

Cascade Sports Park Master Plan

March 20, 2014

A. *History of the Cascade Sports Park*

Bracketed [] items are clarification of the original quoted text.

The origin of the Cascade Sports Park dates back to January 25, 1967, when the City of Cascade purchased the property from Frank D. Callender. The parcel was acquired to allow expansion of the City's sewage lagoons. The site was also used for a short period of time as a transfer station for household garbage. There was at least one pit of solid waste that was buried on site during this period of time.

The first baseball diamond was constructed on the site in the spring of 1979. The effort, spearheaded by Greg Spangenberg, relied almost entirely on materials donated by local businesses and a volunteer work force. At the time, local businesses and churches sponsored six to eight softball teams.

On April 12, 1982, the Mayor and Council of the City of Cascade dedicated a portion of the property as a site for a two-diamond-softball facility to promote and encourage recreational activities for the health and well-being of the citizens of the City of Cascade, their visitors, and guests.

The Cascade City Council approved filing of an application with the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR) on March 14, 1983. This application, under the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (LWCF) of 1965, was made to secure financial assistance for outdoor recreation purposes.

Information associated with the LWCF application disclosed that the *“total site under ownership of the City of Cascade is 51 acres. However, only 10.5 acres will be developed under this project.”* The LWCF described the existing facilities at the time stating, *“The site has a roughed in ballfield [ball field], parking area, temporary backstop and homerun fence.[.] A [a] pit toilet with temporary outhouse[.] and a plywood storage building.”*

The LWCF application also stated, *“Enclosed please find a use agreement between the City of Cascade and the Cascade School District. A football/soccer field will be developed as a part of this project and will be used in October and November for High School football games ...At present there is no ballfield [ball field] facility in or near the City of Cascade. The temporary field developed for play four years ago, is now being utilized as a concrete mixing site for the Hydro electric [hydro-electric] dam project on Cascade Reservoir. The School [school] football field presently located on private ground has been sold and is to be developed for other uses in 1984. Cascade residence [residents] will be primary beneficiaries. However, the facility is located adjacent to the main north south highway through Idaho and many other beneficiaries are expected. The facility will be open to the public.”*

A representative of IDPR inspected the Cascade Sports Park in September of 1987. Although a number of deficiencies were noted, the intra-departmental memo concluded by saying, *“Although there are still some minor items to be done on the area, I feel the City of Cascade should be congratulated for the fine job they have accomplished to date in converting a landfill into a worthwhile, usable recreation facility.”*

A representative of IDPR completed a second progress inspection of the Cascade Sports Park in June of 1988. Similar to the inspection in September of 1987, the letter from IDPR concluded by saying, *“The City is doing a good job with the park. The comments listed above are typical of nearly completed facilities.”*

The City of Cascade received a copy of an expenditure voucher from IDPR dated January 16, 1989. That voucher indicated that the City of Cascade had received \$44,379.90 for the Cascade Sports Park.

In August of 1990, the City of Cascade received a letter from the IDPR announcing that Governor Cecil Andrus had signed a proclamation to celebrate the 25th year of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) program. The letter reminded the City of Cascade that facilities associated with the Cascade Sports Park had been funded, in part, by the LWCF. Further, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the LWCF, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR) asked that the City of Cascade rededicate the Cascade Sports Park by adopting and recording a Deed of Right for Public Recreation Purposes. The letter went on to say, *“We hope this rededication will promote a statewide awareness of the commitment made to preserve L&WCF [LWCF] assisted property for outdoor recreation use. Currently, a major concern is the deterioration of this commitment. Conveyance of property rights or interest in property for nonrecreation [non-recreation] uses, discontinuance of public outdoor recreation use and/or development of indoor facilities can result in converted use[,] which is a violation of the agreement that we hope to avoid.”*

On November 13, 1990, Mayor Tad House signed the Deed of Right for Public Recreation Purposes for the 10.5 acre Cascade Sports Park. That document stated, *“This property has been dedicated solely to outdoor recreation use in perpetuity under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as administered by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation.”*

Resolution No. 92-11, signed by Mayor Tad House in July of 1992, issued a second Deed of Right for Public Recreation Purposes for the Cascade Sports Park. The purpose of this resolution was to correct the description of the premises, which were erroneously described as 10.5 acres in 1990. The correct area included in the Cascade Sports Park is 12.06 acres.

