\$177
Special Use Facilities	-	\$2,371	\$2,371
Total Park and Recreation Facility Development Cost			\$8,871

Based on current costs, the impact fees should be increased to \$8,871 per dwelling unit, as shown in Table 31, to allow the City to provide facilities in accordance with the Master Plan standards. The exact Development Impact Fee will be determined in a Nexus Study to be prepared by the City and will depend on land dedications as discussed above. Once the nexus study is complete, the City should implement annual reviews of their development fee structure to ensure fees are keeping pace with costs. For finance planning purposes it is assumed that development impact fees will be increased annually to match inflation rates.

9.2 Additional Funding Recommendations

As shown in Tables 29 and 31, the City will need to generate additional funds to pay for construction of the new pool complex and the community center. The many options for generating increased funds include grants, donations, endowments, and increased assessments. As discussed in Section 9.1, a dedicated grant writer may increase the City’s grant revenue and the City should explore retaining such a person.

The City should develop a strategy to attract sponsorships and endowments from businesses and individuals to fund specific facilities or programs. Contributions could be directed to single events, ongoing programs, or capital improvements ranging from a memorial tree or bench to major structural items such as a picnic shelter, play structure, or part of the community center. Having a sponsorship and endowment program in place would provide businesses and individuals an opportunity to contribute to projects or programs that hold a



particular personal interest and to associate that project or program with the person or business's name in perpetuity.

The City needs to start by preparing a list of potential projects or programs suitable for sponsorship or endowment and then make the information available to the community. While the list is being developed, the City should consider and establish guidelines for acknowledging donations in a manner that is compatible with the City's goals and objectives.

9.3 Funding for Capital Improvements

As discussed above, the City primarily uses funds derived from grants and the Park, Tree, and Pool Improvement District to implement capital improvement projects. The planned improvements to existing parks are relatively inexpensive and can be funded through continued pursuit of grants and existing assessments if the current funding from these sources levels are maintained. The majority of these projects will be completed within the next few years. To ensure that this is possible, the City will need to continue to work to secure grant funding.

This Master Plan identifies two major construction projects: the community pool complex and the community center. Additionally, the City must acquire and develop over 10 acres of park land. There is currently no funding source identified for construction of these projects. Even with a dedicated grant writer it is unlikely that the City will be able to secure the grant funding necessary to complete these projects. The additional funding may be generated by donations, community fundraising projects, increased user fees, or additional assessments. The City should explore these funding options in the near future so that funding will be available when needed for land acquisition and construction.

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

Table 32 – 10-Year Finance Plan

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 10+
	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2025
Expenses											
Staffing/ Operations and Maintenance	\$396,257	\$408,011	\$420,125	\$449,694	\$469,382	\$490,120	\$568,222	\$589,100	\$617,082	\$677,417	\$5,189,554
Capital Expenses	\$640,189	\$649,057	\$307,937	\$6,796,562	\$678,067	\$670,448	\$2,061,003	\$4,601,527	\$2,335,530	\$2,426,480	\$22,686,028
Subtotal Expenses	\$1,036,446	\$1,057,068	\$728,062	\$7,246,256	\$1,147,449	\$1,160,567	\$2,629,224	\$5,190,627	\$2,952,611	\$3,103,897	\$27,875,583
Revenues											
General Fund	\$342,070	\$354,128	\$366,611	\$379,534	\$404,584	\$431,286	\$459,751	\$490,095	\$522,441	\$556,922	\$4,204,166
General Facility User and Program Fees	\$67,291	\$67,964	\$68,644	\$76,263	\$79,314	\$82,486	\$94,364	\$98,139	\$102,065	\$116,762	\$877,482
Pool User Fees	\$5,050	\$5,101	\$5,152	\$5,203	\$8,117	\$8,441	\$8,779	\$10,043	\$10,445	\$10,863	\$86,791
Park Tree Pool Improvement District Assessment	\$70,397	\$72,878	\$75,447	\$78,107	\$83,262	\$88,757	\$94,615	\$100,860	\$107,517	\$114,613	\$865,204
Interest	\$7,175	\$7,354	\$7,538	\$7,727	\$7,920	\$8,118	\$8,321	\$8,529	\$8,742	\$8,961	\$58,669
Grants	\$425,000	\$435,625	\$446,516	\$457,679	\$469,120	\$480,848	\$492,870	\$505,191	\$517,821	\$530,767	\$3,562,037
Dev Impact Fees	\$181,104	\$185,632	\$190,272	\$798,691	\$847,216	\$907,426	\$960,115	\$1,025,123	\$1,092,781	\$1,173,951	\$8,815,801
Other Revenues/ (Annual Savings)	(\$61,642)	(\$71,614)	(\$432,118)	\$5,443,052	(\$752,084)	(\$846,796)	\$510,409	\$2,952,647	\$590,800	\$591,059	\$9,405,431
Subtotal Revenues	\$1,036,446	\$1,057,068	\$728,062	\$7,246,256	\$1,147,449	\$1,160,567	\$2,629,224	\$5,190,627	\$2,952,611	\$3,103,897	\$27,875,583

