



**PROS
PLAN**
PARKS RECREATION & OPEN SPACE
MCCALL IDAHO



City of
McCall
IDAHO



LOGAN SIMPSON

ADOPTED JUNE 29, 2023

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SPECIAL THANKS!

Great appreciation and special thanks go to all community members for their input and time spent helping to develop the future of McCall's parks, recreation facilities, open space, and pathways.

Acknowledgments

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PREPARED BY:



L O G A N S I M P S O N

Acronyms

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
CED	McCall Community and Economic Development Department
CEF	Capital Expansion Fee
CIMBA	Central Idaho Mountain Bike Association
The City	The City of McCall
The Department	McCall Department of Parks and Recreation
FTE	Full-time staff equivalent
IDFG	Idaho Department of Fish and Game
IDL	Idaho Department of Lands (Endowment Lands)
IDPR	Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
LID	Local Improvement District
LOS	Level of Service
LOT	Local Option Tax
MOSS	McCall Outdoor Science School
MUSA	McCall United Soccer Association
PRAC	Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee
PROS Plan	Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan
PLT	Payette Land Trust
PW	McCall Public Works Department
ROW	Right-of-way



01

Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan, highlighting its process, community drivers, previous guidance, and public engagement.



Brown Park Playground

OVERVIEW

The City of McCall (City) Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan (PROS Plan) is a community-driven effort to develop a plan to guide the future of the McCall Parks and Recreation Department (Department). Much has been accomplished and significant changes have come to McCall since the last plan was adopted in 2005. The PROS Plan summarizes the planning process and provides policy, funding, and capital improvement recommendations for parks, indoor and outdoor recreation, open space, river and lake access, and the City's pathway connections. The planning process evaluated existing City assets, participation trends, program needs, park access, community priorities, and city-wide policies. The process for the PROS Plan fully involved the community through three robust engagement phases over the course of a year. The PROS Plan focuses on opportunities within the City limits with consideration given to connections to recreation areas and open space beyond those boundaries.

Goals of the planning process were to:

- Develop a vision for the Department, updating the 2005 Parks and Recreation Master Plan vision and direction;
- Emphasize a community-driven effort;
- Understand trends and demand changes on the parks, recreation, and pathways system;
- Chart an updated and implementable path forward; and
- Build on past City-wide long-range planning efforts and documents



Art Roberts Park - Lake Access

NEED FOR THE PLAN

The need for this plan update is driven by a number of factors. Typically, a systemwide parks and recreation plan update should be completed for a city every 10 years. Therefore, the update of the 2005 McCall Parks and Recreation Master Plan is more than overdue. In the nearly 20 years since the last plan, McCall's population and tourism has grown substantially. The full-time resident population in 2005 was 2,524 and in 2022 grew to 3,568. While vacation rentals have historically been part of the lodging supply in the McCall Area, their numbers have increased rapidly in recent years. From 2000 to 2014, the number of second-home housing units increased 128% while the number of permanent housing units decreased 6%. There were 403 permitted short term rentals in 2023.

The Lodging Local Option Tax (LOT), which generates revenue from a three percent tax on hotel/motel stays and short-term rentals, provides a measure for tourism growth. Between FY06 and FY15 revenues averaged approximately \$300,000, in FY16 the revenues started to increase, and now average approximately \$1,000,000 annually.

With that growth has come an all-time high demand for recreation amenities, especially for more indoor opportunities during the long winter season. The influx of second homeowners, short-term rentals, and visitors during the busy summer season increases demand for open spaces and recreation facilities. Commercial uses and concession requests in the City parks are frequent.

The Department has been delicately balancing the need for maintaining, renovating, and adding to the current system. While demands on the Department staff are growing, hiring adequate staff in 2021 proved difficult. McCall's identity is characterized by its views and adjacency to the natural environment and abundant recreation pursuits, but the City's increased growth puts permanent protection of these lands in jeopardy. As community requests of the Department increase, a comprehensive review of the department, priorities, funding, and responsibilities is critical.

The PROS Plan is a policy-level planning document that provides a vision to guide the future of the Parks and Recreation Department. Implementation of the Plan's recommended projects will require additional steps to study, design, and fund which will involve additional public and neighborhood outreach.



PREVIOUS ADOPTED PLAN GUIDANCE

This PROS Plan builds on recent long-range planning work completed by the City and Valley County.

Access McCall: Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Transition Plan and Self Assessment (2023): The City conducted an ADA Self Assessment of the City of McCall's facilities, infrastructure, programs, and policies. The Transition Plan describes structural or physical changes required to make facilities accessible. ADA requirements provide direction for park features, play surfaces, sports facilities, parking lots, and access to park features. The Plan evaluates and provides recommendations for the City's developed parks, plazas, and pathways.

Valley County Waterways Management Plan (2023): Through a joint effort of Valley County and the City, as well as many regional partners, the waterways management plan presents a framework for lake, reservoir, and river improvements to meet environmental and recreational access goals. Management of the water resources and access to Payette Lake and the North Fork of the Payette River involves collaboration between irrigation districts, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR), the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL), Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG), and City departments. The Plan recommends improvements and management strategies to maintain the water quality at Payette Lake, including enhanced non-motorized use areas, increased access to Payette Lake, and improvements to amenities along the North Fork of the Payette River.

McCall Public Art Master Plan (2021): This Plan directs the policies, procedures, future development, and maintenance for the City's Public Art Program and Collection, which is integral to the community's understanding of local history, the natural environment, and evolving sense of place. Parks offer important opportunities for public art, especially when there is a need for reconstruction, and should be considered with future improvements. Specific recommendations for art installments are identified by park.

McCall in Motion: Comprehensive Plan (2018): The City's Comprehensive Plan guides decision-making for future growth and development of the McCall Area. The plan includes a detailed set of goals and policies covering environment and natural resources, public facilities, transportation, trails/pathways, parks and

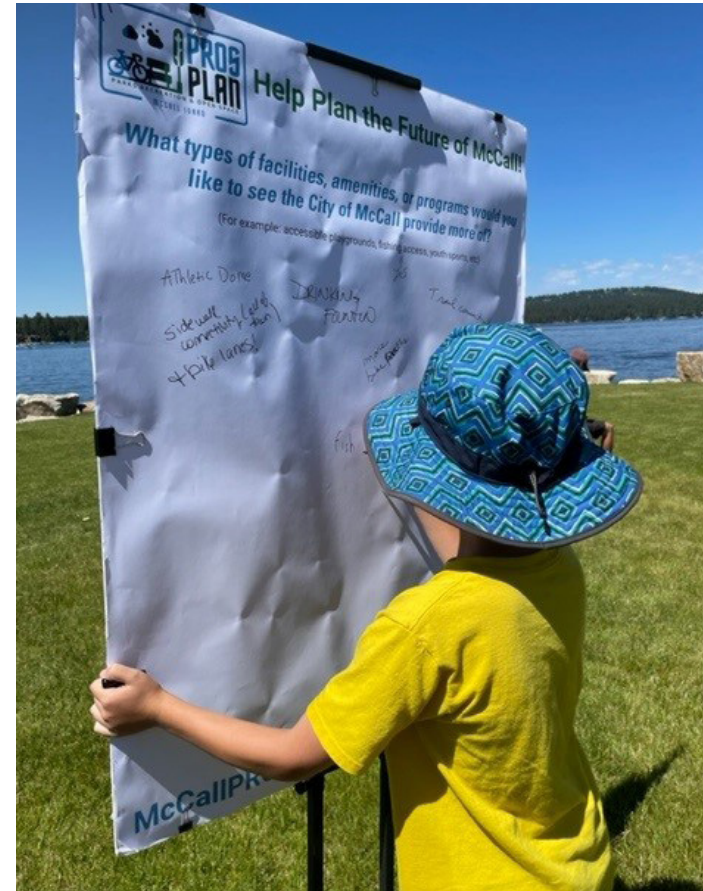
recreation, and community character. Many of these elements are carried forward, refined, and expanded upon in this PROS Plan to further direct the mission of the Department. The Future Land Use Map highlights locations of future parks and a big idea to create a large park between Legacy and Art Roberts parks.