In 2007, local volunteers removed the aging press box and constructed a new facility. The Cascade School District purchased the materials for the new press box, while Yanke

Machine Shop in Boise built and donated the mobile staircase. Idaho Power Company volunteered a crew and equipment to install the substructure poles for the new press box.

In 2008, a 400-meter native, surface track was developed immediately west of the lagoons. Again relying on donated materials and labor, a pole-vault-concrete approach and landing pit were constructed near the railroad car in 2008, and a discus-/shot put-throwing circle was installed immediately east of the football field.

In 2009, members of the local Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints rehabilitated two of the dugouts on one baseball diamond. The Southern Valley County Recreation District (SVCRD) purchased the materials and hired Huckaby Brothers Construction to rehabilitate the two dugouts on the second baseball diamond. The SVCRD replaced the aging backstops on both baseball diamonds and did some improvement work on the infields at the same time.

Over an unknown number of years, several dispersed camping sites were pioneered on City owned property adjacent to the RV Park. These sites have never been formally authorized by the City.

In the late 1990's, Idaho Fish and Game Conservation Officer, George Fischer, looked at the area and envisioned a community fishing-pond and wildlife-conservation area. After two years of writing grants and considering numerous designs, a conceptual plan finally came to fruition for Fischer Pond. The citizens of Cascade quickly adopted the project and have volunteered countless hours of hard labor to complete the design.

Cascade High School's Advanced Biology Class adopted Fischer Pond in 2001 and continues to work with the community to improve the facility. Over the years, the Advanced Biology Class has undertaken projects to make Fischer Pond more accessible by creating a wheel-chair accessible dock and installing asphalt paths throughout the area. Another completed project was the "pipeline" to Fischer Pond, which improved water quality by connecting it to the underground aquifer, thereby cooling and oxygenating the water in the pond. In recent years, the class constructed a fish-viewing aquarium, not only to add an educational feature, but also to improve oxygen levels in Fischer Pond. The Advanced Biology Class joined with volunteers in the community to install a sprinkler system in the area surrounding the pond. The Advanced Biology Class and various volunteers have laid sod and planted trees and shrubs that are native to the area. Their underlying goal with landscaping has been to maintain and enhance a native atmosphere for wildlife, while at the same time retaining a natural and rustic looking area through every season.

Horseshoe pits and a sand-volleyball court constructed adjacent to Fischer Pond, along with benches and picnic tables, are routinely used during the summer months by local residents and visitors to Cascade. The Advanced Biology Class and volunteers have also erected a fence around Fischer Pond for safety purposes and to control motorized access. In the future, the Advanced Biology Class hopes to partner with others to build a gazebo, continue to enhance the landscape, improve the water quality of Fischer Pond, possibly

add light structures around the pond, and perfect the maintenance schedule for the park.

In the spring of 1997, the City received a Federal Highway Administration Grant administered through the Idaho Transportation Department for the Cascade Bike Path Project. The amount of the grant was \$65,000 and was used to cover engineering costs and construction of a paved bike path from the south bridge to the north boundary of the City property along the Payette River. The final payment document indicated the project was completed on August 25, 1997, for a total of \$56,441. The Cascade Bike Path was later enhanced and renamed The Strand in the fall of 2010.

On November 12, 2013, the Cascade City Council appointed a Planning Committee to develop a Master Plan for the Cascade Sports Park. The Planning Committee consisted of Ronn Julian, Clint Kennedy, Karen Johnson, Larry Morton, Shauna Arnold, Luke Meter, Zack Redmon, and Logan Crevelt. The committee would like to recognize three individuals who provided critical technical support in development of this plan - Cascade High School student Josie Hubble who completed all the graphics and photo-shop work on the master plan map, Keith Dimmett who interpreted various notes and background records to establish a working document, and Carol Hines who helped with the editing process.

B. Master Plan Goals

On December 9, 2013, the City Council adopted 10 goals to be incorporated into the Cascade Sports Park Master Plan. The intent was to ensure that all activities and facilities considered by the Planning Committee for inclusion in the Cascade Sports Park Master Plan is consistent with City Official's expectations and included the following:

1. Be fully consistent with the intent of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Grant.
2. Provide a broad spectrum of outdoor recreational opportunities.
3. Ensure that the operational and maintenance costs associated with the Sports Park will not be a burden on City resources.
4. Minimize the impacts on wildlife and wetlands.
5. Provide adequate parking to support events.
6. Incorporate land occupancy dispersed camping sites in the northwest portion of the parcel.
7. Maintain existing access to and from State Highway 55.
8. Minimize areas devoted to vehicular travel.
9. Accept presence of lagoons and sand filters including adjacent monitoring wells.
10. Protect two deep, warm-water wells along the western portion of the parcel.

