

# 8. OPEN SPACE

---

## CONTENTS

<b>A.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>182</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>EXISTING CONDITIONS</b> .....	<b>182</b>
1.	ACTIVE OPEN SPACE .....	182
	<i>Parks and Recreation Standards</i> .....	182
	<i>Open Space Regulations</i> .....	183
	<i>Parks</i> .....	185
2.	PASSIVE OPEN SPACE FOR NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT .....	189
	<i>Natural Resource Management</i> .....	189
	<i>Agriculture</i> .....	189
	<i>Clear Lake and Borax Lake</i> .....	190
	<i>Scenic Areas &amp; Highways</i> .....	190
	<i>Natural Areas of Regional Significance</i> .....	193
3.	PASSIVE OPEN SPACE FOR SAFETY MANAGEMENT .....	193
4.	LOCAL AND REGIONAL TRAIL SYSTEM .....	193
	<i>Earthen Trails</i> .....	194
	<i>Paved Trails</i> .....	194
	<i>Water Trails</i> .....	194
<b>C.</b>	<b>EMERGING DIRECTIONS</b> .....	<b>198</b>
<b>D.</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>199</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>TABLE 8.1</b>	<b>NRPA STANDARDS FOR PARKS</b> .....	<b>184</b>
<b>TABLE 8.2</b>	<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES OF CLEARLAKE PARKS</b> .....	<b>185</b>
<b>TABLE 8.3</b>	<b>RECREATIONAL AMENITIES OF CLEARLAKE SCHOOLS</b> .....	<b>188</b>
<b>TABLE 8.4</b>	<b>WATER TRAILS IN CLEARLAKE</b> .....	<b>195</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>FIGURE 8.1</b>	<b>BUFFERS OF ½ MILE ACCESS TO NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS</b> .....	<b>186</b>
<b>FIGURE 8.2</b>	<b>BUFFERS OF 1.5 MILE ACCESS TO NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS</b> .....	<b>187</b>
<b>FIGURE 8.3</b>	<b>OPEN SPACE IN CLEARLAKE</b> .....	<b>191</b>
<b>FIGURE 8.4</b>	<b>SCENIC VIEWS AND VIEW CORRIDORS</b> .....	<b>192</b>
<b>FIGURE 8.5</b>	<b>CLEAR LAKE WATER LOOP 2</b> .....	<b>196</b>
<b>FIGURE 8.6</b>	<b>CLEAR LAKE WATER LOOP 3</b> .....	<b>197</b>

## A. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the open space element is to guide the comprehensive and long-range preservation and conservation of open space land. Open space land is defined as “any parcel or area of land or water that is essentially unimproved and devoted to open-space use” (Office of Planning and Research, 2003). The element includes:

- Active open space for recreation and park
- Passive open space for the management of natural resources
- Passive open space for the management of safety

The section on active open space discusses open space within the City as utilized for recreation and parks. The section assesses school district facilities, city/community parks, and recreational uses of open space. Based on the minimum park standards of the National Recreation and Parks Association, Clearlake can develop a guideline for their future recreation facilities and parks. The active open space for recreation and parks is vital to a healthy environment and aesthetically welcoming community, an important objective that has been identified by the City of Clearlake community and City Staff.

The section on passive open space for natural resource management assesses scenic places, agricultural lands, and wilderness. The section on passive open space for safety management assesses forested lands for fire safety, open space for drainage control, water retention, seismic hazards and flooding. These items, required by the Office of Planning and Research, are predominantly discussed in the Safety Element, however, are identified in this chapter. The assessments of passive open space for both management of natural resources and management of safety can give the City an overview of the existing conditions and further guide the City’s management in the future.

## B. EXISTING CONDITIONS

### 1. Active Open Space

#### Parks and Recreation Standards

##### National Recreation and Parks Association

The National Recreation and Parks Association’s (NRPA) mission is to advance parks, recreation, and environmental conservation efforts that enhance the quality of life for all people (NRPA.org). The NRPA stresses the following standards for mini-parks, neighborhood parks, and community parks:

- A national minimum of acceptable facilities for the citizens of urban and rural communities.
- A guideline to determine land requirements for various kinds of parks and recreational areas and facilities.
- A means to justify the need for parks and open space within the overall land use pattern of a community

The NRPA recognizes that these standards should be viewed as a guide and only sets minimum goals. However, communities and governments are encouraged to create their own recreation, park, and open space requirements (Lancaster, 1983, p. 11). Table 8.1 summarizes NRPA standards.

## Open Space Regulations

### Quimby Act

The State Quimby Act (California Government Code Section 66477), passed in 1965, was established to promote the creation of open space and recreation areas. As stated in the Quimby Act, local governments are authorized to pass ordinances that require developers to set aside land, donate conservation easements, or pay in-lieu fees, directed towards the funding of park improvements. City and county governments control the payments for land and allocate it to local public agencies that provide recreational services to the community. This Act's goal is to mitigate the effects of increased urbanization in California and provide parks and recreational facilities for community use (Westrup, 2002). The Act requires new developments to provide adequate open space, between three to five acres per 1,000 persons, in addition to the proposed development.