McCall in Motion: Transportation Plan (2017): This Plan is the City's blueprint for an accessible and connected community, providing guidance for roadway maintenance and improvements, public transportation, and parking management.

Valley County Pathways Master Plan (2017): This Plan provides a conceptual vision to connect the Valley County communities of McCall, Lake Fork, Donnelly, and Cascade. The plan outlines regional connections, such as the North Valley Trail and West Mountain Rd, as well as Water Trails on Payette and Little Payette Lake. City staff sit on the County Pathways board and work to ensure intracity connections with county-wide planning.

McCall Downtown Master Plan (2013): This Plan includes a build-out analysis that measures the potential for future commercial development and provides of physical improvement recommendation. This master plan informed the PROS plan update since many of the City's Parks exist along the lakefront adjacent to the City's Downtown. Downtown public improvements (i.e., sidewalks, landscaping, snow removal, etc.) are also often managed by the Department. The Plan presents a recommendation to improve access between Legacy and Art Roberts parks by creating a boardwalk through a partnership with the agency businesses. The boardwalk would encourage businesses to expand patios and access to the lakefront.

McCall Area Pathways Master Plan (2012): This Plan details improvements for the City's pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure for both recreation and transportation access. Several separated multi-use pathways, bike lanes, and bike routes are established throughout the area. The plan guides implementation of future connections to complete gaps, improve safety, and enhance recreation access. The Pathways recommendations are included in this Master Plan.



PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT PROCESS OVERVIEW

The Logan Simpson planning team and City staff sought community input to help chart the future of McCall's parks, recreation programming, open spaces, and pathways. The planning process was organized around a three-part public engagement program that built upon the input received from previous plans. A short summary of the overall outreach methods and number of people reached is provided here, and results of the input are located throughout this document.

The objectives of the outreach were to:

- Inform the community about the process and recommendations, and offer opportunities for input;
- Represent the entire community, including a range of stakeholder groups, minorities, visitors, program participants, elected officials, governmental, and non-governmental organizations;
- Engage the community in unique and meaningful ways to capture the greatest number and broadest range of people possible;
- Stimulate unifying and constructive dialogue of the future of the Parks and Recreation Department; and
- Fully understand what the McCall community wants implemented over the next 10-20 years.

NOTIFICATIONS

Notification methods used throughout the planning process included:

- Project website
- Flyers and business cards distributed around town
- Social media posts and promo videos
- Newspaper press releases and advertisements
- Parks and Recreation Newsletter
- Text My Gov
- City of McCall Newsletter

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT PHASES

JUNE – AUGUST 2022

PHASE 1

OBJECTIVES:

Public kickoff

Present opportunities and challenges

Gather input on community needs, use patterns, demand for facilities, priorities, and support for various trends



Outreach Methods and Who We Heard From:

- Stakeholder interviews (City manager, council, and other Department staff)
- Online questionnaire #1 (178 responses)
- 14 pop up events at park programs and community events (e.g., mountain bike camps, airport open house, Brown Park ribbon cutting, Chamber After Hours, etc.) conducted during the time of Questionnaire #1 (100s contacted)
- 5 Focus Group sessions (52 total participants)
- Council Update
- PRAC Workshops

NOVEMBER 2022 – FEBRUARY 2023

PHASE 2

OBJECTIVES:

Present needs assessment summary

Gather input on park improvement and program choices

Collect input on prioritization criteria



Outreach Methods and Who We Heard From:

- Virtual and in-person public meeting with menti polls (45 attendees)
- High School Class Outreach with menti polls – Youth Council and Speech Class (25 students)
- Focus Groups/Phone Interviews
- Council Update
- PRAC Workshops
- Quick Polls in January and February 2023
 - #1 Neighborhood Parks: Broken Ridge, Lick Creek, and Colorado Street Parcel) (646 responses)
 - #2 Riverfront Park (549 responses)
 - #3 Regional Open Space and Recreation Access (467 responses)

APRIL 2023

PHASE 3

OBJECTIVES:

Review draft plan

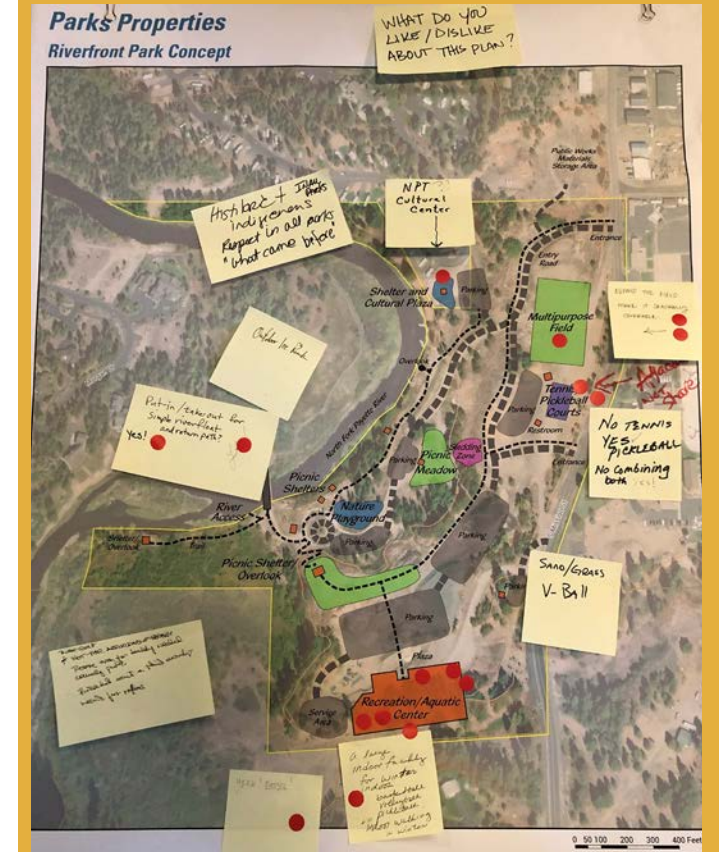
Identify implementation priorities

Gather feedback on funding tools



Outreach Methods and Who We Heard From:

- Virtual and in-person public meeting with menti polls (26 attendees)
- Online Quick Poll (295 responses)
- Review document online via document review portal (61 comments from 11 commenters)
- Focus groups (7 attendees at 2 sessions)
- Council Update
- PRAC Workshops
- High School Class Outreach
- Arbor Day (Over 300+ contacts)



02

Existing Conditions

This chapter describes McCall's regional setting, the Parks and Recreation Department (the Department) structure and responsibilities, categories and definitions of park and trail/pathway types, existing City assets, and recreation areas and facilities that are offered by other agencies or businesses.