Two additional goals adopted by the Planning Committee to aid in selecting projects and new facilities included the following:

1. Emphasize facilities that will promote group events.

2. Do not duplicate facilities currently available on City property within city limits.

C. Public Involvement

As part of the master-planning process, the Planning Committee solicited input from the general public during an open house held at The Cascade Store on December 4, 2013. During that effort, written suggestions were received from 22 interested parties, many of whom voiced interest in similar or identical types of recreation.

The table below summarizes the numbers of individuals who expressed interest in similar types of recreational activities and a brief response from the Planning Committee for each activity. Items shown in bold font will be carried forward in the Cascade Sports Park Master Plan. It should be noted that the Master Plan is intended to be dynamic in nature and subject to change as demand dictates and funding permits.

Recreation Opportunity	Number of Individuals Expressing Interest	Response from Planning Committee
Miniature Golf	3	This is considered a high investment activity requiring active management for a relatively short season of use and is more compatible with a commercial venture.
Soccer/Frisbee Field	5	Combine with Multipurpose Field facility (football, soccer, Frisbee, track and field). Carry forward into the Master Plan.
Playground	2	Already exists at the Sports Park and at Armstrong Park. However, provide for expansion. Carry forward into Master Plan.
Fitness Trail/Station	3	Already exists in the form of The Strand (i.e. paved path along the river). The Four Summit Challenge Organization is considering adding fitness stations to The Strand. Carry forward into the Master Plan.
Track and Field	6	Combine with Multipurpose Field facility (football, soccer, Frisbee, track and field). Carry forward into the Master Plan.
Motocross Track	1	Would conflict with existing commercial facilities (i.e. motel).
Dog Park	1	The goal of the Master Plan would be to allow dogs to use the entire area (on leash), but no area would be designated specifically as a Dog Park.
Bowling Alley	3	A bowling alley would not be considered an outdoor recreation activity and would not be consistent with the intent of the LWCF.
Animal Habitat	3	The goal of the Master Plan would be to

		minimize adverse impacts to all wildlife and their habitats.
Tennis Court	8	Combine with Ice Skating Rink facility. Carry forward into the Master Plan.
Disc Golf	5	Renovation/expansion of the existing course is currently ongoing. Carry forward into the Master Plan.
BMX/Mountain Bike Dirt Jumping	4	Have possible outside funding. Can build small and expand in the future as demand dictates. Carry forward into the Master Plan.
Skateboard Park	4	Have possible outside funding. Can build small and expand in the future as demand dictates. Carry forward into the Master Plan.
Basketball Court	2	Already exists at Armstrong Park and grade school. May combine with Tennis Court/Ice Skating Rink facility. Carry forward into the Master Plan.
New Concessions	3	Facilities already exist, but there is a need to renovate restrooms and concession area. Carry forward into the Master Plan.
Remove Baseball Diamonds	1	Elimination of the baseball diamonds would be inconsistent with the original purpose for the Sports Park and would eliminate one of the primary recreational uses.
Parking	3	There is a need to organize and delineate parking areas while retaining the flexibility to expand parking facilities in the future. Carry forward into the Master Plan.
Relocate Football Field	2	Combine with Multipurpose Field facility (football, soccer, Frisbee, track and field). Carry forward into the Master Plan.
Volleyball	1	Already exists at Fischer Pond and Kelly's Whitewater Park.
Badminton	1	Already exists at Fischer Pond.
Deer Feeding Station	2	Establishment of a feeding station would encourage deer to congregate within the city limits and near the heavily traveled State Highway 55.
Deer Crossing Sign Near Bridge	1	Installation of such a sign on State Highway 55 is the responsibility of the State.
Shade Trees along River	4	Other entities are establishing vegetation, including trees, along the river.
4 Square/Hopscotch	3	Combine with Tetherball facility. Carry forward into the Master Plan.
Tetherball	1	Combine with 4 Square/Hopscotch facilities. Carry forward into the Master Plan.

