

**AUBURN AREA RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICT
MEETING OF THE ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 2020, 10:00 AM**

Materials related to an item on this Agenda submitted to the District after distribution of the agenda packet are available for public inspection by contacting the District Administrator at kmuscott@auburnrec.com or by calling (530) 537-2186 (M-F).

Due to the current COVID-19 crisis, the public will not be allowed to physically attend the meeting. The public may participate in the meeting through Zoom. The link for this meeting is <https://zoom.us/j/97026879961>. The public can use this link and/or call **1 669 900 6833** Webinar ID: 970 2687 9961 to participate.

People using the Zoom website will be able to see and hear the Committee, and the Committee will be able to hear the public. The Committee will not receive any visual/video from the public. This is done to avoid inappropriate visual content at the meeting.

Questions and comments can be sent via email to the District Administrator no later than one hour before the meeting. These emails will be read aloud at the meeting and responded to accordingly. Emails can be sent during the meeting, and staff will work to ensure that all are read, however the best way to have your comment heard is through the Zoom meeting or the associated phone number.

The Auburn Area Recreation and Park District appreciates your patience and understanding as we work through this new method of holding a public meeting.

1.0 CALL TO ORDER

Gray ____ Ferris ____

2.0 ANNOUNCEMENTS, AGENDA REVIEW, CHANGES AND APPROVAL

3.0 PUBLIC COMMENT – This is the time wherein any person may comment on any item not on the agenda within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Committee Chairperson, please state your name and address for the record (optional). There is a time limitation of three minutes.

4.0 BUSINESS

4.1 Approval of Minutes from the August 19, 2020 Acquisition & Development Meeting (Pages 3 – 4)

Recommendation: Review and approve minutes.

Discussion items:

1. DeWitt Community Complex Update – see attachment. **(Pages 5 – 10)**
2. Green water in the Regional Park Pond/Related Goose Population
- Discussion – see attachment. **(Pages 11 – 26)**
3. Regional Park Disc Golf Course Hole #14 – see attachment.
(Pages 27 -28)
4. List of Trails – see attachment. **(Pages 29 – 30)**
5. 2020 – 2021 Project Activity Report. **(Pages 31 – 32)**
6. Existing CIP. **(Pages 33 – 36)**

**5.0 ITEMS TO BE CONSIDERED AT FUTURE ACQUISITION &
DEVELOPMENT MEETINGS**

None.

6.0 PENDING ITEMS REQUIRING MORE DETAILED RESEARCH

None.

AUBURN AREA RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICT
This agenda is hereby certified to have been posted as follows:

ADJOURNMENT

9-11-20
Date

11:10 AM.
Time

P. Larson
Secretary to the Board

**Auburn Area Recreation and Park District
Minutes of the Acquisition & Development Committee Meeting
Wednesday, August 19, 2020 at 10:00 AM
Canyon View Community Center, Board Room
471 Maidu Drive, Auburn, CA 95603**

1.0 CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Acquisition & Development Committee was called to order at 10:00 a.m.

ROLL CALL

Directors Gray and Ferris were present.

.0 ANNOUNCEMENTS, AGENDA REVIEW, CHANGES AND APPROVAL

The agenda was approved by the Committee.

3.0 PUBLIC COMMENT- This is the time wherein any person may comment on any item not on the agenda within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Committee. After you are recognized by the Committee Chairperson, please state your name and address for the record (optional). There is a time limitation of three minutes.

None.

4.0 BUSINESS

4.1 Approval of Minutes from the July 22, 2020 Acquisition & Development Meeting

The minutes from the July 22, 2020 Acquisition & Development Meeting were approved by the Committee.

4.2 Resolution Number 2020-25: Approval of Application(s) for Per Capita Funding

Directors Gray and Ferris reviewed and approved Resolution Number 2020-25 and forwarded it to the Board of Directors for adoption.

Discussion Items:

1. Green water in the Regional Park Pond – this item was discussed by the Committee. It was requested by the Committee that this be an ongoing discussion item throughout the year. The Committee requested more information on the product called Phoslock be brought to the September A&D Committee Meeting as well as any options Fish & Game can suggest for this problem.
2. Regional Park Disc Golf Course Hole #14 – Kahl Muscott will talk to the disc golfers about moving the numbers around so golfers don't have to wait

for people to walk through on hole #14 and let the A&D Committee know what they said.

3. 2020-2021 Project Activity Report – this item was reviewed with Directors Gray, Ferris and staff by Landscape Architect Mike Scheele.

5.0 ITEMS TO BE CONSIDERED AT FUTURE ACQUISITION & DEVELOPMENT MEETINGS

Director Gray requested that information on art in the parks or any art be brought to the A&D Committee before it goes to the Board of Directors.

6.0 PENDING ITEMS REQUIRING MORE DETAILED RESEARCH

None.

ADJOURNED

As there was no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 10:58 a.m.

Board Secretary

Date

Discussion Item 1. Cover sheet – DeWitt Community Complex Update

Auburn Area Recreation and Park District (ARD) Acquisition and Development Committee February, 2020; September, 2020

The Issue

A discussion and update on a proposal to save and restore the DeWitt Theatre, Auditorium and Pool

Background

The DeWitt Community Complex group has a mission to preserve and adaptively reuse the historic theatre, auditorium, former senior center buildings and swimming pool for community uses at the DeWitt Center complex. Representatives from this group have spoken with ARD several times about how the District could become involved.

The DeWitt Community Complex group will be providing an update at the A&D meeting.

Recommendation for the A&D Committee

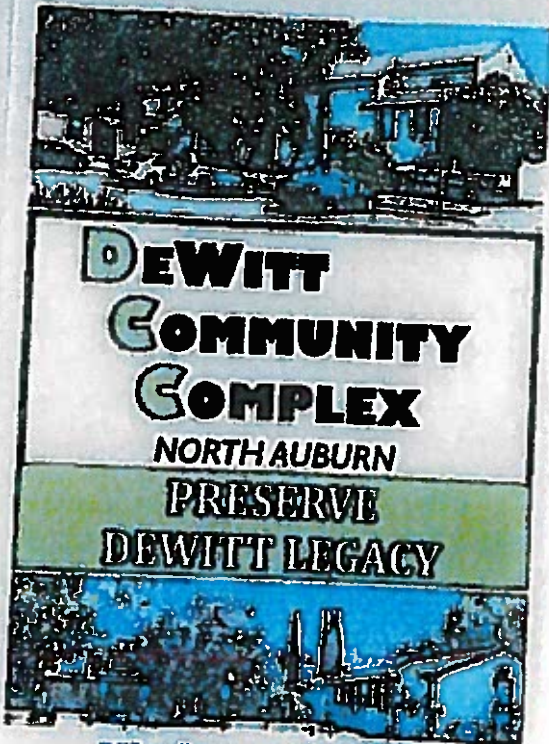
Review and discuss.

Fiscal Impact

Unknown at this time.

Attachments

Information from the DeWitt Community Complex group
DeWitt Community Complex (DCC) endorsement list



Mission and Vision

- The DeWitt Community Complex vision is to adaptively reuse the historic DeWitt Theater, Auditorium, Pool and former Senior Center buildings to create a community destination for North Auburn.
- Re-establishing community uses in these historic buildings is a win-win: offering recreation for residents, supporting the local economy and supporting the County's vision for a mixed use development.
- The building renovations would provide nearly 30,000 square feet of community facilities which is 1% of the land earmarked for private development at the DeWitt Center.

Help Us Bring Community Back to North Auburn!

For more information: www.dcnorthauburn.org
 Or email us: preservedewittlegacy@gmail.com

Why Preserve and Reuse DeWitt Buildings?

- Restoration is usually significantly less expensive than new construction, i.e. cost estimate for a new 30,000 sf community center is \$18 million while renovation costs are estimated at \$2 million for the theater, senior center buildings and auditorium.
- On average, there is a \$33:\$1 Return on Investment for historic preservation projects.
- Preserves an iconic and significant piece of Auburn and Placer County's history.



Historic Significance

- DeWitt General Hospital was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in Feb. 2016.
- DeWitt Hospital is a unique World War II permanent Army General Hospital. The only other similar complex is Mayo General Hospital in Galesburg, Illinois.
- DeWitt Hospital significantly influenced the Auburn Community economically as the area's largest employer.
- Notable celebrities who entertained at DeWitt included: Dorothy Lamour, Rhonda Fleming, Lon Chaney Jr., Eddie Cantor, Robert Alda and Joe E. Brown.
- Artist Martin Ramirez created hundreds of his notable works while in residence at DeWitt Hospital. Ramirez's work has been recognized by the American Folk Art Museum in New York and appeared on US "Forever" postage stamps.