Youth Mountain Bike Camp at Jug Mountain Ranch

REGIONAL CONTEXT

LOCATION

McCall is located at the north end of the “Long Valley” in Valley County, Idaho on the south shore of Payette Lake. As Idaho’s Outdoor Playground™, McCall is the largest community in the region and serves as the economic hub and recreation destination for the region and visitors from the Boise area and beyond. Highway 55, which is also the Payette River National

Scenic Byway, connects many from the Boise area to McCall. McCall’s parks, recreation programs, and pathways offer a variety of experiences for visitors and residents of the City, neighboring communities, and Valley County, serving an important role in the region for facilities and recreational programs and opportunities.



JURISDICTIONS AND LAND OWNERSHIP

McCall is a gateway for access to an abundance of outdoor recreational opportunities, including Payette National Forest, Payette Lake, Ponderosa State Park, and Wilderness areas (Map 1). The Payette National Forest covers over 2 million acres and offers a wealth of outdoor activities such as hiking, fishing, hunting, camping, and skiing. The Payette National Forest in the McCall area provides access to spectacular backcountry hiking and winter sport experiences in the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Area and world class whitewater rafting and kayaking on the designated Wild and Scenic Rivers. The area is also home to several ski resorts, including Brundage Mountain Resort, Little Ski Hill, and Tamarack Resort, and mountain biking trail systems, including Bear Basin and Jug Mountain Ranch.

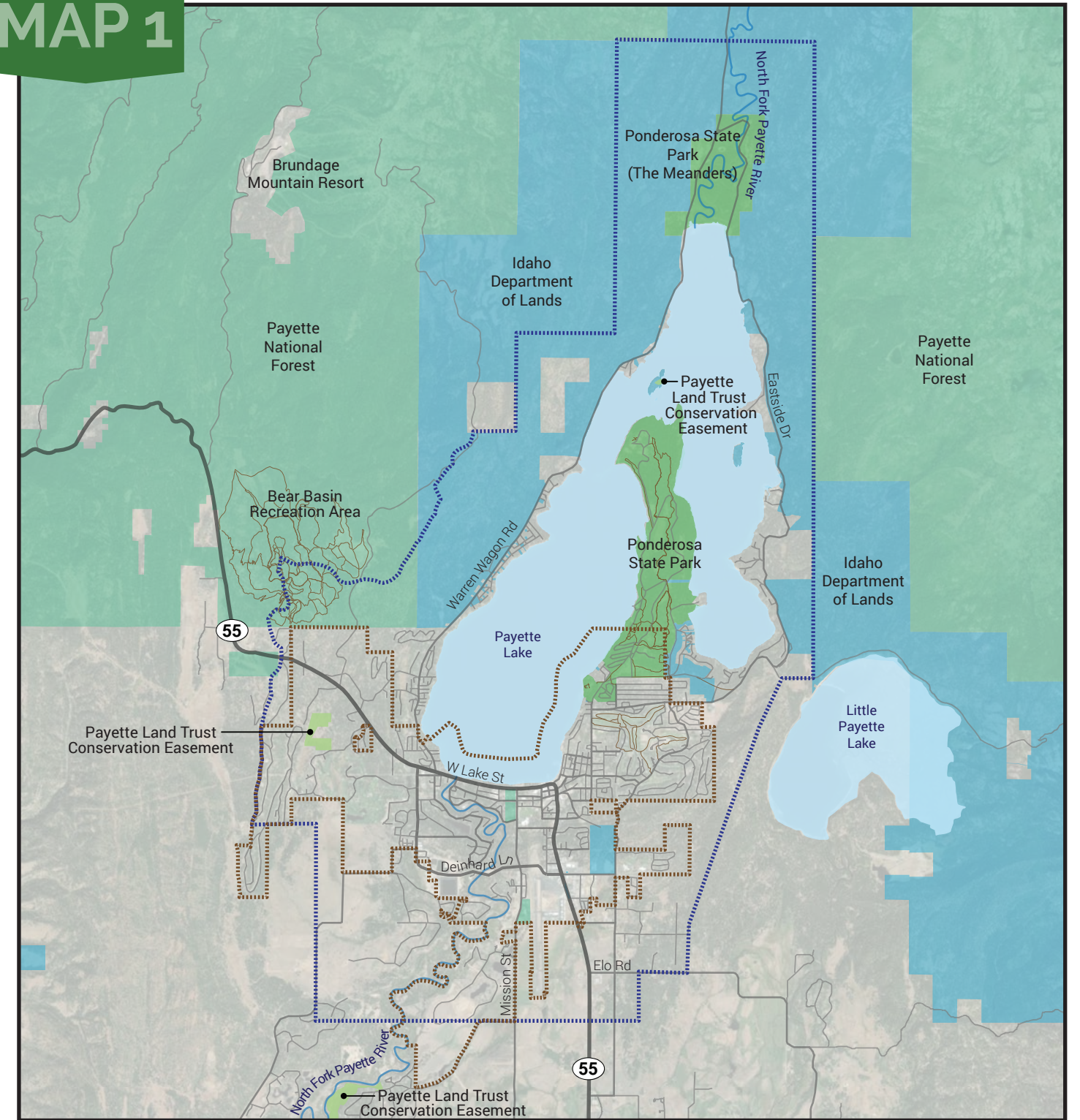
Ponderosa State Park, easily accessible from the northeast area of the City and managed by Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, provides boat launch, campgrounds, trails, and beach access. It acts as a large community hub of park-like amenities for the City. The North Beach unit of Ponderosa State Park provides access for non-motorized water sports along “the Meanders” section of the North Fork of the Payette River.

The majority of the east side of Payette Lake and the islands in the lake are managed by the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) as endowments for revenue generation for public schools. Revenues are generated by grazing, timber harvest, or other types of land leasing. While this land currently provides de facto open space, scenic views, and recreation access, protection is not the mission of IDL. IDL has proposed a transition plan for many of the lands adjacent to the City and Payette Lake. The transition plan establishes plans to sell IDL property to development interest, which would change the current character of the adjacent landscape and could reduce recreational access.

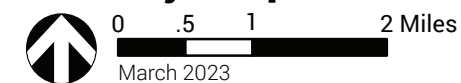
Payette Land Trust works to conserve rural landscapes in West Central Idaho. It’s first conservation easement, nearly 30 years ago, is located in McCall. Conservation easements protect natural, scenic, or agricultural values of a property while retaining the rights of the private ownership. Many, but not all conservation easements, do not allow public access.

While the City of McCall’s jurisdiction is within the City limits, it also oversees the planning, building administration, and development reviews in the Area of Impact, which is outside of the City boundary.

MAP 1



Vicinity Map



- McCall City Limit
- McCall Impact Area
- Private/Other Property



PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW

The Department is critical to the City's provision of services and programs, and operation and management of its public spaces.