In 1982, backlash from the building industry led to an amendment of the Quimby Act. California legislation Assembly Bill 1600 (California Government Code Section 66025) amends the Quimby Act and was designed to hold local agencies accountable; requiring them to show a reasonable relationship between the need for the recreation facility, park, or fee and the proposed development project. Some limits to the Act are:

- The ordinance must be in effect for a period of 30 days before filing of the tentative parcel map
- The ordinance must include definite standards for determining the proportion of the subdivision to be dedicated or the amount of the fee to be paid.
- The land or fees are to be used only to develop new or rehabilitate existing parks or recreational facilities to serve the subdivision.
- The legislative body must have a general plan or specific plan containing policies and standards for parks and recreational facilities in accordance with definite principles and standards.
- The fee amount and location of land must have a reasonable relationship to the use of the park and recreational facilities by future residents of said subdivision.

**Table 8.1 NRPA Standards for Parks**

<b>Component</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Service Area</b>	<b>Desirable Size</b>	<b>Acres/ 1000 Population</b>	<b>Desirable Size Characteristics</b>
<b>Mini-Park</b>	Specialized facilities that serve a concentrated or limited population or specific group, such as children or senior citizens	Less than 1/4 miles radius	1 acre or less	0.25 to 0.5 acres	With neighborhoods in close proximity to apartment complexes, townhouse development or housing for the elderly
<b>Neighborhood Park or Playground</b>	Area for intense recreational activities, such as field games, crafts, playground, apparatus areas, skating, picnicking, wading pools, etc.	1/4 to 1/2 mile radius to serve a population up to 5,000 (a neighborhood)	15+ acres	1.0 to 2.0 acres	Suited for intense development. Easily accessible to neighborhood population (geographically centered for safe walking and biking access). May be developed as a school park facility.
<b>Community Park</b>	Area of diverse environmental quality. May include areas suited for intense recreation facilities, such as athletic complexes, large swimming pools. May be an area of natural quality for outdoor recreation, such as walking, viewing, sitting, picnicking. May be any combination of the above, depending upon site suitability and community need.	1 to 2 mile radius (several neighborhoods)	25+ acres	5.0 to 8.0 acres	May include natural features, such as water bodies and areas suited for intense development. Easily accessible to neighborhood served.

Lancaster, R.A. (Ed.). (1983). *Recreation, park, and open space standards and guidelines*. Ashburn, VA: National Recreation and Park Association.

- The city to which the land or fee is transferred to, must develop a schedule specifying details of the use of the land or fees.
- Payment of fees will only be required in subdivisions containing 50 parcels or less.
- Subdivisions containing less than five parcels and not used for residential purposes shall be exempted from the requirements of the section.

## Standards Discussion

In 2010, the population of Clearlake was 15,250 (U.S. Census, 2010). At this time, the City had three parks, totaling 36 acres, which generate sufficient acreage to meet current needs according to the standards. The following section, Parks, discusses the distribution of parks in the City in greater detail. This equates to 2.36 acres per 1,000 people, sufficiently higher than the one-acre per 1,000 people standard. Given the future growth projections of Clearlake, the city will need to continue to plan the appropriate land allocation for park space in order to sustain its one-acre per 1,000 residents standard.

## Parks

Parks are an integral part of any community, providing space for citizens to relax, explore, and recreate. In essence, parks offer a vital retreat from the built environment, meanwhile enhancing communities by preserving natural habitats and adding aesthetically pleasing landscapes that can either serve as active or passive space.

Physical activity and exercise are important factors for the health and well-being of a community. According to the American Planning Association, exercise is extremely beneficial, in enhancing tranquility and reducing anxiety and depression (Bodin and Hartig, 2003). Exercising in parks also increases fitness and reduces obesity rates, and health-related issues.