PRESERVE DEWITT LEGACY/DEWITT COMMUNITY COMPLEX

Mission and Vision

Our mission is to preserve and adaptively reuse the historic theater, auditorium, former senior center buildings, and swimming pool for community uses at the DeWitt General Hospital National Register Historic District located in North Auburn, CA. Leveraging the preservation of these key historic resources for community uses will help foster an identity as well as develop a community destination and activity hub for the North Auburn area. Re-establishing community uses in these historic buildings is a win-win: offering recreation for residents, supporting the local economy and supporting the County's master plan vision for a mix of residential and commercial development at the DeWitt Center.

Proposed DeWitt Building Preservation and Community Uses

DeWitt Theater (Phase I) - The DeWitt Theater has always served the community as a film and live performance venue. Community theater venues of this size are in high demand. Seating approximately 230 people, the DeWitt Theater is similar in size to the popular historic Finnish Temperance Hall Theater in Rocklin, CA.

DeWitt Senior-Center Buildings (Phase II) - Adjoining the DeWitt Theater, the former Senior Center buildings would provide needed storage and practice space to support the theater. These buildings can also be used to provide community meeting and classroom space. Project viability depends on future discussions with the County.

DeWitt Auditorium (Phase III) - The DeWitt Auditorium originally hosted holiday events, USO performers and dances. Utilizing the DeWitt Auditorium as a community event/conference center will help meet local demand for community center space as well as act as a demand generator for the proposed on-site hotel. The DeWitt Auditorium would be comparable in size to the successful historic Blue Goose Event Center in Loomis, CA. Project viability depends on future discussions with the County.

DeWitt pool (Phase III) - The DeWitt pool has continuously served the Auburn community until recently. Refurbishing the pool would provide residents with a more affordable and needed recreational facility. Due to airport overflight restrictions and lack of public land elsewhere, the DeWitt center may be the only feasible location for a pool in North Auburn. Project viability depends on discussions with the County and Auburn Recreation District.

The proposed DeWitt building renovations would provide up to 30,000 square feet of community use facilities which is 1.0% of the surplus land earmarked for private development at the DeWitt Center.

Why Preserve and Reuse DeWitt Buildings?

- Restoration is usually significantly less expensive than new construction
- Historic rehabilitation generates more domestic jobs than other industries, including new construction
- On average, there is a \$33: \$1 Return on Investment for historic preservation projects
- A greater percentage of money invested in historic rehabilitation becomes household income, benefiting the local economy
- Preserves an iconic and significant piece of Auburn's history
- Visitors to heritage sites stay longer and spend more money locally per day when compared to visitors at non-historic areas
- Historic preservation is a proven key component to successful community revitalization
- Land costs are minimal since the County purchased the DeWitt property from the state for \$1

Historic DeWitt building restoration for community uses will not only serve North Auburn residents, it will also function as a demand generator, bringing in potential customers to the private development proposed in the master plan for the 200-acre DeWitt property. For instance, prior to 2015, many historic DeWitt buildings housed several community uses, including Music and More in the theater, the Senior Center, Placer Adult School, and pool. These venues were utilized daily by the community and created a steady customer base. In response to the absence of steady clientele since 2015, the Placer Grown/Foothill Farmers Market was cancelled at the DeWitt Center this year.

Constraints of New Construction Versus Building Renovation at DeWitt

The market study and EIR prepared for the PCGC/DeWitt Center master plan and the Placer County Multi-Generational Community Center Feasibility study made the following conclusions:

- The high cost of new construction is an economic constraint for implementing the recently approved master plan for the Placer County Government Center/DeWitt.
- The County's master plan sets the land uses for the site and the County is now in the process of considering more detailed plans for areas of the DeWitt Center so they should be urged to include the theater, former senior center, auditorium and pool in those plans.
- Estimated construction costs for a new community center (\$18 million), aquatics center (\$3.5 to 5 million), and a Black Box Theater (\$5.5 million) at DeWitt. Utilizing existing facilities with minimal improvements at Parkside Church (\$250K to \$1million), adding classrooms, a gym, and a performing arts center to the church complex (\$3.5 to 5 million). Parkside Church has airport overflight restrictions. (Note: the option of restoring the existing buildings at DeWitt was never evaluated even though it would not have overflight restrictions nor the high construction costs associated with new construction.)
- The region is in particularly short supply of conference/meeting space. A community/conference center would provide a community service while simultaneously acting as a demand generator for an on-site hotel. (Note: the proposed 30,000 square foot new community center is not expected to be constructed for another 16-20 years.)
- Demand generators will benefit economic and private development. (Note: the master plan's main demand generator is the proposed new community center in the last development phase of 16-20 years.)
- The commercial retail market in Auburn is saturated, there is no demonstrated need for additional retail development

DeWitt General Hospital Historic Significance. DeWitt General Hospital was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in February 2016 for its historic significance in all 3 National Register criteria.

- DeWitt is architecturally significant as an example of the large-scale planning and construction required to meet WWII national defense needs
- DeWitt Hospital is a "Type A" permanent Army General Hospitals designed by the notable architecture firm York and Sawyer. The only other mostly intact "Type A" hospital besides DeWitt is Mayo General Hospital in Galesburg, IL that was also constructed in 1943.
- Highly regarded surgeon Norman Freeman developed vascular surgery advancements at DeWitt General Hospital during WWII. DeWitt had a nursing training school specializing in psychiatry during WWII. Occupational therapy and physical therapy were other new medical fields developed during WWII.
- DeWitt Hospital significantly influenced the Auburn Community economically as the area's largest employer and supported community activities and education. The auditorium held USO dances for patients and the community. The pool offered swim and lifeguard classes and hours open to the public. The theater also had shows open to the public. Notable celebrities who entertained at DeWitt included: Rhonda Fleming, Lon Chaney Jr., Eddie Cantor, Dorothy Lamour, Robert Alda and Joe E. Brown.
- Notable psychologist Tarmo Pasto's research at DeWitt contributed to the development of art therapy. Pasto's research also led to the "discovery" of the artwork of Martin Ramirez.
- Artist Martin Ramirez created hundreds of his notable works while in residence at DeWitt Hospital. Ramirez's work has been recognized by the American Folk-Art Museum in New York and appeared on US "Forever" postage stamps
- Ramirez is also recognized for his contribution to Latino history in California

DCC Endorsements

I support the restoration of the DeWitt theater to be used as an entertainment venue. With the County's concurrence, I also support the DeWitt Community Complex's vision of restoring the old senior center as a community/arts center, the auditorium as an event center, and the swimming pool to create a new community hub.

Ken Tokutomi, past Auburn Volunteer of the year
Michael Otten, past president of Placer County (PC) Historic Society
Ramona Brockman, Auburn Journal person to watch 2016
Stewart Feldman
Dean Prigmore
Wes Woodland, former DeWitt Movie Theater employee
Mike Holmes, past Auburn Mayor
Frank Ordaz, art gallery owner
Music and More, Kay and Michael Coder
Robin Enos, (Portuguese Pirate) Auburn Journal Columnist
Susan Rushton, Auburn Journal Columnist
Sharon Watson Hamilton
Native Sons of the Golden West, Auburn Parlor
Native Sons of the Golden West, Historic Preservation Foundation
Daniel Sebby, Military Historian
Rosie Wohlfomm, Auburn Journal Columnist
Trish Grenfell, Auburn Journal Columnist
Janet Nicholson, Nicholson Blown Glass
Mary Pat Fenney, licensed social worker
Dave Allen, past grand president of California Native Sons of the Golden West
Placer County Historical Advisory Board
Linnsey Dolson, Linnsey's cleaning service
Tom Beattie, past PC prosecutor of the year
Stacy Graham, President of the Gold Country Rotary
Michael K Murphy, local architect
John Downs, KAHl's Newcastle Radio Show Host
Eric Chun
Glenda Freeman, Skin Care
Ray Thompson
Christine Turner, past PC Agriculture Commissioner
Kay Fegette
Renee Berg
Charlene Messner, Art Curator for the Auburn Beecher Room
Elinor Petusky
Charlene Daniels
Ed Weiss and Barbara Gerletti-Weiss
Ken Geil, Geil Engineering
Dan Grumley, Ramp Green Group
Tom Buscovik

Fred Yeager, Placer Land Trust Vice President, former PC Planning Director
Mike Lynch – Placer County Historical Foundation, Retired California State Parks Ranger
Bob and Carolyn McElhany
Harriett White – Retired District 3 Placer County Supervisor
Placer County Historical Society

Quotes:

Mike Holmes: "As a veteran and advocate for historical preservation, I support this effort"

Robin Enos: "DeWitt Community Complex must be saved, save it, you save part of Auburn/Placer County."