ORGANIZATION, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND STAFFING LEVELS

The Department includes a Parks Division and Recreation Division. The Parks Division is responsible for the maintenance of all City parks and special use areas, public spaces, the waterfront, and swim zones on Payette Lake. The Parks Division maintains all of the City's parks, ranging from small pocket parks to community parks that are heavily used by residents and visitors, open space/natural areas, undeveloped parkland, and non-park land that is owned by the City. The Parks Division is also responsible for pathway and sidewalk maintenance (cleaning and snow removal) throughout the City; public building and facility maintenance including all public art and downtown seasonal decorations such as light pole banners; noxious weed control along all rights-of-way and City-owned properties; public docks and swim areas; and the management and oversight of the community forest and community forestry program, including arboricultural duties.

Assets managed by the PARKS DIVISION

50 ACRES

of developed or designated parkland

33 ACRES

of undeveloped parkland

26 ACRES

of non-park city owned land

24.1 MILES

of pathways in the City (bike lanes, separated paths, natural surface paths, share the road)

MISSION ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR COMMUNITY YOUTH AND ADULTS THROUGH RECREATION PROGRAMS AND OUTDOOR SPACES.

The Recreation Division hosts 35-45 recreation programs throughout the year, providing a variety for all ages, skill levels, and incomes. Programs include youth sports leagues (soccer, tee-ball, basketball, softball/baseball), youth mountain biking and tennis camps, toddler movement programs, adult recreational leagues, girls' health and wellness, and No School Fun Days. The Recreation Division manages an equipment loaner program, which includes skateboards and safety equipment, personal tow sled, Cross Country skis, boots and poles, snowshoes, youth softball and baseball equipment, Dutch ovens, youth and adult mountain bikes, sit-on-top kayak, portable volleyball nets, and a wide variety of sports equipment.

"The parks and recreation staff are doing a great job keeping McCall beautiful – they are resourceful and coordinate with many departments and partners."

– Focus Group participant

"In the 20+ years I've been coming here, this town has offered the most services per capita I've ever seen."

– Q1 participant comment

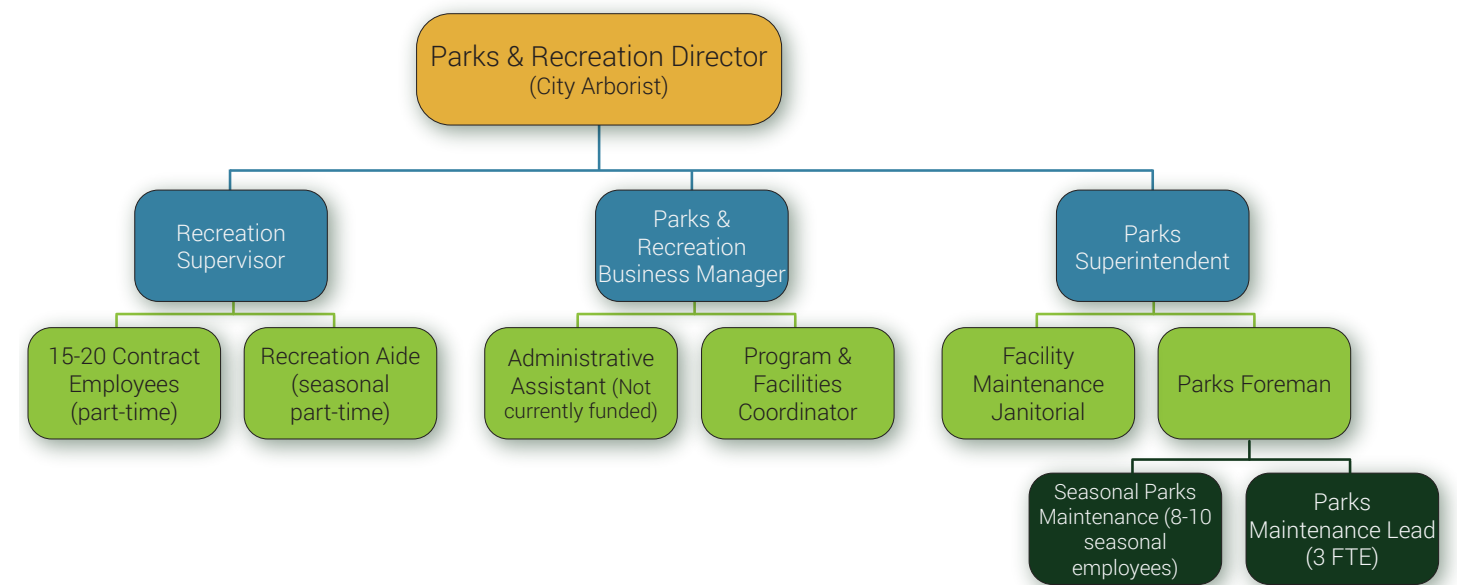
McCall's parks and recreation facilities and programs experience higher use in the summer, so the department hires seasonal employees for maintenance and assistance with programs. Maintenance duties include:

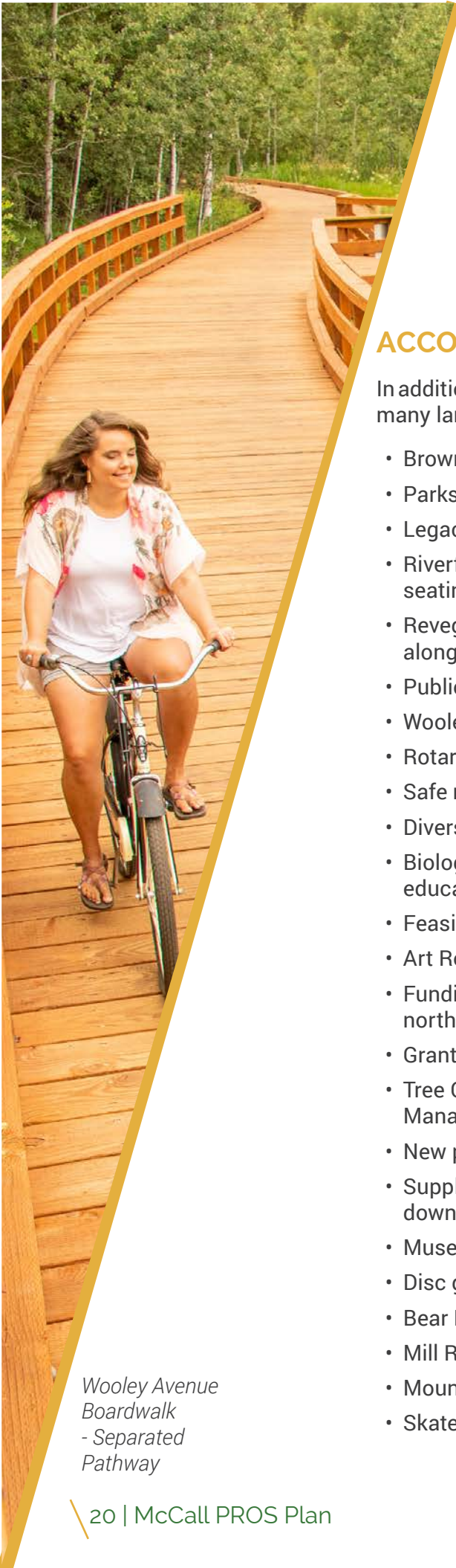
- Mowing
- Watering
- Restroom and trash services
- Sweeping bike paths
- Weed control
- Community forest management
- Plumbing
- Irrigation
- Updating maintenance in parks

To accommodate an increase in maintenance responsibilities, a new maintenance shop was recently constructed. The Department also staffs the Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee, the Tree Committee, and major City-wide festivals and events (e.g., Liberty Fest, Trunk or Treat, Mile High Mile Swim, etc.), and participates in most meetings for the McCall Redevelopment Agency, Public Art Advisory Committee, City Council, and Valley County Waterways.