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

10 References

Anonymous. "Making Ends Meet: How Much Does it Cost to Raise a Family in California?". California Budget Project, September 2001

Been, Vicki and Ioan Voicu, "The Effect of Community Gardens on Neighboring Property Values" (June 18, 2007). NYU, Law and Economics Research Paper No. 06-09 Available at SSRN: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=889113>

City of Colusa. City of Colusa General Plan Update 2005-2025. Prepared by Pacific Municipal Consultants and North Fork Associates. Adopted October 30 2007.

City of Colusa. Housing Element. Adopted March 30, 2004.

City of Oakdale. 2015 General Plan. Adopted January 1994 with revisions through 12/03.

Colusa-Sacramento River State Recreation Area. 2001. California State Parks.

Colusa Unified School District. Burchfield Primary School 2006-07 School Accountability Report Card. Posted to CUSD website 4/4/08.

Colusa Unified School District. Colusa Alternative High School 2006-07 School Accountability Report Card. Posted to CUSD website 4/4/08.

Colusa Unified School District. Colusa High School 2006-07 School Accountability Report Card. Posted to CUSD website 4/4/08.

Colusa Unified School District. George T. Egling Middle School 2006-07 School Accountability Report Card. Posted to CUSD website 4/4/08.

County of Colusa. Colusa County Bicycle Plan.

EDAW. Colusa Sacramento River State Recreation Area Master Plan. January 2007.

Land Image. City of Red Bluff Park and Recreation Facilities and Programs Assessment Study 2001. May 7, 2002.

Riverbend General Development Plan.

Snavey, Michael, David Carroll, Jean Ross. "Making Ends Meet: How Much Does it Cost to Raise Family in California?", California Budget Project, October 2007.

State of California, Department of Finance, E-4 Historical Population Estimates for City, County and the State, 1991-2000, with 1990 and 2000 Census Counts. Sacramento, California, August 2007.

State of California, Department of Finance, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State, 2001-2008, with 2000 Benchmark. Sacramento, California, May 2008.

State of California, Department of Finance, Population Projections for California and Its Counties 2000-2050, by Age, Gender and Race/Ethnicity, Sacramento, California, July 2007.

State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000–2050. Sacramento, CA, July 2007.

State of California, California State Parks, The Sutter Buttes Project Classification and Naming. March, 2005.

United States Census Bureau. Census 2000 Summary File 1 100-Percent Data. April 1, 2000.

United States Census Bureau. Census 2000 Summary File 3 – Sample Data. April 1 2008.

Yerxa, Elizabeth. Information on Colusa Swim Team Participation. Personal Communication. June 30, 2008.