Christine Turner: " I believe that such a Community Complex is a real benefit to the North Auburn area and residents.

Discussion Item 2. Cover sheet – Discussion item: Green Water in the Regional Park Pond/Related Goose Population Discussion

Auburn Area Recreation and Park District Acquisition and Development Committee meeting August, 2020; **September, 2020**

The Issue

A discussion about the green pond water at Regional Park **and possible ways to control the goose population** at Regional Park. Director Gray requested that this item be discussed.

Background

The pond at Regional Park recently turned green. This has been a semi-regular occurrence at the Park (maybe once every couple of years). The reason that the water turned green is due to an algae bloom. More information on why ponds turn green is presented in the attached article.

The pond was treated with Argos Algaecide and Herbicide, a product that uses Copper Ethanolamine as its main active ingredient. The pond was treated by Fuentes Pond Management, ARD's main pond health contractor. The treatment followed all guidelines set forth by the Placer County Ag Department.

Fuentes Pond Management had the following comments about the green pond: "Green water is normal in the summer but all the fertilizer runoff and geese and duck poop aggravates the problem because these items have a lot of phosphates. Algae needs phosphates to grow. We can make a plan to get rid of phosphates in the water column and probably only have to do two algaecide treatments a year".

There is a product called Phoslock which binds up the phosphates, which in turn reduces the amount of algae growth. Staff is receiving a quote on the costs to apply Phoslock.

A sample of the water at Regional Park was collected and sent in for testing. As of the writing of this report, the results of the testing are not back.

A discussion about geese playing a role in the water quality also took place last month. Staff has collected information on how to help control goose populations. The information collected stresses curtailing reproduction, habitat modification and other complementary components such as site aversion. Habitat modification would be difficult at Regional Park, as the recommendations include replacing grass with other material, ending or reducing fertilization and irrigation of lawns and creating landscape buffers such as long grasses along the shoreline. These modifications would have negative effects for other park users.

Curtailing reproduction and site aversion are possible, however the existing staffing levels in the Facilities and Grounds Dept. would not allow for such activities without resulting negative effects in other areas of ARD operations.

Recommendation

Review and discuss.

Fiscal Impact

The cost to treat the pond was \$3,600. The treatment needs to be done half of the pond at a time, waiting two weeks between treatment.

Attachments

Cross Creek Environmental info – “Why is my pond water green”
Information on controlling geese populations

Q. Hummingbird food mixtures I see in stores are red, but I have heard that food coloring is dangerous. What should I do?

Q. How do we keep ants and other insects out of our hummingbird feeder?

NUISANCE BIRDS

Q. Starlings seem to be everywhere and they bother other birds – how can I get rid of them?

Q. Are Canada Geese migratory?

All Canada geese are considered migratory birds and protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act ([policies-and-regulations/laws-legislations/migratory-bird-treaty-act.php](#)). However, some Canada geese, particularly

Resident Canada geese (https://www.fws.gov/home/feature/2006/resident_geese.pdf), may only migrate short distances throughout the year, whereas those that breed in sub-Arctic and Arctic habitats during the summer may travel thousands of miles to their wintering grounds. Abundances of resident Canada geese have increased dramatically since the 1980s, especially in urban and suburban areas.

Federal regulations (9.2MB) ([./migratorybirds/pdf/surveys-and-data/Final_EIS_Resident_CAGO_with_Appendices.pdf](#)) were substantially expanded in the mid-2000s to help the general public, State/Federal agencies, and other organizations more effectively manage and resolve conflicts caused by resident Canada geese. If you have a concern or need additional information, please visit our permits page ([policies-and-regulations/permits.php](#)). Additionally, if you are a landowner, homeowner's association, public land manager, or local government in the lower 48 states or the District of Columbia, you may be able to register for federal authorization (<https://epermits.fws.gov/ercgt/gesi.aspx>) to destroy resident Canada Goose nests and eggs on property under your jurisdiction.

Q. A hawk comes to our yard regularly and sometimes kills birds at my feeders. What can I do to stop this?

BIRD WATCHING

Q. How can I find good spots to watch birds?

Q. I want to do more than backyard bird watching. Isn't birding expensive?

Q. Where and when can I go to watch hawks during their migration?

Q. I want to upgrade my binoculars. What should I do with my old ones?

From U.S. Fish
and Wildlife Service

FEDERAL AND JUNIOR DUCK STAMPS & E-STAMPS

Q. What is a Federal Duck Stamp ([get-involved/duck-stamp.php](#)) and why should I buy one?

Q. Who needs to have a Federal Duck Stamp ([get-involved/duck-stamp.php](#))?

Q. Where can I purchase a Federal Duck Stamp ([get-involved/duck-stamp.php](#)) or E-Stamp ([get-involved/duck-stamp/e-stamp.php](#))?

Q. What are the valid dates for the Federal Duck Stamp ([get-involved/duck-stamp.php](#))?

Q. It's midnight and I need a Federal Duck Stamp ([get-involved/duck-stamp.php](#)) for hunting tomorrow – help!

Q. I ordered an E-Stamp ([get-involved/duck-stamp/e-stamp.php](#)) and my physical Duck Stamp ([get-involved/duck-stamp.php](#)) has not arrived. What should I do?

Q. I misplaced/threw out/washed/accidentally fed my dog my Duck Stamp. Can I get a replacement?

Q. How much habitat has been acquired with Duck Stamp dollars? How can I find out how much is in my state?

Q. Where can I purchase a Junior Duck Stamp ([education/junior-duck-stamp-conservation-program.php](#))?

Q. Do duck hunters under the age of 16 need to buy a Junior Duck Stamp ([education/junior-duck-stamp-conservation-program.php](#))?



Welcome to the Resident Canada Goose Nest and Egg Registration Site. If you are a landowner, homeowner's association, public land manager, or local government in the lower 48 states or the District of Columbia, you may register at this site for federal authorization to destroy resident Canada goose nests and eggs on property under your jurisdiction.

You must register each year prior to taking nests and eggs. You must register between January 1 and June 30 of the year in which the nests and eggs will be destroyed. You must also enter the individual names of employees or agents who may conduct the work on your behalf. You must be at least 18 years of age to register.

Each registrant must return to this site by October 31 to report the number of nests with eggs which were destroyed, for each month and location county. You must report even if you conducted no activity. You will not be able to register for future seasons if you have an outstanding report after 12/31 of the present year..

Please note that some states do not participate in this registration program or have additional or stricter requirements. It is very important that you review the list of State Agency Contacts and Information link below to determine whether you should proceed with registration.

From U.S.
Fish and
Wildlife
Service

[User's Guide](#)

[Frequently Asked Questions](#)

[Management of Canada Goose Nesting](#)

[Text of Regulation](#)

[State Agency Contacts and Information](#)

[Summary Data](#)

System Requirements: Pages are best viewed at 640 x 480 resolution with Internet Explorer 5.0 or higher. Cookies and JavaScript must be enabled. To view or print online documents, you will need Adobe Reader.

OMB No. 1018-0133

Expires 1/31/2019

Please do not use the internet browser back or next buttons to navigate this site.

To use the Resident Canada Goose Nest and Egg Registration Site, you must have a valid e-mail address.

New User [Click here](#)

to select applicant type and create a login, password, and account profile.

Existing User Login

Required fields are indicated with a red asterisk *

User Login ID

Password

[Forgot User Login ID or Password?](#)

[Permits Home Page](#)

[Notices](#)

[Contact RCGR](#)

Record Searchlight

OUTDOORS

What to do when a gaggle of geese gets out of hand

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Published 6:00 a.m. PT Jul. 10, 2020

Q: A gaggle of six geese has taken up residence in our gated community, which is built around a man-made lake. No homeowners claim them as their pets and they roam freely and reproduce.

Our community does not have sufficient open space or common areas to accommodate the growing group. Excessive feces is a health concern, not to mention the damage to yards and plantings the geese are causing. Residents want to investigate options to control this.

The property manager says the geese are wild and protected by law, but I've been told by other sources they are not wild and likely cannot fly (and are consequently unable to exit our gated and walled community).

Are there legal or regulatory restrictions against removing this type of geese?

— Laurie

A: It depends on the type of goose. Almost all birds native (naturally occurring) to the United States are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). The MBTA prohibits the take of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

This includes Canada geese, which often take advantage of man-made lakes and lawns near communities. Occasionally, domesticated/feral geese such as graylag (differentiated by their plumage and morphology) can be found in the same areas.

Resident Canada goose populations (those breeding in the lower 48 states) have increased considerably since the 1990s and have expanded outside their historical breeding range in California.

Conflicts between landowners and resident Canada geese have increased proportionately as a result. You're right that man-made lakes are a big factor in attracting geese.

You can legally haze or harass waterfowl, including resident Canada geese, that are depredating on private lands.