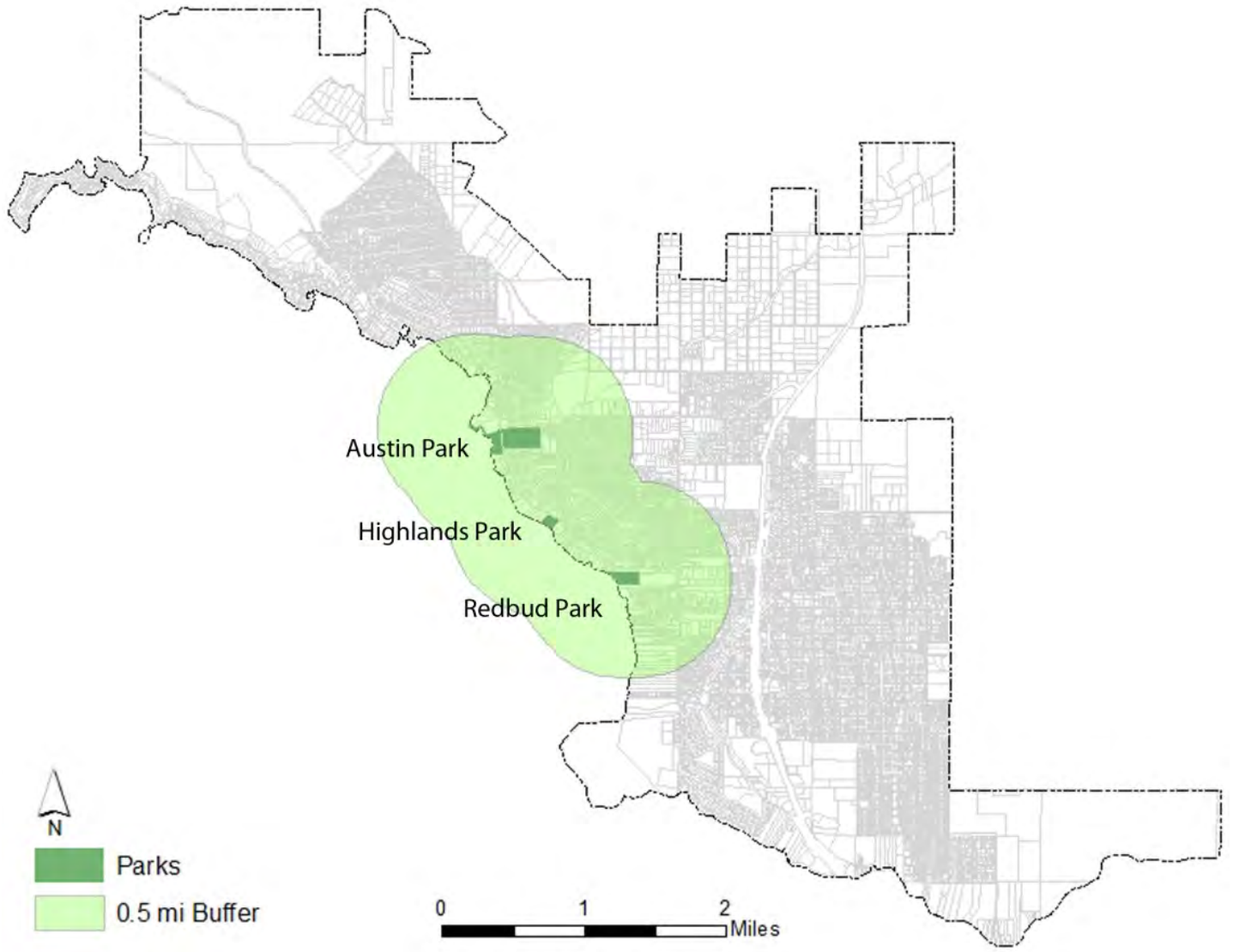
Grounds facilities of local public schools also offer additional space for physical activity and community recreation. Cross-collaboration between public schools and City administration can contribute to development of programs which allow for the better use of open space on school grounds and provide afterschool activities. This further promotes physical activity to enhance youth wellness and health, and also provides a safe space for children to spend quality time. In 2012, Clearlake had 36 acres of public parkland within city limits. The breakdown of Clearlake's public parks is shown in Table 8.2, Figure 8.1 and Figure 8.2.

### City Parks

The City operates three different parks, totaling approximately 36 acres. These parks are primarily classified as neighborhood parks, with Austin Park serving as a central town square and gathering space due to its close proximity to City Hall.