Yune, Howard. ‘New Life for a Grande Dame’. Appeal-Democrat, Marysville, CA. June 28, 2006.

www.ci.oakdale.ca.us. Official City of Oakdale website.

www.cityofcolusa.com. Official City of Colusa website.

www.cityofwillows.org. Official City of Willows website.

www.colusa-nsn.gov. Official Colusa Indian Community website

www.calusacasino.com. Official Colusa Casino Resort website.

www.colusacountyfair.com. Colusa County Fair website

www.colusanet.com/ccl/ Colusa Community Library website

www.dot.ca.gov/dist3/departments/planning/bikeinfo.htm. California Department of Transportation – District 3 – Bicycle Route Mapping

www.eteamz.com/cad02/. California District 2 Little League website (Colusa Little League)

www.fws.gov/sacramentovalleyrefuges/. Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge Complex website, updated February 14, 2009.

www.fws.gov/sacramentovalleyrefuges/r_colusa.html Colusa National Wildlife Refuge website, updated January 18, 2009.

www.galthistory.org/history/galthistory.htm. Galt Historical Society website, updated March 9, 2006.

www.middlemountain.org . Middle Mountain Foundation website.

www.northvalleyjrsvbc.com. North Valley Jrs. Volleyball Club website

www.oakdalechamber.com/content/view/7/32/. Oakdale Chamber of Commerce Website – About Oakdale.

www.peerlessentertainment.com/RLWeb_Home.htm. Riverside Lanes website.

www.peerlessentertainment.com/CTWeb_Home.htm. Colusa Theatre website.

www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=461. Colusa-Sacramento River State Recreation Area website.

www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=23452. Sutter Buttes State Park website.

www.willowchamber.com. Willows Chamber of Commerce website.

www.yubasuttersoccer.com. Yuba Sutter Youth Soccer League website.

Appendix A – Meeting #1

The following sections detail the results of each activity in Community Meeting #1. For descriptions of each activity and a summary of these results, see Chapter 5.

Vision for the Future - Small Group Discussions

Group 1

Group 1 is very impressed with what Colusa currently has. In particular, they like that there are a variety of facilities that all get considerable use, the parks are spread throughout Colusa, and that they are in good condition and well-maintained. They specifically pointed out that the parks are pretty much graffiti-free.

Group 1 sees a need for more integration of ethnic groups in planning of activities and facilities. They would like more senior activities, such as bridge, walking groups, travel, and cultural events.

The suggestions Group 1 provided about park facilities centered on fitness and walking. They would like to see exercise stations arranged along a planned path with marked distances. They would like more paths and trails because they feel that walking in the city is fine, but biking is dangerous. They would also like more greenbelt areas to connect new and existing facilities. Also, restrooms are needed in all the parks.

Group 2

Group 2 identified the sports programs, concert in the park, movie in the park, and swimming/aquatics programs as the programs that should continue to be priorities for Colusa. They also like the fireworks, although these are primarily sponsored by the Colusa Firefighters Association.

Group 2 has many suggestions for programs and facilities that they would like to see developed in Colusa. They would like more senior programs, such as T'ai Chi and suggested Kindergym or some other mother/tot program. Group 2 would like to have a youth recreation center where basketball programs and dances can be held and a minor skate park or inline skate park. Their concern with the skate park is that kids can be fickle, and they don't want to invest a lot of money in a facility that won't be used in five years. They would like better access to the river in the form of a boat ramp and additional entrances and walkways to the Levee Park. Other facilities suggested by Group 2 are a community garden, dog park or dog obedience training, a par course, lawn bowling, bocce courts or shuffleboard, an interactive water feature (similar to Davis' Central Park), and upgrades to the swimming pool.

Group 2 would like to have permanent restrooms in all parks. They also feel there is a dearth of tot play areas (age 2-5) and would like to see more added to the parks. Group 2 also suggested incorporating public art or murals into the park, upgrading the baseball diamond at CD Semple Park, and improving access to the river.