Non-lethal methods must be used to discourage depredating geese, and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) advocates that landowners take proactive measures to deter Canada geese from using impacted private property.

These measures can include reducing grass areas or allowing grass to grow long, use of dogs, employing visual deterrents (such as scarecrows, predator decoys, mylar flagging and balloons) and fencing or barriers.

It's also important to avoid feeding geese as that only makes the problem worse. Waterfowl hunting can be an effective deterrent in problem areas when state and local regulations allow this activity.

If the geese in your yard are domestic (see photos), the response options are different. They're not protected as a migratory bird species and may be dealt with by local animal control offices or perhaps animal rescue groups that may be willing to assist.

Q: I live in Modoc County where a species of ground squirrels (rodents) live and eat in the alfalfa fields. Are hunting licenses required to shoot them? And is nonlead ammo required? My feeling is that these are not game animals but would fall into the rodent family. I know that I don't need a license to trap and or shoot rats and mice, so where do these pests stand?

— Dean

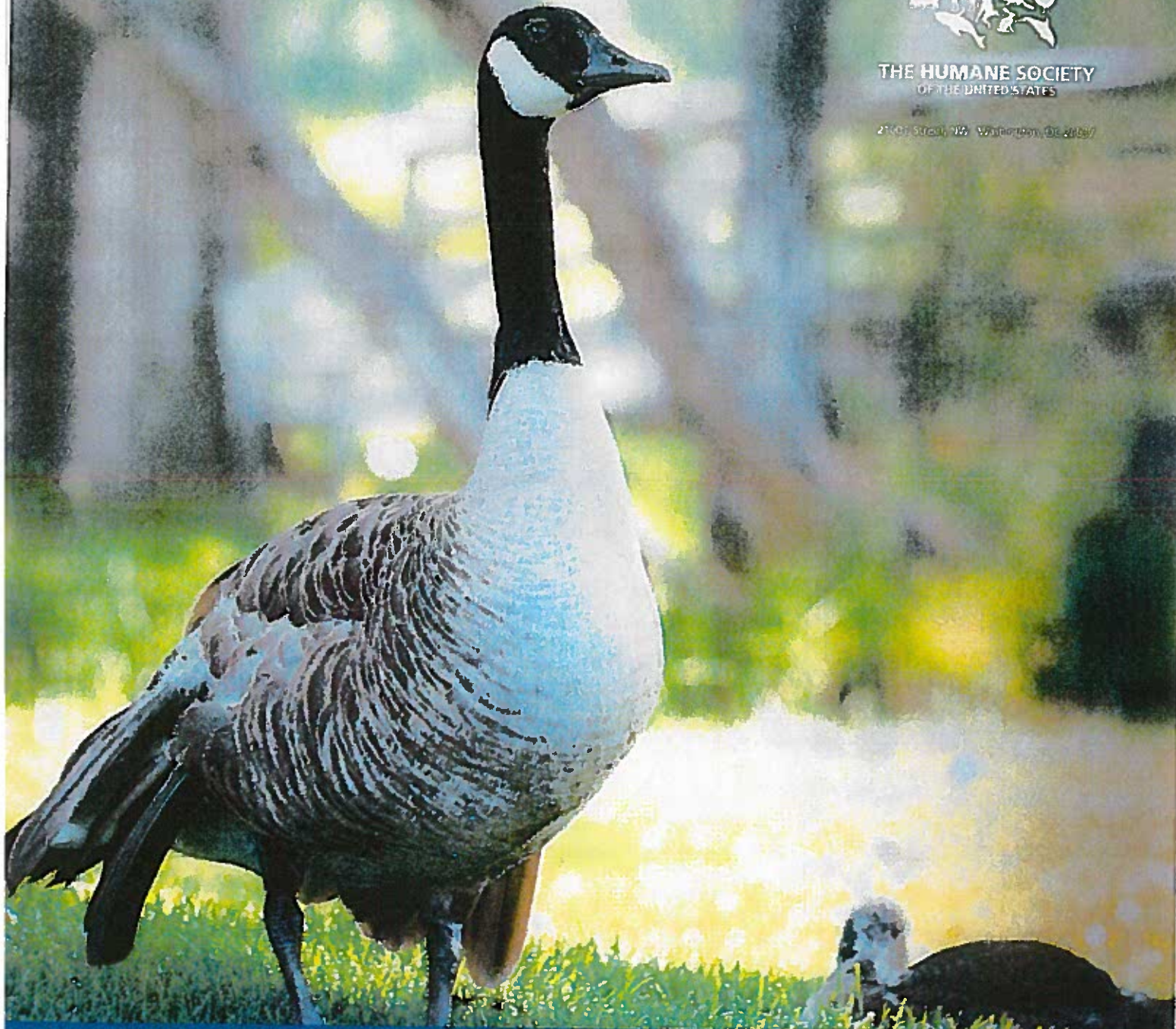
A: A valid California hunting license is required for the recreational taking of certain authorized nongame birds and mammals, which include species such as feral pigeons, coyotes and rodents like ground squirrels, as per California Code of Regulations Title 14, section 472.

California Fish and Game Code, section 4152 does allow an exemption for depredation purposes on private property. No hunting license is needed by property owners, tenants of the premises, employees and agents in immediate possession of written permission from the property owner to take certain nongame mammals such as ground squirrels and other rodents injuring crops and causing other property damage.



THE HUMANE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES

2700 Street, NW, Washington, DC 20007



Solving Problems with Canada Geese

A Management Plan and Information Guide

humanesociety.org/geese

The History

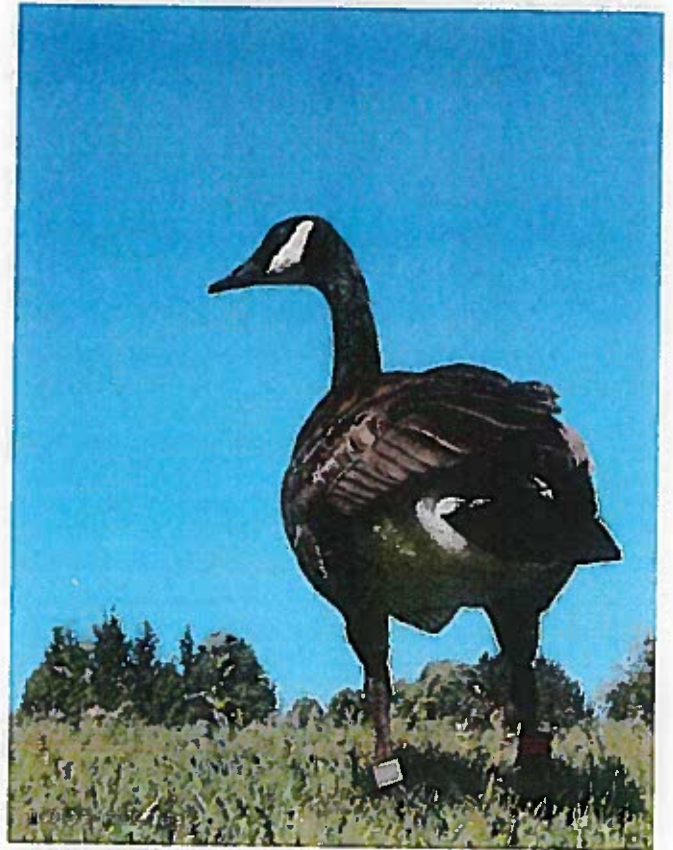
Once, Canada geese on a neighborhood pond were unusual. Now, Canada geese are considered a nuisance in many communities. How did this happen?

Decimated by hunting and habitat loss, the giant Canada goose (*Branta Canadensis maxima*) rebounded after wildlife managers found wild and captive flocks in the 1960s. They bred birds in captivity and relocated them throughout the U.S.

Giant geese aren't strong migrants. Captive-bred geese settled year-round in cities and suburbs where expansive lawns, parks, golf courses, and artificial ponds made perfect goose habitats.

These resident flocks expanded, and by the mid-1980s, researchers were studying the new phenomenon of "too many" geese. Conflicts reached a point where the same state and federal agencies that had propagated Canada geese called for killing them.

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) objects to killing wild animals simply because they are regarded as nuisances. And killing will not solve the problem. The HSUS has helped many communities resolve human-geese conflicts with more humane and effective approaches. This guide offers a road map of these best practices for living with Canada geese.



About Canada Geese

Canada geese are grazers and prefer grass, especially fertilized lawn grass. They tend to forage in areas with open sight lines and access to water where they can see and escape predators.

Mated geese pair off in late winter and defend preferred nesting sites—those near water with a good view of the surrounding area—from other geese. Geese strongly prefer to nest on islands and peninsulas and tend to use the same nest site year after year. They will also sometimes nest in less than ideal places, such as landscaped areas in parking lots, planters next to busy building entrances, or flat roofs.