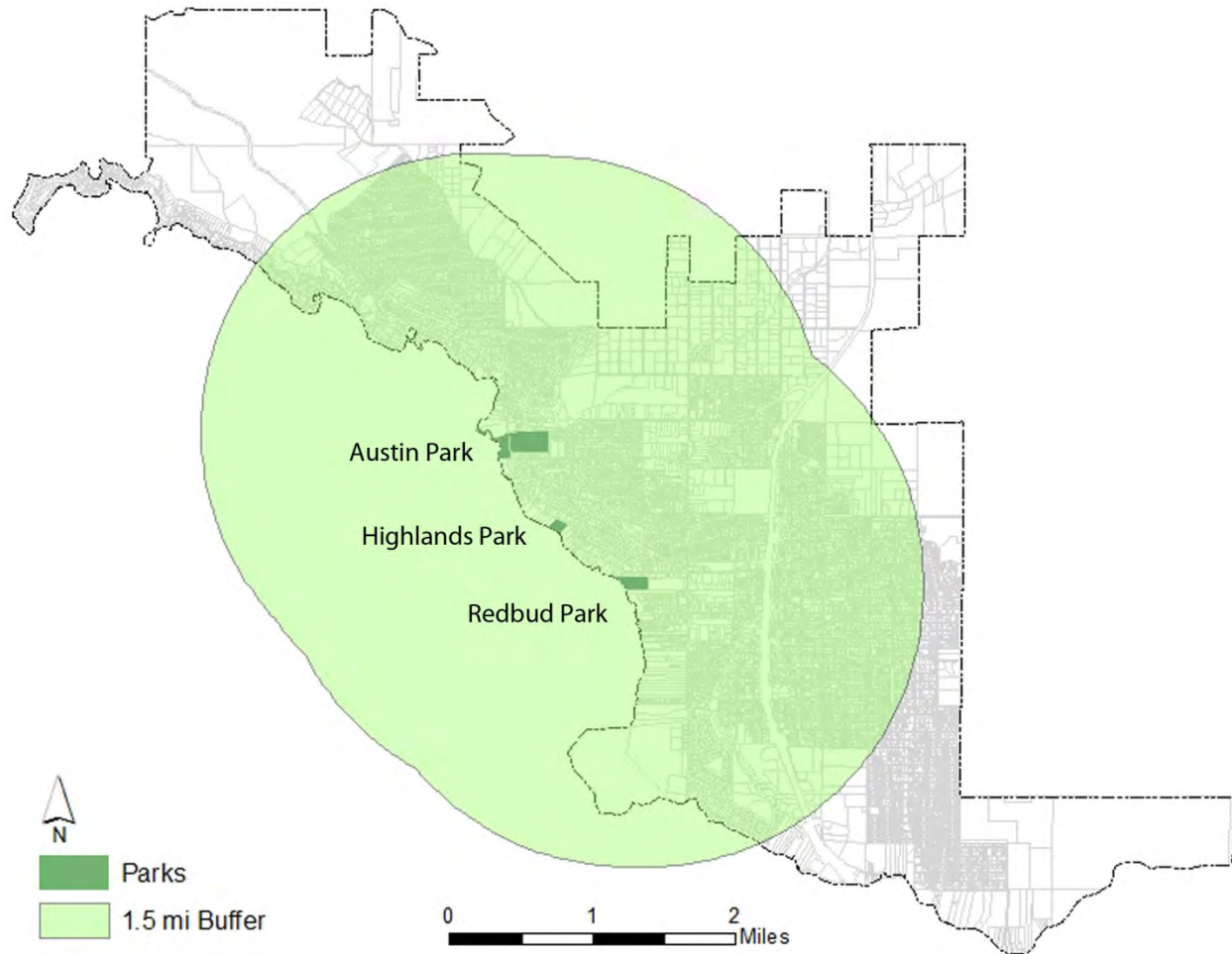
Table 8.2 Total Number of Acres of Clearlake Parks	
Type of Open Space	Acres
Neighborhood/ Community Parks	36
School District Facilities	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.8</b>
<i>Cal Poly Land use Inventory, 2012</i>	

**Figure 8.1 Buffers of ½ Mile Access to Neighborhood Parks**



*Cal Poly Land Use Inventory, 2012*

**Figure 8.2 Buffers of 1.5 Mile Access to Neighborhood Parks**



*Cal Poly Land Use Inventory, 2012*

### Neighborhood Parks

The existing neighborhood parks within Clearlake are:

#### Austin Park

In the heart of Clearlake, next to City Hall, is Austin Park. Austin Park is 20 acres in size, and features amenities such as a gazebo, sports fields, a playground, a picnic area, and a skate park. The park also provides lakefront access to Clear Lake for sunbathing and swimming, as well as canoeing and kayaking.

#### Redbud Park

From Redbud Park in Clearlake, a scenic view of the iconic Mount Konocti is visible. At 15 acres, Redbud Park features amenities such as a boat ramp, clubhouse, fishing pier, picnic area, and multiple sporting fields for baseball and softball. Redbud Park serves as one of the main boating access points within the City of Clearlake.

### Highlands Park

Highland Park is considered a mini-park and totals one acre, adjacent to the lake. It features amenities such as benches and picnic tables. Highlands Park serves as a vista point for a scenic view of the lake.

### School Parks

With access to three community parks, Clearlake residents, especially youth, are dependent on school facilities for additional open space for recreational and communal activities. Clearlake's two elementary schools provide an additional 5.8 acres of playgrounds, sporting fields, and recreational space. Although school facilities and grounds may complement City parks, they do not serve as a substitute for public parks since the land is owned and operated by the Konocti Unified School District. Table 8.3 further describes each school and associated recreational amenities.