The Department is currently staffed by 10 full-time employees with 6 seasonals for a total full-time equivalent (FTE) of 12.64, however up to 8-10 park seasonals are often hired as the budget and recruitment allows. The following organization chart describes the structure of the Department at full capacity.

PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART





ACCOMPLISHMENTS SINCE THE 2005 MASTER PLAN

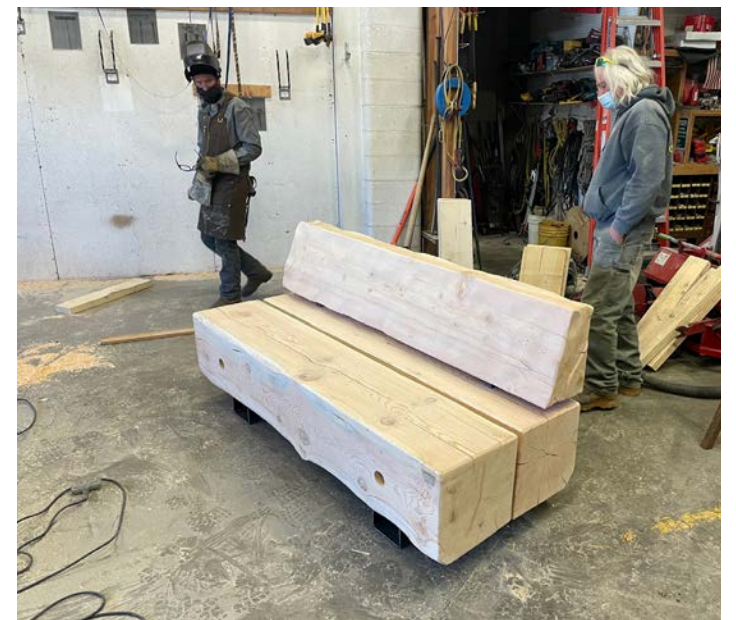
In addition to routine maintenance and upgrades, the Department has completed many large projects and plans since the 2005 Master Plan.

- Brown Park funding campaign, grants, and renovation construction
- Parks maintenance shop relocation and construction
- Legacy Park and waterfront renovations
- Riverfront Park improvements, including trailhead, Sheep Bridge, and seating
- Revegetation, pathway construction, and environmental mitigation efforts along the North Fork Payette River
- Public Art
- Wooley Avenue boardwalk construction
- Rotary Park renovation, swim lanes, and swim platforms
- Safe recreation programming and activities during COVID-19
- Diverse youth and adult programs, tournaments, and community events
- Biological noxious weed control improvements, public involvement and education, and cooperative work with Valley County and outside partners
- Feasibility study for public event center / boat house concept
- Art Roberts restroom renovation, grading, and dock improvements
- Funding and materials secured to construct waterfront improvements north of the Mile High Marina and mitigate old dock and log debris
- Grant application for dock expansions north of the Mile High Marina
- Tree City USA Certification and Growth Award for Community Forest Management for 21 years
- New pathways added to the City-wide system as part of new developments
- Supplemental site work improvements in conjunction with Phase 2B of the downtown core (City Hall, Pathway, Drainage, Parking, Veterans Park)
- Museum site drainage improvements
- Disc golf course development
- Bear Basin Connector Trail
- Mill Road Parking Lot/Restroom Improvements and Boat Ramp Renovation
- Mountain Bike Skills Park
- Skate Park Construction

Wooley Avenue Boardwalk
- Separated Pathway

INNOVATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

The Department often goes the extra mile to creatively improve the parks and recreation system and reuse materials found in the community. When trees had to be removed to provide access to Davis Beach, the logs were repurposed into benches and picnic tables that are now at Brown Park. Current staff provides a unique set of skills and passions, which fosters innovation, sustainability, and a sense of ownership.



CURRENT BUDGET AND FUNDING OVERVIEW

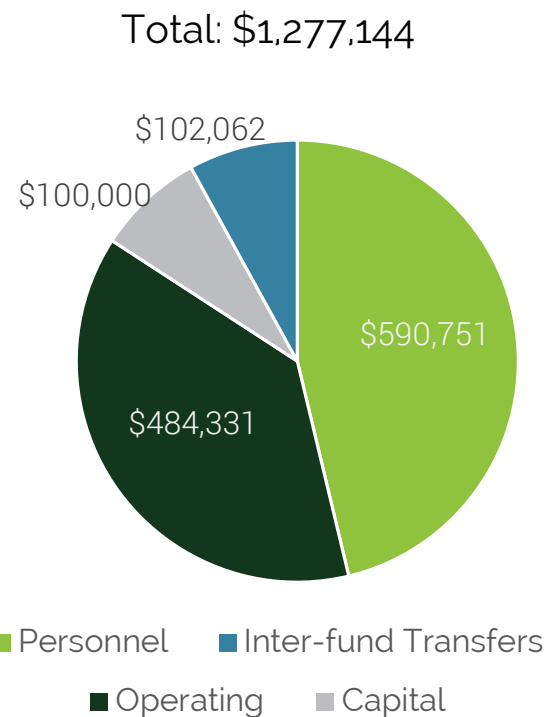
Costs and Revenue Sources

The annual budget for the Parks and Recreation Department varies from year to year with the greatest variable being capital construction projects. Personnel and operations cost just over \$1.2 million in 2022 and is budgeted at over \$1.4 million for 2023. The capital budget totaled an additional \$1.7 million in 2022 and in 2023 the capital budget is \$100,000. After the budget was approved, a \$250,000 grant from the Waterways Improvement Fund was awarded to the City for the Municipal Boat Ramp capital improvement – demonstrating just how variable the Department’s capital budget can be depending on the projects and grants awarded in any given year.

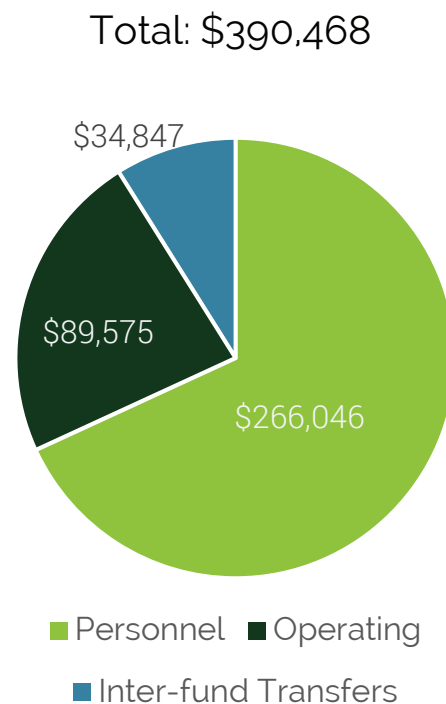
Most of the funding for administration, operations, and maintenance comes from the City’s General Fund (property taxes). Recent capital projects were primarily funded from the general fund, transfers from an Urban Renewal District, and grants. Other funding sources include grants, Local Option Tax (LOT), leases/concessionaires, facility rental fees, donations, and fees for participating in recreation programs.