Both parents defend the nest and goslings until the young are 10 weeks old and can fly. Within a day or two of hatching, parents may lead goslings as far as two miles to grass and water if their nest site does not offer these. In any interaction with Canada geese, do no harm to geese, goslings, eggs, or even nests except as permitted by the USFWS.

Adult Canada geese molt (completely replace flight feathers) each summer and cannot fly during this six-week period. After adults have completed the molt and young geese grow their first flight feathers, they begin to travel in flocks. Resident Canada geese usually move only short distances for the winter, but bad weather can cause them to move hundreds of miles in search of open water and forage.

Federal law protects Canada geese. It is illegal to harm geese, their eggs, or their nests in the United States without permission from the U.S. Fish and Wild Service (USFWS). Geese may be harassed or scared away without a permit as long as the geese, goslings, eggs, and nests are not harmed. USFWS allows resident Canada goose eggs to be treated to prevent hatching after simply registering online (details below).

About the Conflicts

Geese graze on lawns. And where geese graze, they also defecate, raising the ire of people who use these areas. Sometimes, people express concerns about health and safety as well. Research has not found any significant health threats from goose feces. However, people want to avoid contact with any animal feces and abundant deposits on playing fields and in high traffic areas make that difficult. In some places, geese may cross roads or forage near roadsides, creating a potential traffic hazard.

Nesting geese and parents of goslings protect their young. Approach a nest or family of goslings and you will provoke defensive reactions but rarely be attacked. When people are injured, it nearly always results from a startled person falling down rather than from direct contact with a goose.

You Need a Plan

To design an effective plan:

- Examine how, when, and why geese are using the site.
- Select the best combination and timing of techniques to make your site less attractive to geese.
- Develop a plan of how you will apply these techniques at your site.
- Implement your plan.
- Monitor how it works, adjusting where needed.

The goal is to reduce the nuisance to an acceptable level. It is not possible, even if it were desirable, to eliminate geese from a community. So, solutions need to address the specific conflicts and the sites on which they are occurring—not attack all geese generally.

* There is no single quick fix that will resolve human-geese conflicts at every site. But well-designed integrated programs can resolve conflicts. *

GeesePeace™, an organization dedicated to building better communities through innovative, effective, and humane solutions to wildlife conflicts, has developed an effective template that communities can adopt. This can greatly simplify your planning. See Sources of Additional Information, below, for contact.

Synergy. Effective plans get synergy from combining two or three Key Components—curtailing reproduction, site aversion (harassing or scaring the geese to teach them the site is not safe), and habitat modification.

Three Key Components

- Curtailing Reproduction
- Site Aversion
- Habitat Modification

Curtailing reproduction combined with strong, effective, well-timed site aversion is the crux of most successful programs.

When adult geese are not tied to flightless goslings after the nesting season, these adults can be harassed away from preferred foraging sites before summer brings large numbers of people to those sites. And clearing open spaces of goose concentrations—with their attendant droppings—prior to the mid-summer molt eliminates the most significant conflicts.

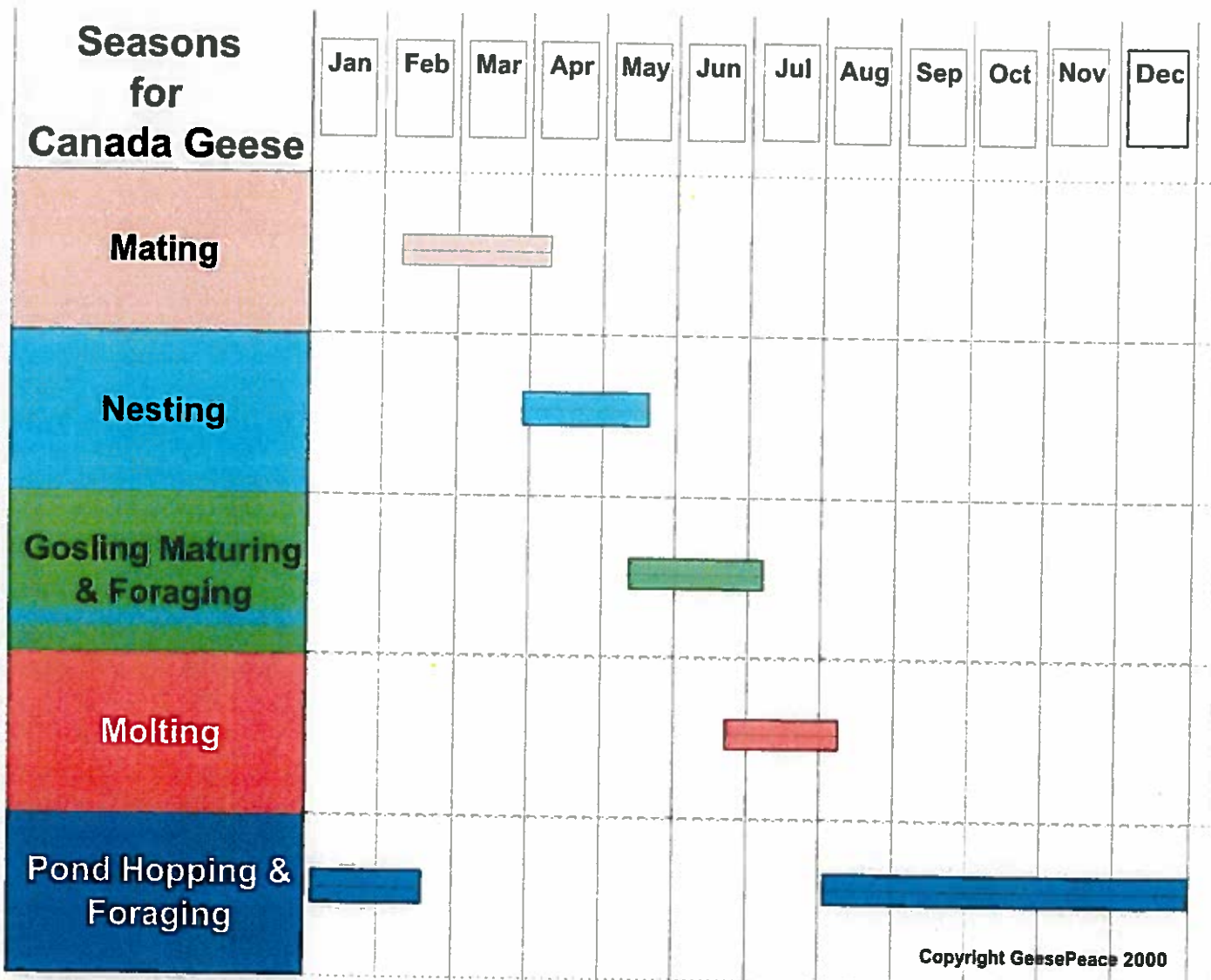
Similarly, modifying habitat makes site aversion, especially with trained dogs (more below), more effective by making geese feel less secure from predators.



Effective goose management programs typically follow a seasonal timeline:

- December to March: Organize community, identify likely nesting sites, and develop plan.
- February to March: Train volunteers or employees to addle.
- Late March and April to early May: Locate nests and addle.
- Mid-May to Mid-Summer (up to molt): Harass adult geese so they leave the site.
- Late June to August: Molt. Geese have to stay where they are. No harassment. Repellents may be effective.
- Fall: Resume harassment, if needed.
- February to March: If harassment resumed in fall, stop it while geese establish nest sites. You want to know where the nests are so you can addle. Harassing geese away from nest sites can result in goslings hatched nearby who contribute to the overall population and interfere with pre-molt harassment.

Short-term versus Long-term. Once it is clear that Canada goose issues need to be addressed, you should implement a long-term plan as soon as feasible. While you are getting started, Supplementary Tools and Techniques (below) may offer short-term relief.



Key Components

Curtail Reproduction. Limiting reproduction requires long-term commitment to have significant impact on population size. But it also reduces future nesting activity and makes site aversion more effective.

Geese are often “philopatric”—when sexually mature, they return to nest where they hatched. So, curtailing reproduction can mean fewer geese will nest at a given site in the future. The most immediate benefit from curtailing reproduction is adult geese are not tied to rearing flightless goslings and can be readily convinced to leave.



Anyone seeking to curtail reproduction of any bird is responsible for complying with all applicable laws and regulations including registering with appropriate agencies and obtaining permits.

Addling commonly refers to any process by which an egg ceases to be viable. Eggs can be humanely addled by oiling, removing from the nest, or replacing with dummy eggs. For resident Canada geese, the USFWS allows property owners and managers to addle after simply registering online. But each state also can regulate addling within its borders. Check your state’s requirements. See Sources of Additional Information, below, for links to federal and state information.