<b>Table 8.3 Recreational Amenities of Clearlake Schools</b>					
<b>School</b>	<b>Adjacent to a Park</b>	<b>Recreation Acreage</b>	<b>Recreational Courts</b>	<b>Recreational Fields</b>	<b>Playground Area</b>
<b>Pomo Elementary</b>	No	4.8	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Burns Valley Elementary</b>	Austin Park	1	Yes	Yes	Yes

*Cal Poly Land Use Inventory, 2012*

### Regional Parks

Lake County (County) residents have access to several state and regional parks for both active and passive recreational use. Directly outside of the City boundaries are regional and state parks providing amenities including historic and naturalist programs, picnic areas, hiking and riding trails, kayaking, as well as biking trails. The local trails advocacy organization for the County has developed a trail master plan discussed below. The connection between regional parks is an important driver in the development of recreational opportunities for City residents.

#### Anderson Marsh Historic State Park

Anderson Marsh State Historic Park is popular for its miles of trails for hiking, biking, and animal and bird watching. Anderson Marsh State Historic Park, which covers 1,065 acres of riparian, grassland, oak woodland, and Tule marsh habitats, is located on the southern corner of Clear Lake. The Park is preserved for both historic and ecological reasons as Pomo Indian artifacts and a range of protected wildlife are located throughout the park. The park offers access to hiking trails, Pomo Indian archeological sites, and the 19th century Anderson Ranch. The Park is also known as a great place for bird watching and picnicking.



### McVicar Wildlife Sanctuary

McVicar Wildlife Sanctuary is a nature preservation of hundreds of acres of valuable wildlife habitat and Tule marsh. The park protects several habitats including freshwater marsh, oak woodland, grasslands, and riparian woodland. (California Department of Parks and Recreation, 2012)

## 2. Passive Open Space for Natural Resource Management

### Natural Resource Management

#### Williamson Act

The California Land Conservation Act of 1965, known as the Williamson Act, is an agricultural and open space preservation program that offers land owners reduced property taxes for voluntarily restricting their land to agricultural and compatible open-space uses. The Williamson Act's goals are to protect agricultural resources, to preserve open space lands, and to promote efficient urban growth patterns.

An agricultural landowner may enter into a Williamson Act contract with the City or County to restrict land from conversion to urban uses for a term of no less than 10 years. In exchange, the landowner receives lower than normal property tax assessments, since these assessments are based on the basis of agriculture production, rather than current full market value. A regular Williamson Act contract is 10 years and is automatically extended each year unless notice of cancellation or nonrenewal is given.

To terminate a Williamson Act contract, a landowner first files a notice of nonrenewal, then supports the contract cancellation with a proposal for a specific alternative use for the property and a list of all government agencies known to have permit authority related to the proposed use (GC §51282(e)). After receiving a notice of nonrenewal, the contract winds down over the remaining term, and the property taxes gradually rise to the full, unrestricted market rate. Land located within an area preserved by a Williamson Act or Farmland Security Zone is subject to public acquisition of the Williamson Act. If the acquired lands are under Williamson Act contract, the lands may be acquired and the contract may be terminated.

### Agriculture

The agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry sector accounts for 4 percent of total economic activities in Clearlake as of 2010 (U.S. Census, 2010). The active agricultural lands consist of 466 acres, primarily used for wine grape cultivation and walnut ranching. Most of the active agricultural lands are clustered on the east side of Clearlake. The active agricultural areas are shown in Figure 8.1.

In Article 4 of the City Zoning Ordinance, under section 21-4, Regulations for the Agricultural Preserve Zone are meant to provide zoning for lands in agriculture preserve and for the

conservation and protection of land capable of producing agricultural products. The uses specified in this section are designated as compatible uses consistent with the California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (Williamson Act). Forty-one parcels just outside of the City boundary are dedicated for agricultural preservation. A total of 3,021 acres of land are within the Agricultural Preserve Zone. Individual parcel area varies from 0.28 acres to 473 acres. The agricultural preserve land near the City of Clearlake is shown in Figure 8.3.

## Clear Lake and Borax Lake

### Clear Lake

Clear Lake, formed 2.5 million years ago, has a surface area of 43,785 acres, making it the largest freshwater lake in California. Clear Lake's 100 miles of shoreline were home to some of the region's earliest inhabitants, the Pomo Indians. The Pomo Indians called the lake "Lypoyomi," which means "big water." The name "Clear Lake" was adopted in the 1800s to reflect the region's fresh air and constant water renewal, due to tectonic plate activity below the lake bottom. An average lake depth of 28 feet, geothermal hot springs, and nutrient rich waters contribute to the aquatic habitat. With an average temperature of 61° F, varying from 48° F in the winter to 75° F in the summer, Clear Lake has an abundance of fish species such as bass, crappie, bluegill, catfish, blackfish, Sacramento perch, Tule perch, and the hitch. The popular television sports network, ESPN, has rated Clear Lake as one of the best bass fishing lakes in the world.

### Borax Lake

Borax Lake is considered a site of national importance because of its history associated with western settlement. The site, consisting of a one half square mile body of water, is completely inside the City of Clearlake's boundary. Between July and September, migrating shorebirds include semi-palmated plovers, greater yellowlegs, short-billed and long-billed dowitchers, Wilson's red-necked phalarope, willet, and sandpipers.