Group 2 wants Colusa's parks to be an attraction for people passing through town to encourage them to stop and spend time in town.

Group 3

Group 3 emphasized that the city should not discontinue existing programs, in particular the sports program and senior canteen.

A community center was the most important new facility to Group 3. They recommend having multiple meeting rooms and a kitchen. It is also important that this facility be owned by the City, not in joint ownership with other organizations. They also want to see the swimming pool refurbished and a bike trail around the city.

There was some disagreement within group 3 in regards to the Levee Park. Part of the group would like to extend the developed park area and trail to Bridge Street; other group members worry about negative impacts to private property.

Group 4

Group 4 likes the concerts in the park, the kids basketball program, and the swim program. They appreciate that fact that there are many parks and that the parks have shady trees and picnic tables. The fact that the playground equipment is clean and safe was also important. Group 4 also likes having after-hours use of the schools' gym and soccer fields.

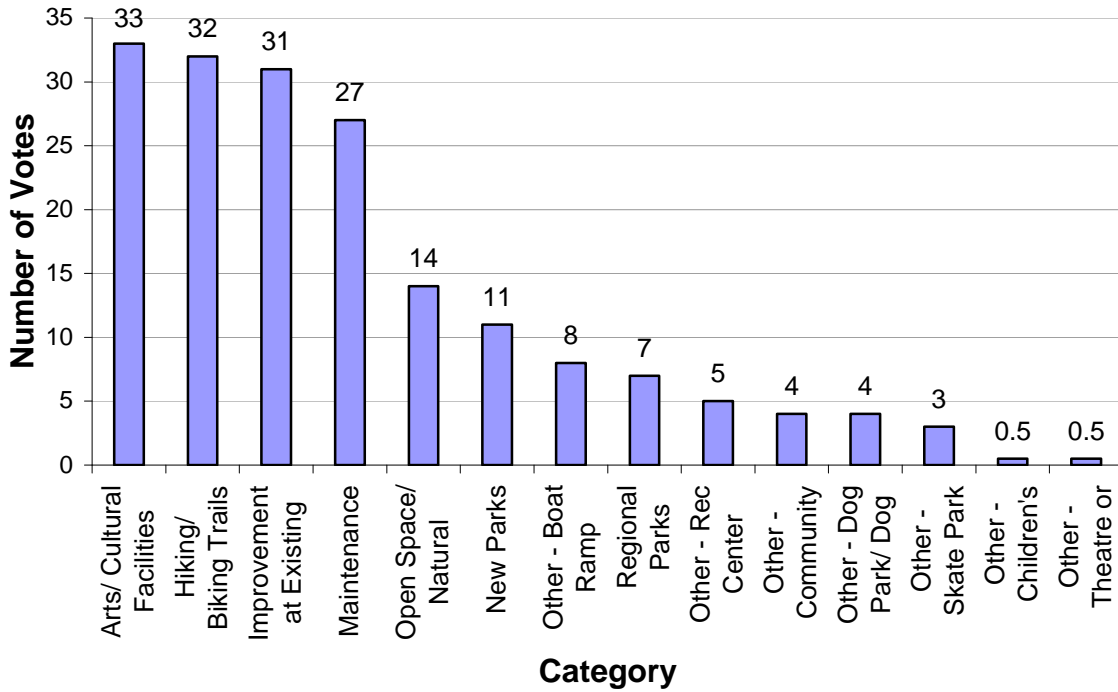
Group 4 has a mix of program and facility ideas. They would like to see a dog park, sculpture park, and community garden or horticultural center. Senior programs or a senior center were suggested along with children's activities. Group 4 also proposed a skate park especially aimed at 10-16 year olds. They are interested in bike trails and a historical walking trail or tour.

Group 4 would like to see more access for the handicapped to Colusa's parks. They would also like restrooms and better parking at the parks and expanded city transport to events.