The Lodging LOT is a three percent tax on all hotels and short-term rentals that currently runs through 2028. In FY21 and FY22 the LOT tax generated just over \$1,000,000 annually. The funds serve projects that benefit quality of life and/or tourism but only a portion of that tax is allocated to the Parks and Recreation Department based on overall City priorities as defined by City Council. In addition, a Street LOT is a one percent sales tax (except groceries and motor vehicles) that supports construction of amenities along streets, which are managed by the Department. The City could consider allocating LOT funds specifically to the Department to provide funding for large community events that support local businesses, such as the winter carnival. These events currently do not generate revenues to cover the Department’s cost to staff and support them.

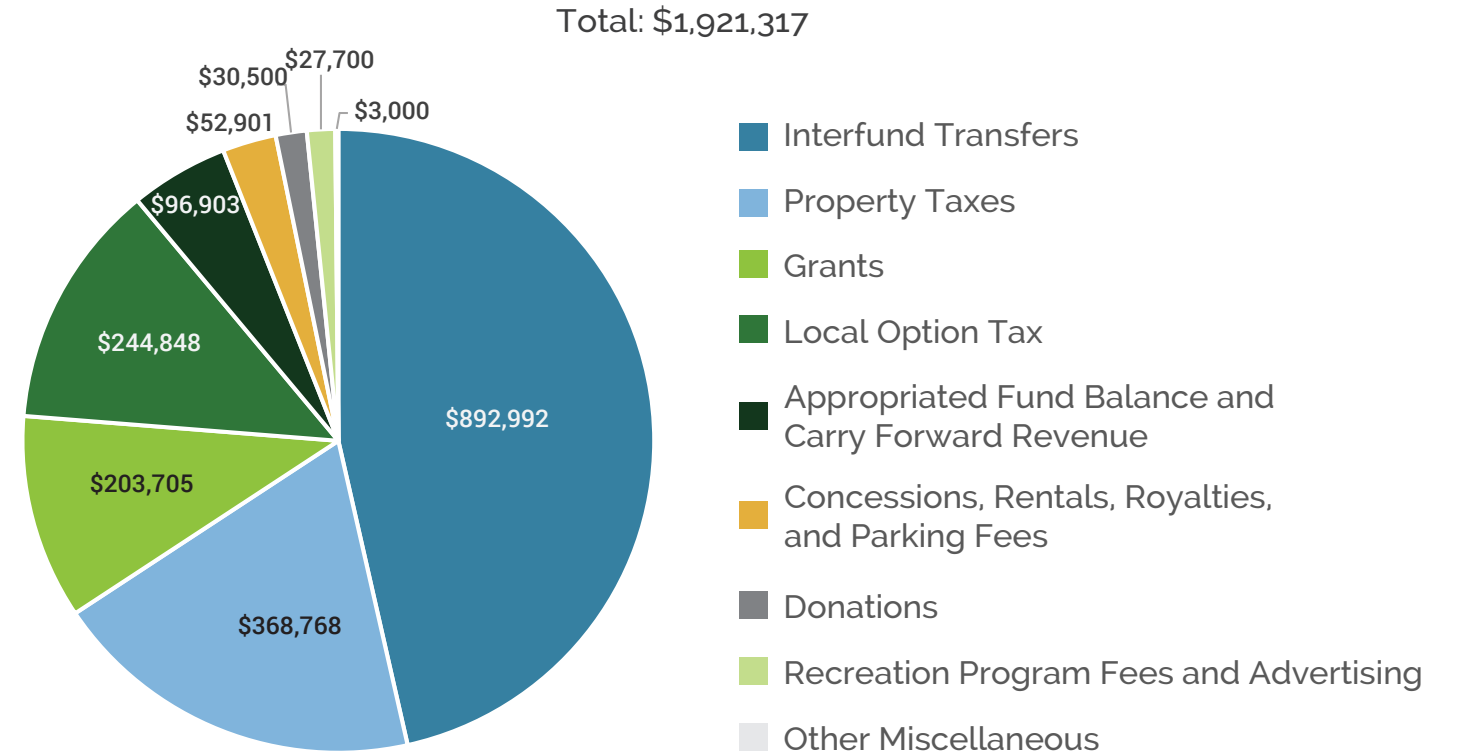
2023 PARKS EXPENSES



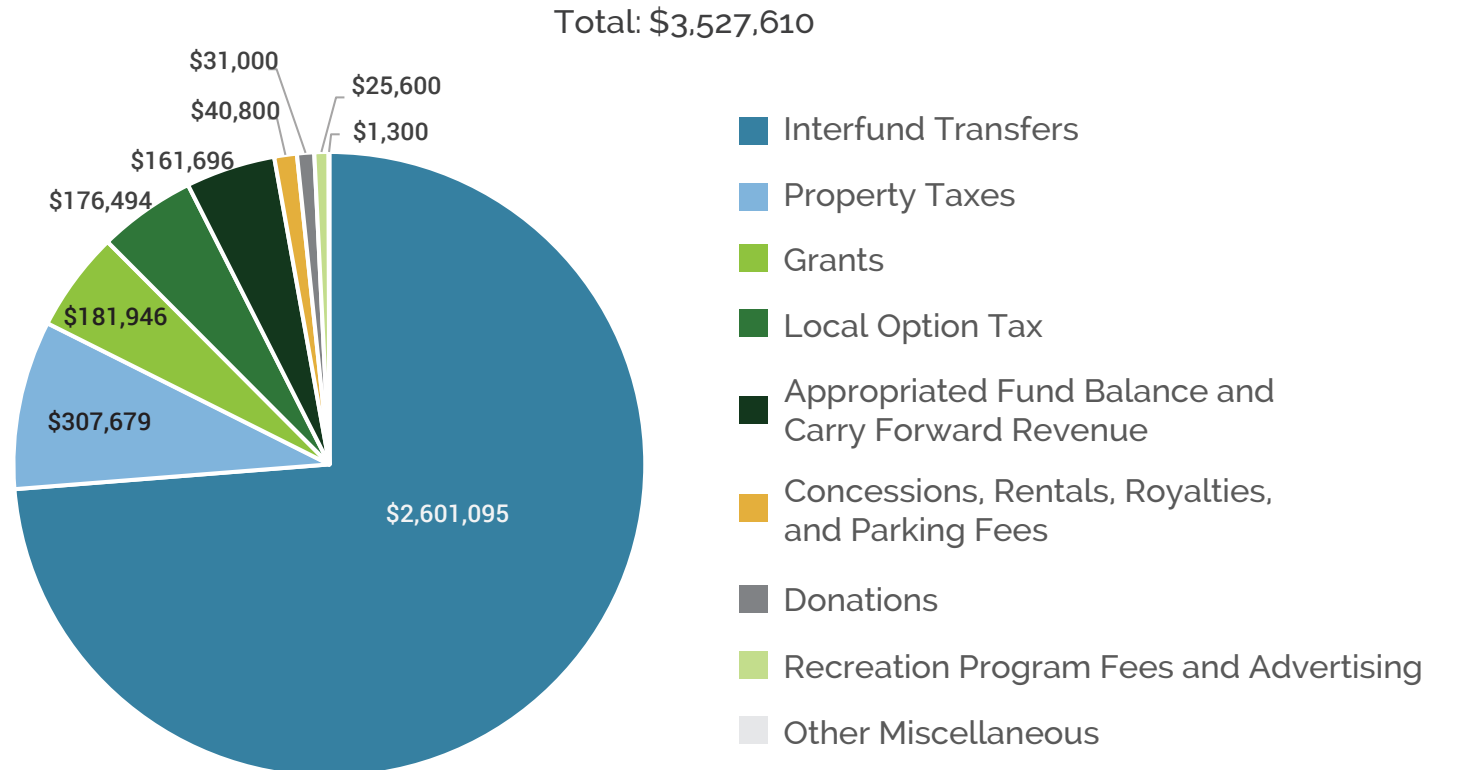
2023 RECREATION PROGRAMS EXPENSES



2023 REVENUE SOURCES



2022 REVENUE SOURCES



Program, Concessions, Reservations, and Other Fees

Many different types of fees generate revenue for the Parks and Recreation Department, as they provide an extra service or special amenity to select groups, such as:

- Recreation program fees
- Concessions (Mile High Marina, Gold Glove Park, Legacy Park, Art Roberts Park)
- Park reservations
- Parking lots, such as Mill Road and St. Luke's Hospital parking lots
- Snow and rubbish removal

Parking fees in the City's parking lots present challenges because they must be enforced, have a method for fee collection, and parking on streets in and near downtown is not metered or restricted to residents only. A Downtown Parking Study was completed in 2009 to determine if parking fee areas or restrictions were warranted and determine the cost to manage a parking program. Multiple recommendations are provided for changes in code, paid parking, and increasing parking availability. While adjacent to Downtown, a more detailed study on boat launch and park use area fees would be needed.

McCall's current fee policy for recreation programs is based on a goal of recovering 100% of the hard cost to deliver the program. They are calculated based on the actual cost divided by the maximum number of participants in that program. Actual costs (hard costs) include instructors'/contractors' fees, costs of supplies, facility rentals, and any miscellaneous expenses plus ten percent for administrative costs.

Program discounts in the form of scholarships and discounted fees are available for programs that serve youth, seniors, and individuals with disabilities based on approval from the City's Recreation Supervisor. Non-residents (outside of City limits) are charged more than residents. Per policy, this could be up to 50% but varies per program. Volunteers who are head coaches or instructors of classes with a child participating in the program they are instructing, will receive a free program registration to cover the entire program fee for one child. The net recovery of costs for programs after these discounts varies depending on available balance of the scholarship fund.

As shown from the budget expenditures, the recreation program is not recovering the full cost of administrating, staffing, and marketing of the recreation program with fees alone. Note that salaried administrative staff time is not tracked on a per program basis, which is common practice in most municipalities.

Concessions fees are defined for the Gold Glove Park concessions stand but are developed on a case-by-case basis for operations in other parks. Examples include:

- The Mile High Marina pays the City four percent of its gross revenues for rental of boat slips. Concession fees paid to the Department in 2022 was approximately \$29,000.
- The Payette Pedal Party concessions was approved in February 2022 to operate during the summer through 2025 at the Arts Roberts Park public boat dock with a fee of three percent of the gross revenues. The concession fee paid to the Department in its first year of operation amounted to \$250.

- Cheap Thrills is a concessioner at Legacy Park that rents jet skis and boats from the public dock at Legacy Park. Their concessions fee was a flat rate of \$10,000 in 2022 and will be adjusted annually based on the national consumer price index. This contract ends in December 2025 and will need to be renegotiated.

The current concessionaire policy is a valuable tool in managing requests for new types of recreation concessions and Department staff expects these requests to continue to increase. Development of the shoreline between the marina and Brown Park will help manage commercial activity and increase revenue for the Department.