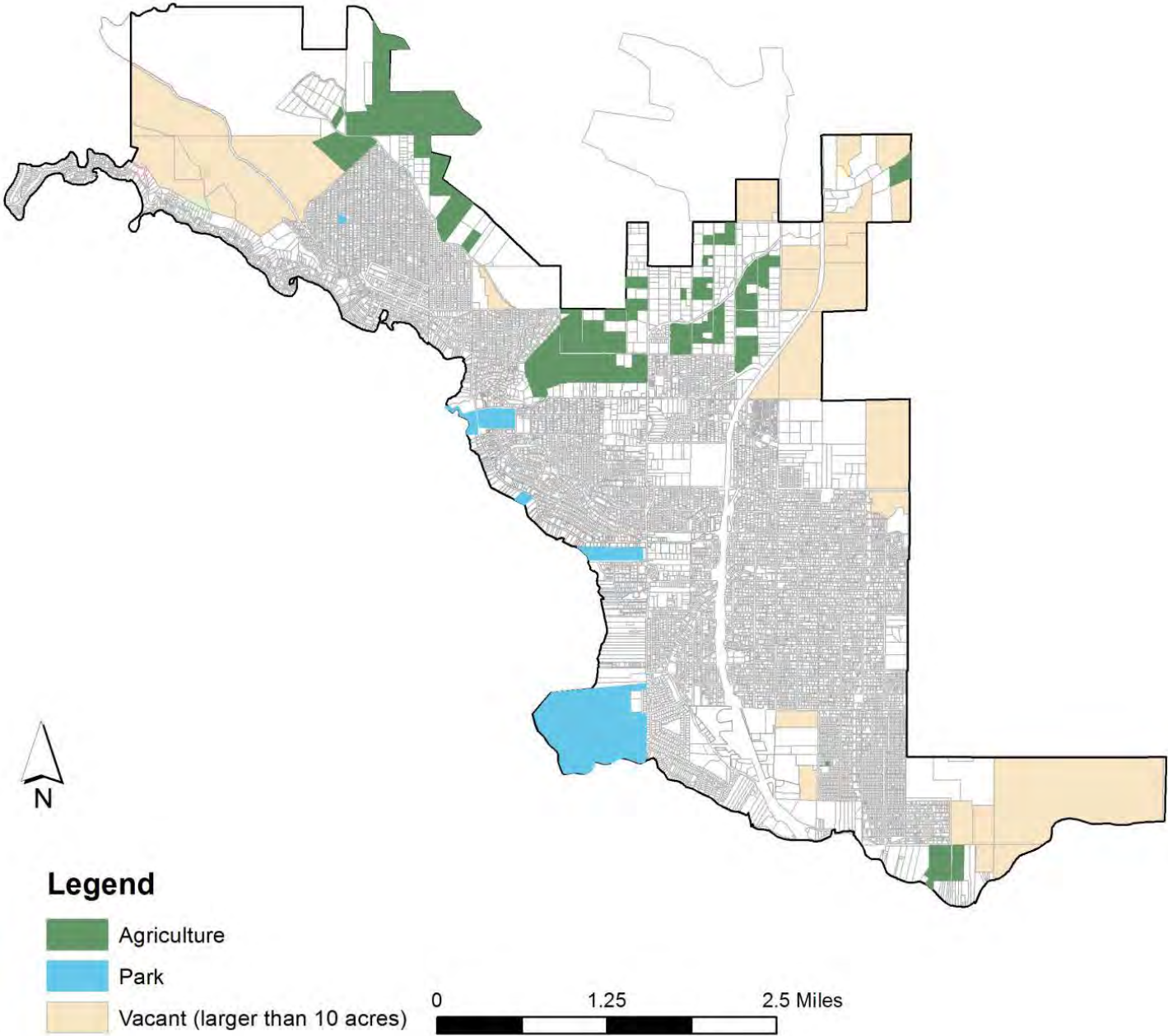
## Scenic Areas & Highways

Scenic areas from the City were identified in the Vision Task Force document from 2007. These areas include city parks, vistas from the parks, "glimpses" of the lake, and view corridors from Lakeshore Drive, as shown in Figure 8.4.

State Route 53, also known as the Clearlake Expressway, connects State Route 29 and State Route 20 through the City. The entire highway is designated a California Scenic Highway and bypasses the City.

Lakeshore Drive, a north-south major arterial within Clearlake, runs along the shoreline of Clear Lake offering lakefront views and access to commercial activities. The northern section of Lakeshore Drive offers landscapes of wilderness, hillsides, and water.

Figure 8.3 Open Space in Clearlake



Cal Poly Land Use Inventory, 2012

Figure 8.4 Scenic Views and View Corridors



Clearlake Vision Task Force Report, 2007

## Natural Areas of Regional Significance

### Wilderness

Wilderness areas in Clearlake are predominantly located outside the city boundary to the east. The areas consisting of hills and wildlife habitat on the eastern side provide improved air quality and open views of the City.