Group 4 would like to make Colusa a destination spot. They suggested expanded cultural events and would like to see the city be a medium for cultural and historical information. They suggested starting a docent program.

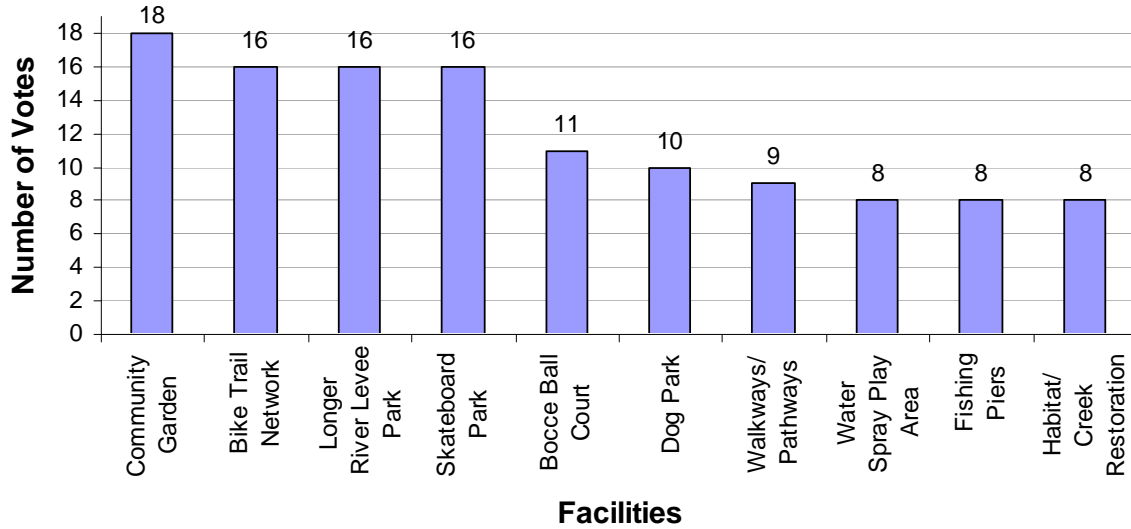
Funding Priorities - Spend your "Park Bucks"