Ice Skating Rink	2	Combine with Tennis Court facility. Carry forward into the Master Plan.
Croquet	1	Already exists at Fischer Pond.
Reader Board	2	Such a facility is not being considered for the Sports Park due to operational requirements.
Zip Line	1	Already exists at Trinity Pines and Tamarack Resort.
Fishing Pier	1	Already exists at Fischer Pond.
Community Garden	1	Already exists at Fischer Pond.
Covered Pavilion	1	Already exists at Fischer Pond. A second pavilion is planned near the badminton area if funding becomes available. Carry forward into the Master Plan.
Pocket Parks	1	Pocket Parks are difficult to define and provide for in this scheme of development. Park benches and fitness stations along The Strand will aid in meeting this need.
Outdoor Gym	2	The Four Summit Challenge Organization is considering adding fitness stations to The Strand (i.e. paved path along the river).
Artificial Turf for Soccer/Football Field	2	Artificial turf on the Multipurpose Field facility (football, soccer, Frisbee, track and field) will be considered. Carry forward into the Master Plan.
Connect with Kelly Whitewater Park	2	Connection through The Strand, possible Fitness stations, and/or the Disc Golf facility will be considered. Carry forward into the Master Plan.
Third Baseball Diamond	1	Creation of a third baseball diamond would emphasize only one aspect of recreation and preclude the desired array of facilities.

D. Short-Term Enhancements of Existing Facilities

There are several opportunities to improve and enhance existing facilities. These projects are designed to eliminate congestion, reduce conflicts, broaden individual recreational experiences, address the backlog of maintenance needs, and capture significant signature elements of the Park’s overall stature.

In the short term, the Planning Committee has identified the following enhancements of existing facilities that should be implemented to move the area toward the long-term goals for the Sports Park. Refer to the Master Plan Map for specific locations of individual-enhancement projects, which are shown on the map by the project’s initials.

1. Construct a bell tower to elevate the old school bell and to protect it from the elements and vandalism.

2. Construct 40" high chain-link, top-rail fences along the outfield perimeter of the north baseball diamond and along the north side of the south baseball diamond. Fences must be sturdy enough to withstand persons using the fence as leverage to jump over. These fences would be cosmetic in nature but serve a useful purpose of delineating the playing surface.
3. Relocate the railroad car used for storage to interior road and set on a concrete foundation. Existing location of railroad car will become the tennis center.
4. Eliminate congestion by relocating the two storage sheds currently adjacent to the baseball diamonds to the new vicinity of the railroad car.
5. Install traffic barriers to protect the outfield fence on the north baseball diamond and designate parking area.
6. Install a gate on the road traveling east/west that is located between the two baseball diamonds.
7. Retain the access road from the north lot to the river, but install barriers to prevent motorized vehicles from leaving access road and parking area.
8. Eliminate the road traveling east/west that is located between the football field and Fischer Pond. Erect barriers on each end of the road if necessary to prevent motorized access.
9. Increase bleacher capacity adjacent to the press box for spectators supporting visiting teams.
10. Post signs on State Highway 55 identifying the south entrance as the access point to Fischer Pond, The Strand, the river, etc. Signs on State Highway 55 should identify the north entrance as the access point for the football field and both baseball diamonds.
11. Expand the existing playground area to include additional playground equipment, tetherball, and hopscotch. Expansion would involve reducing the size of the current parking area and installing traffic barriers (boulders) to restrict vehicles to the designated parking lot. This alteration is intended to improve outdoor recreation facilities for the very young and to eliminate the congestion and hazards associated with parking near the concession stand and playground. This parking area will be intended for users of the playground and Fischer Pond facilities. This parking area would be paved and include grading and drainage work to minimize dust and enhance the appearance of the overall Sports Park.
12. Eliminate both north roads accessing the Sports Park from the City Shop area. If necessary, erect barriers on each end of the roads to prevent motorized access.
13. Over time, as materials and supplies are used, eliminate use of the area for municipal storage. Prohibit delivery of new materials and/or supplies to the area. Convert this area to a large event-parking lot and line perimeter with traffic barriers.
14. Remove the remnants of the existing nine-hole disc golf course and replace it with a new 18- to 22-hole course. The 18- to 22-hole course would include two holes in the lodge-pole-pine stand on the northwest corner of the parcel, holes adjacent to The Strand along the curvature of the area south and east of the lagoon facility, and would include two or three holes on adjacent Cloverdale Nursery property under a temporary easement. In the long term, one or two holes may occur on the