### Cache Creek Natural Area

Located on the east side of Clearlake within the Lake County boundary, Cache Creek Natural Area is a combination of over 70,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management lands and 4,700 acres of State and County lands. Cache Creek crosses the Cache Creek Natural Area and provides year-round water flow. Half of the Cache Creek Natural Area is shrubland, while the other half is equally divided between native oaks and grassland. With remarkable vegetation, the Natural Area provides wildlife habitat.

## 3. Passive Open Space for Safety Management

At this time, open lands such as fields, forests, or open drainages are not identified for the management of safety within the City. Although there are areas within the City that are susceptible to flood, fire, and earthquake, these spaces have been developed without adherence to open space for safety management regulation and may have implications for public safety and exposure to environmental risk. Despite these findings, it is advised that the City comprehensively evaluate and designate open space with regard to safety. The areas to be monitored for public safety are discussed in detail in the Safety chapter of this background report.

## 4. Local and Regional Trail System

Trail systems provide an additional mode for a multi-modal transportation system and improve quality of life. They provide opportunities for residents and visitors to travel and enjoy an area by alternative modes of transportation such as walking, hiking, or biking. Trail systems provide important linkages that build upon a hierarchy of circulation throughout a city. Trails work with roadways by bridging highways and linking streets, neighborhoods, and recreational areas such as wilderness and parks.

Trail development offers several benefits, including health benefits for residents, increases in property value, provision of common space for social interaction, and supplemental recreational opportunities. Furthermore, trails can serve as a buffer for open space, wetlands, and wildlife habitat, with potential to preserve clean water and aquifers. In addition to these environmental benefits, trails enable environmental education opportunities, as interaction with nature leads to an increasing understanding of the surrounding natural environment (American Trails, n.d.).

The Open Space Element addresses both passive and active uses of trails. The trails addressed in this section fall into both of these categories and can be developed as earthen, paved, or

water trails, which are unique to Clearlake and Lake County. The facilities and support structure for trail types differ greatly and are evaluated for both opportunities and constraints in this section.

## Earthen Trails

Most of the existing trails in Lake County are situated on federal and state-owned public lands, which comprise 50 percent of the total land mass in Lake County. The Konocti Regional Trails Master Plan identifies a wide geography of open space areas with trails, consisting primarily of five Bureau of Land Management (BLM) areas (Cache Creek, Walker Ridge/Indian Valley, Cow Mountain, Geysers, Knoxville); Mendocino National Forest (MNF) (Snow Mountain and Lake Pillsbury); Boggs Mountain Demonstration State Forest; Robert Louis Stevenson State Park; Anderson Marsh State Historic Park; Clear Lake State Park; and Blue Lakes (Konocti Regional Trails Master Plan, 2010).

The Trails Master Plan evaluates trails that make regional connections, link the communities within the county, and provide paths specific to individual communities. The earthen trails that are relevant to development within the City of Clearlake's sphere of influence likely pertain only to connections to and from Anderson Marsh State Historic Park. The Cache Creek, Anderson Flats, Ridge, and Marsh Trails discussed in the Trails Master Plan can be accessed at the entrance of Anderson Marsh State Park, a short way from the Highway 53 and 29 junction.

County-owned lands with hiking trails include Highland Springs Recreation Area, which is managed by the Lake County Water Resources Department. Lake County's Public Services Department, Parks and Recreation Division, manages Middletown Trailside Nature Preserve County Park, Rodman Slough County Park, and Lakeside County Park. Regional linkages to these parks will likely be created through a county-wide effort, but may be challenging at the local planning scale.

## Paved Trails

The 2006 Lake County APC Regional Bikeway Plan identifies five constructed bikeways in Lake County, as well as a number of proposed bike routes. These routes include the Lakeshore Boulevard Bikeway in Lakeport, the Lake Street Bikeway from Lower Lake to Clearlake, the Konocti Road Bikeway in Kelseyville, the Hartmann Road Bikeway in Hidden Valley Lake, and the Old Highway 53 project in Clearlake. In addition, the plan identifies approximately four miles of proposed Class I (separate, paved) routes and 43 miles of proposed Class II (bike lane) routes.

## Water Trails

Water trails are defined as recreational waterways located on lakes, rivers, or the ocean. The trails highlight set locations that feature day and overnight camping areas, picnic space, or places with tremendous scenic beauty. Water trails enable a visitor to experience the outdoors from a different perspective and emphasize low-impact use, environmental stewardship, and healthy outdoor recreation.