Arts Roberts Park, Brown Park, Davis Beach Park, Gold Glove Park, Harshman Skate Park, Rotary Park, and Riverfront Park can be rented. The fee for a small-scale event with 50 or less people is \$160.50 per day and a larger event costs \$374.50. An additional fee of \$107 is charged for Brown Park due to high demand, use, and administrative time. The City generates approximately \$5,000 annually from park rentals and should analyze the revenue from large events to determine if the event organizers are paying enough to cover the costs to the City for staffing, preparation, incidental repairs, and clean up.

During this planning effort, the community was asked about their support for various uses in McCall's parks. Commercial motorized concessionaires were not supported by the community but non-motorized concessionaires were somewhat or very supported by 75% of the respondents.

SUPPORT FOR EMERGING TRENDS



Parkland Dedication Requirements and Fee-in-lieu

McCall's City Code requires that parkland be dedicated and developed as a part of every development that includes nine or more residential dwelling units. The [City Code Section 9.3.10](#) requires 0.0277 acres of developed parkland for every dwelling unit. Very minimal specific features and landscape elements are listed for community and neighborhood parks. These improvements should be updated to reflect the level of service classifications identified in this Plan. A fee can be paid in lieu of providing developed parkland based on current land acquisition and construction costs.

McCall also has "open space" requirements associated with residential development and Planned Unit Developments, which should not be confused with public open spaces/natural areas ([City Code 3.10.08](#) and [3.3.08](#)). The open space associated with

new developments is the area that is not developed by buildings and pavement areas and is typically landscape areas around buildings. If the development is large, the areas may be used for park-like activities and include elements like playgrounds, swimming pools, tennis courts, and shade structures that are available for those who live in the development. These private lands and recreational facilities are supplemental to and not a substitute for the basic level of parks service that should be provided by new development and publicly available to all. The maintenance of these facilities are often tied to the development and not typically the responsibility of the Department unless negotiated and justified within the development agreement.

PARK, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACE TYPOLOGIES

McCall offers many different types of parks, paths, and open spaces, which are categorized below. The following typologies establish guidelines for how City parks should be developed and managed. An inventory of City managed properties follows this subsection.

COMMUNITY PARKS

The focus of community parks is to meet overall community recreation needs, as well as preserve unique landscapes and open spaces. In a small town, a community park may serve the entire community, or a significant segment of the City's population. These parks provide opportunities for a diverse mix of uses, including both outdoor and indoor recreation facilities. Active, as well as passive recreation uses and facilities are common.

Park Type	Typical Size	Function	Typical Features
Community	5-80 acres	Serves an area within two to five miles. People should be able to drive, bicycle, or walk to a community park from nearby neighborhoods, schools, civic areas, and commercial districts. As such, community parks should be easily accessible from the City's street system and connecting routes should include sidewalks and bike lanes. Where possible, connections to community paths and trails are also desirable. Community parks also can provide ideal settings for nature trails and nature study, as well as general open space areas. Community parks may also serve as the local neighborhood park for nearby residents.	Sports fields or courts (tennis, volleyball, baseball, etc) Informal fields Park maintenance and equipment storage areas Play structures/areas Picnicking facilities (tables, shelters, barbeque pits, etc.) Restrooms Concession stands (food and beverage) Community centers and meeting facilities Swimming/water features (pools and water features) Dog park areas Public art Other neighborhood park features

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Neighborhood parks serve the specific needs of the surrounding neighborhoods. These sites are typically the focal points of the neighborhood and offer family activities that can be enjoyed within walking distance from home. They serve as a common area for neighbors of all ages to gather, socialize, and play.