Eggs must always be oiled or removed before embryo development is too advanced to humanely stop development. Training is needed to identify mated birds, find nests, and humanely treat or remove eggs. See Sources of Additional Information, below.



A contraceptive, nicarbazin sold under the brand name OvoControl, is registered to reduce hatching and manage populations humanely. To use, you must have a federal permit and should check for state permit requirements. A licensed pesticide applicator must feed it to the birds daily.

Site Aversion. Site aversion—harassing or scaring geese away so they learn your site is not a safe place—works better before geese become strongly attached to a site. The longer geese have used a site, the harder it will be to get them to move. Geese are also more willing to relocate before they establish nesting territories in early spring and again after goslings are flighted in late summer.

Using techniques developed to manage livestock, dogs are trained to harass geese. Geese see the dogs as predators and avoid them. Dogs handled properly put geese in flight and the geese leave an area entirely. Handled improperly they may only put the birds in the water, where, if not pursued, they quickly learn the dog is not a real threat.

Geese may leave when untrained and unhandled dogs roam a property or when family pets give chase. But, there are concerns about this. If a dog catches or harms a goose, it is



a violation of federal law. If a dog harasses geese who are defending nests or young, either the geese or the dog may come to harm. Without training and handler direction, these dogs will not be as effective and geese may habituate to dogs used this way.

There are other site aversion tools. Some may be useful supplements in specific, limited, short-term situations. See Supplemental Tools and Techniques, below.

Habitat Modification. The goals are to reduce food, reduce preferred nesting and brood-rearing areas, and increase the sense of wariness or insecurity from danger. See Sources of Additional Information, below, for complete details.

Reduce the total amount of lawn area and the amount of young shoots geese prefer within lawn areas.

- Replace grass with other plantings or materials.
- Leave areas in grass to “naturalize”.
- End or reduce fertilizer use and watering to reduce young shoots.

Predators stay away from our simplified landscapes that leave them no cover for hunting. And, lack of predators is one of the things that attracts Canada geese to these sites.

Reduce sight lines and limit access to open water to increase their wariness and make geese less comfortable at a site. These steps will also make site aversion with dogs more effective.

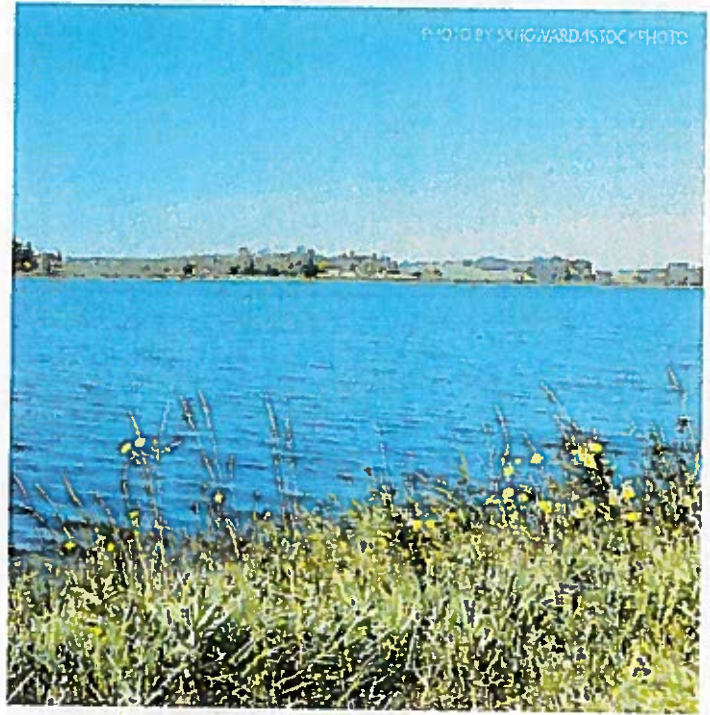
- Establish long grasses, shrubs, or other dense tall plants along shorelines.
- Make shoreline plantings thick enough to discourage nesting.
- Fences, hedges, and a continuous band of emergent aquatic plants at the shoreline can create a barrier.

Complementary Components

These complementary components can be very important contributors to successful programs.

Tolerance Zones. Site aversion more easily convinces geese to leave when attractive alternative sites are available. Identify and set aside areas where geese can be tolerated and leave them undisturbed there.

Public Education. Understanding geese can help foster greater tolerance. And, public education allows the people affected to play an active role in decisions. Successful programs incorporate early, open, and ongoing communication between managers and the public they serve.



Stop Feeding. Geese will congregate where food is easy to find. So more geese will stay more persistently where people offer handouts.

Canada geese do not need food from humans. Even in severe weather, these birds move considerable distances to better forage when necessary. Canada geese find nutritionally appropriate food for themselves.

If fed an inappropriate diet, such as human foods and commercial poultry feeds, young waterfowl are prone to develop a wing deformity called angel wing, slipped wing, or dropped wing. This permanent deformity prevents or limits flight—a very severe handicap for a wild bird. Inappropriate food can cause other, less obvious, problems by replacing nutritious food with “empty calories” much like chips and candy for people.



Anti-feeding ordinances help raise public awareness and may limit casual feeding. Often, people who care about the animals respond more positively to explanations of the potential harm feeding can cause the geese than to negative messages about the birds or the threat of fines.

Supplemental Tools and Techniques

Supplemental tools and techniques won't resolve conflicts alone. They are most useful for short-term relief. In limited, specific situations, they can be helpful additions to a well-designed integrated program.

Supplemental Site Aversion. Devices and techniques to frighten geese must seem threatening to the geese. Geese lose their fear of—or habituate to—many devices and techniques with repeated use.

- Radio-controlled boats harass geese on water. Geese must be effectively harassed on land as well, or they will simply get off the water. Boats are less effective than dogs who swim after the geese or are taken to the geese in a boat.
- Recordings of Canada goose distress calls may help convince geese that a site is unsafe when used to reinforce other harassment. Otherwise, geese may move only short distances.
- Canine effigies (coyote, wolf, or dog cutouts or 3D models) may reinforce wariness where geese have reason to fear working goose-dogs or wild canines. Frequently relocating effigies helps.
- Used under low light conditions or at night, lasers specifically designed to harass geese cause the birds enough alarm that they usually leave the site. Flashing or rotating strobe lights may achieve the same goal of denying geese their night roost. You need to be persistent so geese don't simply wait you out.
- Methyl anthranilate repellent dispersed as a fog irritates geese so they leave the area immediately. Since this physically irritates geese, rather than frightening them, they're less likely to habituate. A small mister is available that may convince geese to avoid a high-traffic location when selecting a nest site.

Supplemental Habitat Modification. Two chemicals are registered in the United States as Canada goose repellents. Anthraquinone triggers a strong digestive irritation. This compound also absorbs light in the ultraviolet range that geese, but not humans, can see. Since geese visually recognize treated areas, they learn to avoid them by sight. Methyl anthranilate is a grape-flavor food additive that, when sprayed on grass makes the grass unpalatable to geese. Geese must try some treated grass before they learn not to eat at the site.

Repellents are washed off during rains and mowed off when grass is cut. Repellents teach geese to avoid a site but it is unclear how long this lesson lasts. Due to cost, few sites will be able to use repellents on large areas frequently enough to be highly effective. Repellents may be useful for small high-priority areas, as a short-term tool such as during the molt, or when grass is dormant and not being cut.

What Doesn't Work

Swans have been placed on ponds under the theory that they will keep wild waterfowl, including geese, away from their territory. They don't! And sometimes they become nuisances themselves.

Many simple devices are sold to frighten geese. Some may do so temporarily. Indeed, nearly anything new may frighten geese temporarily. People simply shooing them persistently will move them away for a little while. But geese are smart enough to quickly realize when something doesn't pose a real threat. These types of devices do not work as long-term solutions to Canada geese conflicts:

- Balloons
- Stationary predator effigies (inflatable snakes, plastic owls)
- Human scarecrows
- Floating alligator heads
- Flags
- Dead-geese decoys
- Ultrasonics

Resolving Conflicts—a Final Thought

Conflicts between people and Canada geese will be resolved by individuals and communities that care about the birds, the environment, and the well-being of their communities—individuals like you and communities like yours.





Sources of Additional Information

Humane Canada Goose Management

wildneighbors.org – The HSUS Wild Neighbors™ program.

humanesociety.org/geese – HSUS Canada goose web resources

geesepeace.com – GeesePeace™.