The Konocti Regional Trails group has created a series of seven draft water trail maps for Clear Lake. Two of these trails can be accessed from areas within City boundaries as shown in Figures 8.5 and 8.6. These trails include the 10-mile round trip Cache Creek Dam Trail and the 6.2-mile round trip Tule Maze of Anderson Marsh. Table 8.4 summarizes the features of these trails:

<b>Table 8.4 Water Trails in Clearlake</b>					
<b>Trail Name</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Ability Level</b>	<b>Starting Point</b>	<b>Features</b>
Cache Creek Dam	10 miles	5-7 hours	Intermediate to Advanced	Anderson Marsh State Park, North Flats Parking Lot	Rich wildlife viewing, riffle and dam, backcountry, oxbows and canals, waterfront neighborhoods, state park, Blue Heron rookeries
Tule Maze of Anderson Marsh	6.2 miles	3-4 hours	Beginner thru Advanced	Redbud Park Boat Launch	Wetlands, tule reeds, migratory waterfowl, wildlife natural preserve, Grebe nesting area, historic cultural resource, picnicking
<i>Konocti Regional Trails Master Plan, 2010</i>					

Standards for water trails are unique from those necessary to develop earthen and paved trail networks. Water trails adhere more to regulatory guidance that preserves and protects navigable waterways as well as habitat, rather than operating a set of standards unique to their development. Standards for water trail points of interest are addressed through the active recreation section of the Open Space Element.

Figure 8.5 Clear Lake Water Loop 2



Konocti Regional Trails Master Plan, 2010



Figure 8.6 Clear Lake Water Loop 3



Konocti Regional Trails Master Plan, 2010

## C. EMERGING DIRECTIONS

The research performed to evaluate Clearlake's open spaces and parks, in addition to community input from Community Meeting I, identified the following emerging directions:

Clear Lake is valued as the most important landscape feature of the City of Clearlake. The community expressed concern with its quality and complained about the odor. As part of the passive open space management, Clear Lake itself will be the one focal point for natural resource management.

Regional protection of Clear Lake is apparent. Through the development of an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan as well as the Lake County Water Management Program, practices and community education and outreach regarding water issues should be addressed and coordinated.

The provision of public access to Clear Lake is also an important value for community members. Although many of the properties adjacent to the lake are private, the desire for both residents and visitors to enjoy the lake is an important value. Community members also value the protection of the lake's viewsheds. Through the placement of buildings, land use, and other standards, the city should find ways to celebrate the scenic value of this resource.

The need for activities in public spaces, such as parks, was expressed as an important need. Proper park facilities that meet the needs of every resident; including children, teenagers, adults, and seniors, illuminate an opportunity to create more recreational facilities. These places and activities should celebrate the lake as well as the natural surroundings that envelope the City. Water activities, as well as education and interpretive information about the history and ecological value of the area, should be addressed. According to GIS analysis, park access is limited for much of the community. According standards for access and size of community parks, the quality and quantity of park locations do not satisfy those of public parks.

Finally, open space as it is managed for public safety should be a more coordinated process. Few plans developed by the city, county, and regional agencies identify this need. The Safety Element of this plan further illuminates a need to address issues, specifically flooding and wildfire, as drivers in the development of managed open space for these purposes.

## D. REFERENCES

American Trails Website. (n.d.). Retrieved November 1, 2012, from [www.americantrails.org](http://www.americantrails.org)

American Planning Association. (2012). Retrieved from <http://planning.org>.

California Department of Parks and Recreation. (2012). Anderson Marsh State Historic Park. Retrieved from <http://www.parks.ca.gov>.

California Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR). (2003). State of California General Plan Guidelines. Retrieved from [http://www.opr.ca.gov/s\\_generalplanguidelines.php](http://www.opr.ca.gov/s_generalplanguidelines.php).

Lake County Department of Parks and Recreation, (2012). Parks and recreation. Retrieved from <http://parks.lakecountyca.gov>.

Lake County. (2010). Konocti Regional Trails Master Plan. Retrieved from <http://www.konoctitrails.com/krt-master-trails-plan>.

Lake County. (2012). Lake County Marketing and Economic Development Program. Retrieved from <http://www.lakecounty.com/AboutLC/Glance.htm>.

Lake County. (2006). Lake County Regional Bikeway Plan. Retrieved from <http://www.lakeapc.org/docs/2006%20Lake%20Regional%20Bikeway-Final.pdf>.

Lancaster, R.A. (Ed.). (1983). Recreation, park, and open space standards and guidelines. Ashburn, VA: National Recreation and Park Association.

National Recreation and Park Association. (2012). Retrived from <http://www.nrpa.org>.

The Quimby Act. (n.d.). Retrieved from: <http://www.calsj.org/TheQuimbyAct.htm>.

U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). SF1, Table DP-1: Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics, Clearlake, CA. Retrieved from <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

Westrup, L. (2002). Quimby Act 101: An abbreviated overview. California State Parks, 58 (3). Retrieved from [http://www.cprs.org/membersonly/Sum02\\_Quimby.htm](http://www.cprs.org/membersonly/Sum02_Quimby.htm).