- river island. The island is managed by the State of Idaho and would necessitate one or two footbridges for access. The bank, at the bend in the river near the end of the pavement of The Strand, is experiencing significant undercutting and would need to be stabilized prior to applying for authorization to use the island.
15. Formally authorize the RV Park to obtain a permit for its dispersed camping area. Dispersed camping is a form of outdoor recreation. The City should receive compensation for use of the camp sites and the receipts should be earmarked for maintenance and operation of the Sports Park. The camping permit should address existing hazard trees, vehicle restrictions to protect tree-root integrity, and list the City as a co-insured on the declaration for the RV Park's liability policy.
 16. Capture and perpetuate the 2014 property-line survey by erecting permanent markers designating the survey-stake perimeter of the northwest property boundary.
 17. Erect permanent markers to designate the locations of the two water wells to provide an element of protection.
 18. Renovate the concession building by first doing a needs assessment and developing plans.

E. Long-Term Enhancements/Facilities

This section of the document details the activities and facilities envisioned for the Cascade Sports Park in the long term. Many of these facilities will require several years to construct and a level of funding not available at this time. Long-term facilities reflect a fully developed Park that offers a broad range of outdoor-recreational experiences. Refer to the Master Plan Map for specific locations of individual enhancement projects.

1. **Combination Tennis Court/Ice Skating Rink/Basketball Court** – Located immediately east of the new railroad car location. Facility would include a fenced tennis court with basketball hoops on one court. This would be built to accommodate an ice skating rink in winter with adjacent warming shelter.
2. **Multipurpose Field** – the field would be a football/soccer field with an artificial surface. A rubberized, asphalt track would surround the field. Bleachers would be located only on the west side of the facility. The storage of sawmill-yard residue on the site for the last five to six years has increased the acidic nature of the soil to a point that it will not support vegetation in its current condition.
3. **Fitness Stations and Solitude Benches** – These would be located along The Strand. These facilities are being considered for adoption by the Four Summit Challenge Organization.
4. **BMX/Mountain Bike Dirt Jumping** - Both would be located in the vicinity of the existing burn pile and near the old trap-shooting area.
5. **Skateboard Park** - The site for these facilities would require considerable clean-up, grading, and drainage work.
6. **Riverfront Parking Area** – This would include traffic barriers and would serve as the primary parking area for skateboard, BMX, and tennis court facilities.
7. **Jumping Dome** – Construct a plastic dome over the high jump runway and landing pit immediately east of the tennis center. This dome would be large

- enough to accommodate an approach ramp and landing pit for the high-jump and would provide a covered facility for pole vaulting and high jumping.
8. **Parking Lot (north)** – Develop and delineate a parking scheme to maximize available space. Entry and exit points would be clearly marked, as would individual parking spots.
 9. **Alternate Irrigation Project** – Install a pump in Fischer Pond and lay pipe connecting it to the existing sprinkler system for the landscaped area around Fischer Pond and the existing sprinkler system for the two baseball diamonds. A timer is currently in use for the sprinkler system associated with Fischer Pond. A separate timer would be installed for the sprinkler system associated with the two baseball diamonds. It is suspected that the current sprinkler system applies water to these areas, which percolates through the sandy soil and returns to Fischer Pond, carrying fertilizers with it and causing some of the algae blooms and plant growth in the pond. Reusing water from Fischer Pond in the suggested manner would save the city its drinking water supply and reuse the fertilizers, thus reducing the need to buy and apply as much fertilizer to the fields and lawn. It is suspected that this will also result in a situation where colder, fresh water will percolate into Fischer Pond; thereby, increasing circulation in the pond and improving water quality.
 10. **Covered Pavilion** - Install a pavilion near the badminton area on the east side of the landscaping berm. An electrical outlet has already been installed for the pavilion.

F. Industrial, Commercial, Municipal (Non-recreational) Uses

As previously mentioned, municipal use of the area for the storage of materials and supplies will need to be eliminated over time. Commercial and/or industrial use of the area would not be permitted.