Spending Priorities

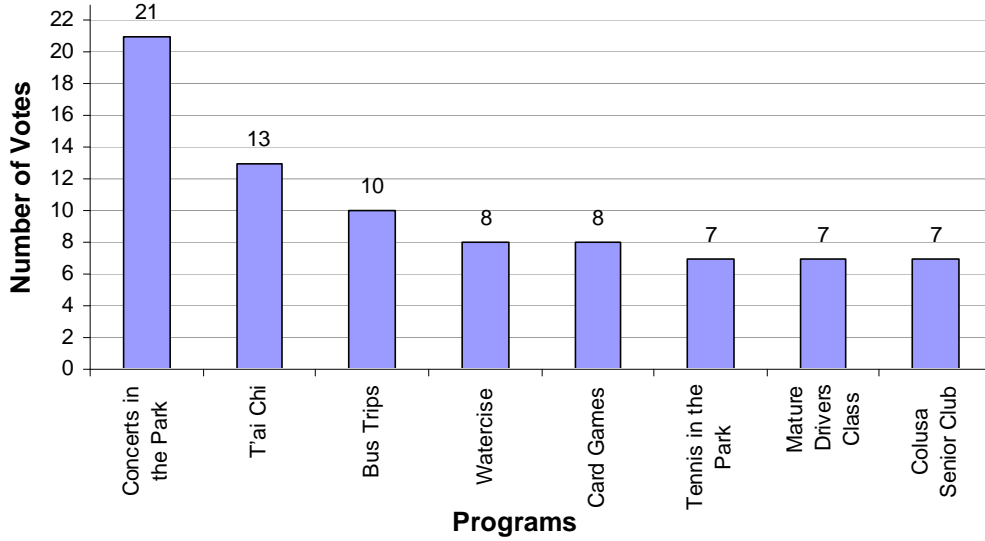


Program and Facility Priorities - Dot Matrix Activity

Facility Priorities



Program Priorities



Facility and Program Voting Results

# of Votes	Facility
0	Baseball Field, Basketball Court, Equestrian Trail
1	Lighting for Sports Fields, Sand Play Area, Sand Volleyball Court, Theatre in the Park, Youth Soccer Field
2	Bike Track Area, Bridges over Canals, Children's Play Area (5-12), Informational Kiosk, Interpretive Sign, Regulation Soccer Field, Softball/ Little League Field, Tennis Court
3	Chess Tables, Clock Tower, Parking Lot, Trellis/ Arbor/ Archway
4	Amphitheatre/ Stage Area, Civic Fountain, Community Center, Drinking Fountain, Gazebo, Shuffleboard Court
5	Climbing Web/ Boulders, Lighted Crosswalks, Tot Lot (2-5), Workout Stations (Par Course)
6	Community Meeting Room, Disk Golf Course, Group Picnic Shelter, Horseshoe Pits, Pool Upgrades/ Pool Features, Skateboard Area
7	Restroom Building, Statue/ Art Plaza
8	Fishing Piers, Habitat/ Creek Restoration, Water Spray Play Area
9	Walkways/ Pathways
10	Dog Park
11	Bocce Ball Court
16	Bike Trail Network, Longer River Levee Park, Skateboard Park
18	Community Garden

# of Votes	Program
0	Belly Dancing, Bereavement Camp, Boys Softball, Girl's Softball, Kid's Cheer
1	Flag Football, Group Bicycle Rides, Line Dancing, Senior Computer Class, Tang Soo Do Karate
2	Basketball League, Bunko, Dance: Ballet, Tap, and Jazz, Lap Swim, Men's Softball, Mighty Mite Basketball, Senior Citizen's Day BBQ, Slo-Pitch, Women's Softball, Yoga, Women's Self Defense, Walking Groups
3	Adult Canteen Lunches, Ballroom Dancing, Co-Ed Softball, Colusa Area Swim, Fishing/ Fly Fishing, Fitness in a Chair, Guitar Lessons, Kid's Self-Defense, Mighty Mite T-Ball, Mother's Day BBQ, Pig Pen Tournament, Spanish Chat, Youth Basketball, Volleyball League
4	Adult Basketball, Citizenship Classes, First Aid and Adult CPR, Gymnastics, Public Swim
5	Lifeguard Training, Red Cross Swim Lessons
6	Dog Obedience, Fitness is Forever, Golden Games, Swim Team
7	Colusa Senior Club, Mature Drivers Class, Tennis in the Park
8	Card Games, Watercise
10	Bus Trips
13	T'ai Chi
21	Concerts in the Park

Appendix B - User Survey Results

A. OVERALL PARK AND RECREATION EXPERIENCE

Please rate how well the following statements reflect your views in general on the City of Colusa Parks and Recreation facilities and programs.

	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
1. I am happy with the quality of the facilities in Colusa parks, such as softball fields, play areas, picnic/BBQ facilities, community pool, tennis courts, etc.	3	8	1		
2. Colusa parks provide a good variety of facilities that meet my needs for recreation opportunities.	4	6	1	1	
3. Parks are conveniently located for me and my family to easily visit them.	7	4	1		
4. The City of Colusa has enough parks to meet the needs of City residents and non-residents who use them.	5	3	3	1	
5. Colusa parks are well maintained and clean.	6	5	1		
6. Colusa parks are safe places for children and teens to play.	5	6	1		
7. I am familiar with the types of recreation programs offered by the City of Colusa, or I know where to get this information if I want it.	6	3	3		
8. I am satisfied with the variety of recreation programs offered by the City of Colusa.	1	2	5	1	3
9. Recreation programs are offered at enough locations and times so I am able to participate in the ones that interest me.	2	2	3	2	3
10. The staff of the City of Colusa Parks and Community Services Department is courteous, knowledgeable, and helpful.	6	3			3
11. I feel there is a need for the City to offer a variety of artistic and cultural programs.	9	1		1	1
12. I am interested in the City developing a Bike Trail System linking the entire city including schools, parks, the waterfront, downtown, and points in between.	9	1	1	1	