U.S. and Canadian Government Agencies

migratorybirds.fws.gov – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Division of Migratory Bird Management.

epermits.fws.gov/eRCGR/geSI.aspx – Register to addle with the USFWS.

epermits.fws.gov/eRCGR/DOC/eRcarSCL.pdf – Summary of states' current requirements for addling.

ec.gc.ca/mbc-com/default.asp?lang=En&n=6D2B893B-1 – Environment Canada, goose management.

Goose Biology and Research

goose.org – International Goose Research Group. Their database of primary science, GooseRef at goose.org/gooseref/, is particularly valuable.

Publications

Doncaster, Deborah, & Keller, Jeff. (2000). Habitat Modification and Canada Geese: Techniques for mitigating human/goose conflicts in urban and suburban environments. Animal Alliance of Canada. Can be downloaded at animalalliance.ca/.

The Humane Society of the United States. (2009). Canada Goose Egg Addling Protocol. Can be downloaded at humanesociety.org/geese

HSUS Canada Goose Conflict Resolution Trainings: humanesociety.org/hwstraining.

Discussion Item 3. Cover sheet – Discussion item: Regional Park Disc Golf Course Hole #14

Auburn Area Recreation and Park District Acquisition and Development Committee meeting August, 2020; **September, 2020**

The Issue

A discussion about hole #14 at the Disc Golf Course at Regional Park. Director Gray requested that this item be discussed.

Background

Hole #14 at the Regional Park Disc Golf Course is situated in a way that players sometimes must wait for walkers coming from three different directions (see attached map). This hole has been modified over the years to make it safer, however waits can still happen.

The Auburn Chain Zombies, the Disc Golf Club that operates at Regional Park is aware of the problems and has been considering solutions.

Staff met with members of the Chain Zombies to look at alternatives for relocating the tee box and pin (net). The Chain Zombies are going to set up a temporary tee box and pin to test the playability of the proposed change. A map of the proposed changes is attached.

Recommendation

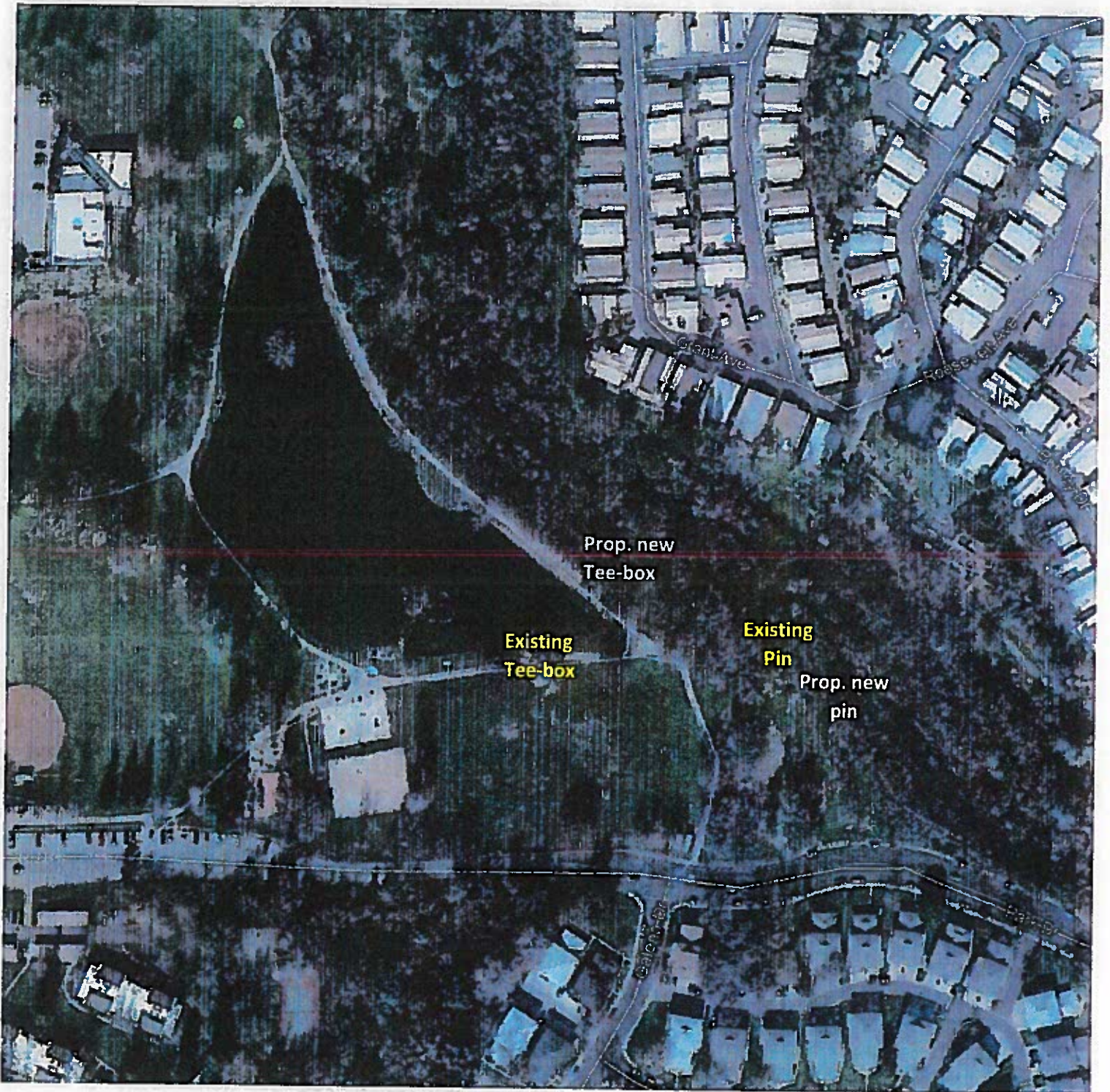
Review and discuss.

Fiscal Impact

Unknown at this time

Attachments

Hole #14 existing and possible new locations



Hole #14 layout (all locations are approximated)

Auburn Area Recreation and Park District (ARD)

List of future trails

This list is provided to share locations and information about trails that could be added/built on ARD owned or managed properties. The ability to create these trails will depend on budgetary and staffing resources.

In no particular order:

- **Regional Park 24 Acres:** a series of trails already exist on the property. These trails are currently not maintained, except for basic mowing right before the annual obstacle course race.

In the absence of development of the 24 Acres, it would be possible to create a basic map of these trails with approximate distances. Signs could be added to direct users on the trails. The cost to do this would be approximately \$2,500, which includes a GPS survey to mark the trail points on a map and related signage. Maintenance of these trails would be very basic due to a lack of staff resources.

- **Regional Park Rock Creek area:** this area has been discussed previously as a place to add a trail that would run adjacent to Rock Creek. An example of the route this nice addition to Regional Park could take is seen below.

The cost to build this trail is unknown. Potential costs to build such a trail would include CEQA review, permits (CA F&W, Placer County, Army Corp), foot-bridges (1 – 3 needed depending on route), surveying, brush removal and trail creation. Maintenance of this trail would be a challenge at current staffing levels.



- **Shockley Property**: trails on the Shockley Property have been discussed several times. The expansive 26 acres would allow for a series of new trails that could be added to the existing trails on the property.

Current costs to create new trails at the Shockley Property are unknown. Potential costs to build these trails would include CEQA review, permits (Placer County), surveying, brush removal and trail creation. Maintenance of this trail would be a challenge at current staffing levels.

2020/2021 PROJECT ACTIVITY REPORT		UPDATED 09/10/20	
PROJECT	EST. COST	NOTES	EST. COMPLETED
RECREATION PARK		PEACH/FLESH COLORED SECTIONS INDICATE NEW ACTIVITY	
James Bailfield-Outfield Bermudagrass Conversion Project (2019)	42,000.00	Staff has been able to get one preliminary quote for converting the outfield from Rye/Bluegrass to Hybrid Bermuda (\$22,080.00 for conversion & \$19,136.00 for 3 month grow-in+maintenance). It was determined however at the 5/28 Board meeting that due to Covid-19 budget and staff impacts this work will be postponed to next year.	SEPTEMBER 2021
PLACER HILLS POOL			
REGIONAL PARK			
OVERLOOK PARK			
24 ACRE PROPERTY			
Statewide Park Development and Community Revitalization Program Grant (2018/2019)	190,000.00	The full name of the state grant program is the "Statewide Park Development and Community Revitalization Program" or SPP for short. The application for this final round of potential funding is due December 14th, 2020. In order to apply for the grant the District (all public agencies/the grantee) must pass a resolution approving the application, it's provisions and procedures and acknowledge that the District will enter in to a contract with the State of California to complete the project(s) DONE. Staff is working with Doug Houston to assist in the preparation of the grant application. Staff had a kick-off meeting with DUDEK on 8/26 to start the 24 Acres Master Plan Update/CEQA process and conducted a site visit of the property on 9/3. DUDEK is preparing a list of what the two revised master plan alternative drawings could show for review. After District review the drawings will be prepared and put out for public comment via website, facebook and will be announced in a one-mile radius around the property via a postcard sent via US mail. It is anticipated that valid public review and comment can be obtained without typical public/group meeting format. Feedback on the two concept plans will be used to create a draft final master plan and it will be put out one additional time for review and comment prior to finalization.	2020/2021