G. Maintenance and Operation of the Cascade Sports Park

Operation and maintenance of any and all facilities at the Sports Park is critical to its long-term viability. Sources for maintenance include the City's general fund, user fees, fundraisers, and donated labor. The master plan effort did not address the level of funding that would be necessary to meet the maintenance requirements. It did, however, take into consideration the city's concern to, "Ensure that the operational and maintenance costs associated with the Sports Park will not be a burden on City resources." The Committee is sensitive to this issue and is recommending new revenue sources be identified and suggests any Sports Park fees collected be utilized for expenses of the Park. The purpose is in recognition that facilities such as the Sports Park will enhance the City of Cascade in many ways, one being increasing overall revenues into the city's economy by attendance at events and drawing visitors into the area.

Funds received by the City over the years, from the LWCF, have certainly been beneficial in development of the Cascade Sports Park. Likewise, donated materials and labor for many of the existing facilities have also been instrumental in the Park's

evolution. Funds available for maintenance and operation of the Sports Park are, however, inadequate. While the City receives \$3,000 each year from School District 422 for access to the football field for school-related activities, the largest source of funding for maintenance and operation is the general fund of the City budget. Unfortunately, the average funding level for maintenance and operation costs of the City's parks and the cemetery is an annual budget of \$9,106.75. At the current funding levels, existing facilities at the Sports Park will continue to deteriorate and development of new facilities is unlikely to occur.

In an effort to address this funding dilemma, the Planning Committee recommends that all funds generated from use of the Sports Park facilities be dedicated to the long-term maintenance and operation of the complex. In addition, the Planning Committee recommends that the City consider generating revenue by permitting "naming rights" to various components of the Sports Park. This could provide a source of matching funds required for grants and/or improvement projects. Existing Sports Park components that lend themselves to naming rights include the press box, north baseball diamond, existing combination football field and south baseball diamond, playground, and concession stand. Future Sports Park components that lend themselves to naming rights include the tennis center, 18-hole disc-golf course, multi-purpose field, parking area, BMX track, skateboard center, and isolated features including but not limited to fitness stations and/or benches. It is important to note that naming rights include the right to post an appropriate sign on or near the specific facility (e.g. Joe's Dairy Queen Press Box). Naming rights would not permit extensive advertisements or excessive verbiage about the sponsor. The content and location of any sponsor's sign is not described herein but would be at the discretion of the City Council. Naming rights should not be a one-time payment but should be set to generate income on a yearly or set-term basis to insure ongoing viability of the complex.

Although there has been some interest in changing the name of the Cascade Sports Park to the Greg Spangenburg Sports Park to recognize his effort in the initial development, doing so would not enhance the long-term maintenance or operation of the Sports Park. Further, Mr. Spangenburg has indicated he is more interested in improvements and maintenance of the facilities than having his name attached to the complex.

The Planning Committee encourages the City to investigate the possibility of turning over management of the Sports Park to the Southern Valley County Recreation District (SVCRD). Such an arrangement would need to include financial supplementation from the City's general fund. This partnership would improve the operation and maintenance of the complex since the SVCRD is directly involved in recreation management. The Sports Park would justify the attention of a groundskeeper for two or three days per week during the summer season. A dedicated groundskeeper could organize and direct volunteers in regular clean-up, improvement, or maintenance activities as well as possible fundraisers for park maintenance and operation funds.

The presence of a population of noxious weeds will require diligent monitoring and treatment to protect the integrity of the Sports Park and its facilities.

There is a growing need to provide trash cans along The Strand to facilitate dog-waste and litter disposal. This will also require regular removal of the trash and providing new trash bags.

There is a heron rookery in the north-east area of the Sports Park. The minimal development in the lodge-pole-pine stand to accommodate the dispersed camping and two holes of disc golf are deemed compatible with the presence of the blue heron in the area. This rookery use occurs in the spring when camping and disc-golf activities are minimal or nonexistent. Further development in the lodge-pole-pine stand should be discouraged in order to minimize impacts on the rookery.

The mosaic of riparian and wetland areas present between The Strand and the lagoon facilities should be restricted from development. This is an important component of the overall Sports Park and does provide an element of wildlife habitat. The disc-golf facility will be designed so as to not impact any wetland areas.

The current practice of using heavy equipment to plow snow on The Strand should be reconsidered. This practice is damaging the paved surface, which in turn will escalate maintenance needs and costs. A less damaging option would be to use a snow blower mounted on a skid steer.

The City should commit to revisit and revise, as necessary, this Master Plan no later than five to ten years after its completion.