B. PARK DEVELOPMENT AND FUNDING

What types of parks and natural areas do you think are most needed in the City? (Please select up to two.)	Where should the City place its emphasis for park development in the future?
<p>6 Mini Parks (2,500 sq. ft-2 acres) within easy walking distance for residents.</p> <p>7 Neighborhood Parks (5-10 acres) within easy bicycle ride for residents.</p> <p>2 Community Parks (20-50 acres) in several areas of the City with organized recreational facilities.</p> <p>3 Regional Parks (40+ acres) to serve residents who live within and outside the City limits.</p> <p>4 Natural open space areas for passive recreation, trails, and wildlife protection.</p>	<p>5 Maintain, redesign, or rehabilitate existing parks or facilities.</p> <p>0 Purchase new park lands for construction of new park facilities.</p> <p>7 Combination of both of the above</p>
<p>In which age group(s) should the City place its future emphasis for park improvements? (Please select up to two.)</p> <p>6 Preschool, Age 1-4</p> <p>3 Teenagers, Age 13-18</p> <p>8 Senior Citizens</p>	<p>Should the City of Colusa develop regional recreation facilities to serve residents living outside of the City? (Check all that apply.)</p> <p>5 No – this is not a priority for the City.</p> <p>3 Yes – if the regional facilities will provide enough revenue to the City to offset costs of building and operating the facilities.</p> <p>4 Yes – but only if the facility can also be used for local events as well as regional events.</p> <p>5 Yes – but only if the City can partner with the County and others to share the costs.</p>
<p>4 Children, Age 5-12</p> <p>1 Adults</p>	

City of Colusa Park and Recreation Master Plan

F. Existing RECREATION PROGRAMS

If you or someone in your household has participated in any of the following City of Colusa Parks and Recreation programs or activities please rate your experience. A rating of "1" indicates that you were Very Satisfied and "5" means you are Very Dissatisfied.

	1 Very Satisfied	2	3	4	5 Very Dissatisfied
Men's Softball					1
Women's Softball					
Co-ed Softball		1	1		
Mighty Mite T-Ball					
Mighty Mite Basketball					
Youth Basketball	2				
Red Cross Swimming Lessons	1	1			
Tennis in the Park	1				
Mature Drivers Class		1			
Ballroom Dancing					
Lifeguard Training					
Senior Programs	1				

G. ADDITIONAL RECREATION PROGRAMS

Please rate the importance of providing future recreational programs and activities in the following age groups and areas.

	High	Moderate	Low	No Opinion		High	Moderate	Low	No Opinion
Preschool, Age 1-4	3	1	3	1	Young Adults, Age 19-25	1	4	3	
Children, Age 5-12	5	3			Adults, Age 26-64		6	2	
Teenagers, Age 13-18	6	3			Seniors, Age 64+	4	5		
Family Programs	3	4	2		Arts & Cultural Programs	5	2	1	
Adventure Programs		7	2		Summer Programs	5	4		
Adult Education	1	3	3	1	Individual & Team Sports		6	1	1
Fitness Programs	3	3	1	1	After School Programs	6	3		
Community Events	3	6			Computer & Technology	2	3	2	1

H. EXISTING SPECIAL EVENTS

If you or someone in your household has participated in any of the following City of Colusa Parks and Community Services Department's special events, please rate your experience. A rating of "1" indicates that you were Very satisfied and "5" means you were Very Dissatisfied.