CVCC	Bike Park - Construction (2015/2016)	320,000.00	<p>Staff continues to work with the Bike Park lead advocate Diana Boyer and the District graphic designer and has almost finalized the final trail name, directional and warning signs. These will be smaller metal signs (8.5' x 11" and 11 x 17) mounted on small driven posts throughout the bike park. As previously reported, Lead Advocate Boyer successfully procured ground clearing work in the Phase 2 bike park jump area from Granite Bay Excavating Inc. The Tiechert soil donation has apparently fallen through but Granite Bay Excavation (GBE) has found a source for an even larger amount of donated soil and it's delivery is currently not known. At last word, GBE is waiting on their grading permit prior to moving soil. Once the donated fill soil has been placed in the Phase 2 area, the existing chain link fence will be repaired and the area sealed off until additional funds or donations are obtained to implement more Phase 2 features. Key phase 2 features remaining that could use donations include the Sherland Canal bridge crossing, the wooden border fence and the irrigation/planting work. Staff is working with volunteer group on a Phase 1 and 2 trail watering irrigation plan to come up with a list of materials needed for fundraising purposes. Rain Bird Irrigation Equipment Company has committed to donations of equipment. DUDEK's Habitat Restoration Group has agreed to look at the drawings and inspect the site for design feedback and cost estimating assistance. Staff has also been working on a Bike Park Trails Exhibit that can be used on websites & social media until the final, big bike park sign/map design is completed.</p>	ONGOING
Maidu Drive Repair (2018/2019)	0.00	<p>No updates had been received on the road project from BOR since early February 2020 and the road condition is getting worse now that the bike park is open. On June 30th, the District received word from the Bureau of Recamation that they are submitting a funding request to repair Maidu Drive(1). It is called a FLTP (Federal Lands Transportation Program) request and the amount they are requesting is \$463,000.00. This request is in competition for funding by other federal projects. Staff was given an opportunity to review and comment on the application and will keep the Board apprised of any updates. The Districts previous offers of 50k, then 25k towards this work were rescinded last year and Staff reminded the Bureau of this.</p>	TBD	
MEADOW VISTA PARK				
MULTI-PARK ITEMS				
Carry over projects from 2018/2019 list in YELLOW				
Fiscal Year Projects Total:	510,000.00			

Auburn Recreation District Five Year Project List

Peach = project carried over from previous year

Project List - POST COVID 19

2020/2021

Estimated balance

PROJECT	Est. Cost	Spent from General Funds or Grants In Prior Year(s)	Gen. Fund	ADA	Reserve	City Mit.	City Mit.	Grants	Mt. Vernon proceeds
30,032 920,573 537,738 213,530 325,000									
<i>Recreation Park</i>									
Rec Field infield renovation	25,000				10,000	15,000			
James Bermuda Outfield - <i>see note</i>	42,000				20,000	22,000			
Wheelchair Swing	60,000				25,000	30,000	5,000		
<i>CVCC</i>									
Bike Park Phase II	200,000				80,000			120,000	
ADA Door	5,000			5,000					
TOTAL	332,000	0	0	5,000	110,000	62,000	30,000	125,000	0
25,032 810,573 475,738 183,530 200,000									
Estimated Balance Remaining									

moved from GF to reserve

Note: Assumes \$50,000/year in County Mitigation Fees

Note: Assumes \$5,000/year in ADA reserve funds

Note: Assumes \$10,000/year in city mitigation

Note: Assumes \$25,000 added to FCC per year

Note: Assumes \$50,000/year in Equipment Reserve funds

Note: Assumes \$170,000 from per capita (prop 68) and \$150,000 from trail grant and additional \$5,000 donations for Wheelchair Swing

Auburn Recreation District Five Year Project List

Peach = project carried over from previous year

Green = project postponed from previous year

Project List - POST COVID 19

2021/2022

PROJECT	Est. Cost	Spent from General Funds or Grants in Prior Year(s)	Gen. Fund	ADA	Reserve	Cnty. Mit.	City Mit.	Grants	Mt. Vernon proceeds
Estimated balance									
				30,032	835,573	525,738	193,530	603,441	400,000
<i>Recreation Park</i>									
Front Playground	120,000						120,000		
North Playground, Path of Travel	30,000						30,000		
Lodger room floor	25,000				25,000				
<i>Meadow Vista</i>									
Signage	1,200			1,200					
Parking lot reseal/repairs	10,000				10,000				
<i>Ashford Park</i>									
Levee Repairs	20,000				20,000				
<i>Overlook Park</i>									
Restroom ADA Upgrades	10,000				10,000				
Interpretive Signage (2 x 55ft)	10,000				10,000				
<i>Regional Park</i>									
Pond leak Repair	95,000				95,000				
Canal Repair	100,000				100,000				
24 Acres Planning/GEQA	190,000				190,000				
<i>Placer Hills Park</i>									
Parking Lot repairs	30,000		30,000						
TOTAL	841,200	0	30,000	1,200	460,000	0	150,000	0	0
Estimated Balance Remaining									
				28,832	375,573	525,738	43,530	603,441	400,000

Note: Assumes \$50,000/year in County Mitigation Fees

Note: Assumes \$5000/year in ADA reserve funds

Note: Assumes \$10,000/year in city mitigation

Note: Assumes \$25,000 added to FCC per year

Note: Assumes \$50,000/year in Equipment Reserve funds

Note: Assumes \$425,000 additional grant

Auburn Recreation District Five Year Project List

Peach = project carried over from previous year
 Green = project postponed from previous year

Project List - POST COVID 19

2022/2023
 Estimated balance

PROJECT	Est. Cost	Spent from General Funds or Grants in Prior Year(s)	Gen. Fund	ADA	Reserve	Cnty. Mit.	City Mit.	Grants	Mt. Vernon proceeds
<i>Regional Park</i>									
Tennis/pickleball courts surfaces	450,000								
Tennis Court Path of Travel	41,500			21,500		20,000			
Pond muckling	75,000								150,000
Walking pathway extension, Dry Creek end	265,000								75,000
24 Age Class I	1,542,441								265,000
Kooles	10,000			10,000		538,000	603,441	400,000	Future of grant - pushed back?
<i>Meadow Vista Park</i>									
Pond Island renovation	-100,000								
<i>Christian Valley Park</i>									
Tutor Polier Roof	45,000		45,000						Move to Reserve Funding
TOTAL	2,183,941	0	0	21,500	10,000	559,000	0	603,441	400,000
Estimated Balance Remaining				12,332	390,573	16,738	53,530	425,000	0

1,593,941 all projects
 10,000 Reserves
 Less: General Fund 1,583,941 Project Revenue
 1,593,941 Capital Impr Projects 1,593,941 Funds for Projects

- Note: Assumes \$50,000/year in County Mitigation Fees
- Note: Assumes \$5000/year in ADA reserve funds
- Note: Assumes \$10,000/year in city mitigation
- Note: Assumes \$25,000 added to FCC per year
- Note: Assumes \$50,000/year in Equipment Reserve funds
- Note: Assumes \$425,000 additional grant

Auburn Recreation District Five Year Project List

Peach = project carried over from previous year
 Green = project postponed from previous year

Project List - POST COVID 19

2023/2024

Estimated balance

PROJECT	Est. Cost	Spent from General Funds or Grants in Prior Year(s)	Gen. Fund	ADA	Reserve	Cnty. Mit.	City Mit.	Grants	In Kind
Recreation Park									
Spray park (replace splash pool)	300,000		20,000		25,000	75,000	100,000	80,000	
Regional Park									
24/7 Access Phase II	425,000							425,000	
Breakway Painting	40,000		20,000						
TOTAL	765,000	0	40,000	0	45,000	75,000	100,000	505,000	0
Estimated Balance Remaining			17,332	370,573	-8,262	-36,470	0	0	0

465,000

Note: Assumes \$50,000/year in County Mitigation Fees
 Note: Assumes \$5000/year in ADA reserve funds
 Note: Assumes \$10,000/year in city mitigation
 Note: Assumes \$25,000 added to FCC per year
 Note: Assumes \$50,000/year in Equipment Reserve funds

765,000 all projects
 40,000 Less: General Fund
 725,000 Capital Impr Projects
 45,000 Reserves
 680,000 Project Revenue
 725,000 Funds for Projects