	1 Very Satisfied	2	3	4	5 Very Dissatisfied
Adult Canteen Potluck Luncheons	4	1			
Seasonal Holiday Events (Annual Easter Egg Hunt, 4 th of July Fireworks, Olde Tyme Christmas, Santa on Wheels, Annual Holiday Crafts Fair)	4	2	3		
Community Gatherings (Colusa Fireman's Pancake Breakfast, Mother's Day BBQ, Senior Citizen's Day BBQ)	3	2	1		
Our Lady of Lourdes Annual Pheasant Dinner & Bazaar		1	2	1	
Colusa Western Days	4	2	1	2	
Colusa County Fair	4	2	3		
Tournaments (Pig Pen Tournament, Gill Walker Tournament, Indian Community Softball Tournament, Bad Ball Tournament)	1		1		
Concerts in the Park	6	3	2		

I. Additional SPECIAL EVENTS

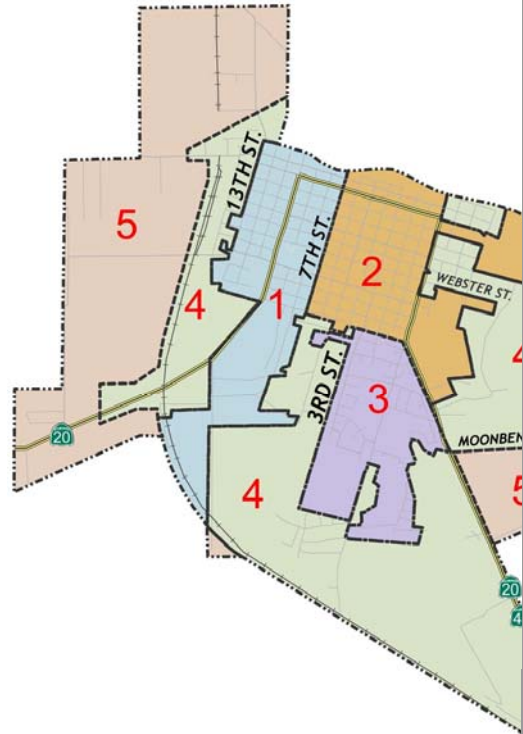
Please rate the importance of providing future special events in the following areas.

	High	Moderate	Low	No Opinion		High	Moderate	Low	No Opinion
Art Exhibit	2	6	1		Preschool Drama Production	2	3	3	1
Photography Exhibit	4	5	1		Cultural Dancing (e.g. Native American, Celtic, etc.)	1	5	4	
Theater in the Park	5	2	3		Bluegrass/Country Music	4	3	3	1
Pops in the Park	5	2	2		Would you attend a regional event such as a music festival or theatrical presentation (e.g. Bluegrass Festival, Shakespeare Festival, etc.) if it were held in Colusa?				
Poetry Reading		1	7	1					
Orchestral Music	5	4	2		9 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				

J. Tell us about yourself

Please tell us a little bit about yourself and your household to assist us in planning future services. Please be assured that all responses are confidential and are for statistical purposes only.

1. What is your gender? 3 M 9 F	3. Do you have children in your home? (Check all ages that apply.) 2 5 or younger 6 -10 11 - 15 16 -18
2. What is your age? 10 or younger 11 - 15 16-20 1 21 - 30 2 31 - 50 6 51 - 65 3 66 or older	4. Please refer to the City Map at right, and check the Area that you reside in. 1 A. Area 1 4 B. Area 2 3 C. Area 3 3 D. Area 4 1 E. Area 5 F. Outside Planning Area



K. Library Services

1. How many times a year does someone in your household visit the Colusa Library? 4 1-6 times/year 1 7-12 times/year 7 More than 12 times/year Never	2. Would you like to see the Colusa Library hours extended to include more evening and weekend hours? 10 Yes 1 No 1 N/A
	3. Should the Colusa Library collaborate with local schools to share resources, staff, and be open more hours? 10 Yes 1 No 1 N/A