Park Type	Typical Size	Function	Typical Features
Neighborhood	2-7 acres, but can be smaller	Serves an area within one half to one mile in residential areas. They are connected to neighborhoods through trails, sidewalks, and pathways. Parking is not a requirement of neighborhood parks, particularly if there is a goal to encourage neighborhood-specific use and increase pedestrian travel in communities. Parking can be provided if desirable.	Play structures Picnic tables Sports courts Lawns/grassy areas Restrooms (context dependent) Sports fields Gardens Public art Interpretive signs

PARK AND OPEN SPACE ROLE IN PROTECTING NATURAL RESOURCES

McCall is a picturesque mountain town situated in the central part of Idaho's Payette River Mountains and Salmon River Mountains, near the shore of Payette Lake. The surrounding area is characterized by its dense forests, rolling hills, and rugged mountain ranges, making it a popular destination for outdoor recreation enthusiasts. The City is surrounded by stunning scenery and abundant wildlife and offers a peaceful and laid-back lifestyle that appeals to both visitors and residents alike. North of Payette Lake, the Payette River winds placidly through timbered country, and south of the City the Payette River opens into rolling grasslands.

The valley is a rich and diverse habitat for animals of all kinds. Birds often sighted include osprey, red-tailed hawks, bald eagles, Canada geese, wood ducks, and mallards, along with a variety of songbirds, woodpeckers, hummingbirds, and ravens. Mule deer are regulars in town and bears, mountain lions, foxes, beavers, elk, moose, and muskrats are often seen in the region.

Parks and open spaces are important ecological systems that provide a wide range of benefits to both wildlife and humans. Parks provide a habitat for a wide variety of species. By preserving these habitats, parks play a crucial role in maintaining biodiversity. Trees and vegetation in parks help to maintain the quality and quantity of water resources by filtering pollutants and preventing soil erosion, as well as cleaning the atmosphere to maintain high air quality. Trees and other vegetation in parks also absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, which helps mitigate the impacts of climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions through carbon sequestration. Further, parks can provide an opportunity for people to learn about the environment, ecology, and wildlife, as well as responsible outdoor recreation and the history of the community.

POCKET PARKS

Pocket parks are small, typically urban, public spaces that provide unique opportunities and beautification to the communities. Sizes of these parks vary, but they are typically less than two acres and can be much smaller, such as sites that are one half acre or less, City lots, partial lots, street corners, urban plazas, or vacated right-of-way (ROW) segments. They serve important, unique needs in the community and greatly enhance community character and livability. McCall has developed a series of pocket parks in their downtown, waterfront, and shopping districts to serve visitors, as well as residents.

Park Type	Typical Size	Function	Typical Features
Pocket Park	< 2 acres	When located in neighborhood areas, pocket parks can include tot lots and playground areas, or other types of recreation facilities. When located downtown or in commercial areas, pocket parks typically serve more passive purposes, and might include memorials, art work, small social gathering spaces, or scenic overlooks. They can include more hardscape plazas with benches, signage, and public art. Pocket parks may also include facilities such as trees and landscaping, benches, drinking fountains, interpretive elements, historical markers, bicycle racks, trash receptacles, or other street furnishings that can be used by the public. Ideally, these parks and places are connected through designated pedestrian and/or bicycle routes.	Picnic tables Small play features Seating Landscaping Interpretive signs Shade features

LAKE AND RIVER ACCESS PARK

McCall's crown jewel, Payette Lake, offers abundant recreation opportunities. The City owns and manages many properties along the Lake's shoreline that provide a unique park experience and define McCall's mountain lake lifestyle. Lake and river access parks may be a component of other types of parks. The Municipal Boat Ramp off of E. Lake Street provides motorized and non-motorized launching. Peak season on Payette Lake runs from July 1st to Mid August. The City collected boat launch data via traffic counters that count axles during the month of July and August in 2021. There is some estimating on these numbers as the counters count each axle and most trailers have 2 axles plus the two vehicle axles so we divided total counts by 4 to get estimated boat launches. Boat launch averages:

- Holiday week (4th of July): Daily launches averaged 128 per day
- Average summer week during peak use: Daily launches averaged 65-72 per day
- Early and late season summer use: Daily launches averaged 30-40 per day

Park Type	Typical Size	Function	Typical Features
Lake and River Access Park	< 2 acres	These parks serve residents and visitors and are key destinations for lake enjoyment, and locations for put-ins/take-outs on the river and lake.	Beaches Swim lanes Non-motorized boat launch Seating Landscaping Interpretive signs Shade features Toilet facilities

SPECIAL USE PARKS AND FACILITIES

Special use parks serve a number of different functions and can be designed for revenue-generating enterprises or created specifically to serve the demand for a particular activity or function.

Park Type	Typical Size	Function	Typical Features
Special Use	Varies	Special use parks cover a broad range of sites oriented toward specialized or single-purpose use such as cultural or educational facilities, festival space, recreational activity, sports competition, or carrying out support of the Department's operations.	Varies by function

AVAILABILITY OF LAKE ACCESS

Of the shoreline around Payette Lake, the City only owns .5 miles (2%) for public access. Ponderosa State Park provides an additional 6.5 miles (25%) of shoreline frontage. Providing and securing access to additional public lands around Payette Lake continues to be a community priority.

NATURAL PARK

Natural parks provide opportunities for nature-oriented, outdoor recreation, which includes multi-purpose trails. These parks have an emphasis on resource protection or preservation with some public access provided. A limited site area can be dedicated to park-like uses, such as roads, parking areas, trails, environmental education/interpretive areas, picnic sites, and visitor support facilities.

Trees within towns, cities, and urban areas are recognized as an asset. Street trees and natural forest trees enhance the character of the community and may be the defining elements of greenways and greenbelts to be preserved within and surrounding the community. Through the IDL Community Forestry Program, McCall has achieved and maintained "Tree City USA" status since 2000. McCall's Tree Committee serves an important role in the stewardship and preservation of the community's significant trees and forest remnants. The Department staffs the City Arborist and Community Forester.

Park Type	Typical Size	Function	Typical Features
Natural	Varies	They may offer passive recreation but are managed to place priority on natural resource protection. Nature trails, interpretive facilities, environmental learning centers, and other features can become a part of these areas to expand their use and function in the community.	Wildlife habitats Scenic views Passive recreation activities Wetlands/waterbodies Seating Landscaping Interpretive signs

OPEN SPACE

Open Space are lands set aside primarily for the preservation of natural resources, forests, wetlands, greenways, scenic viewsheds, unique geological features, and other types of wildlife habitats and corridors. They may or may not provide public access. Some of these properties may be permanently designated or protected as open space through a conservation easement.

Park Type	Typical Size	Function	Typical Features
Open space	Varies	These areas typically include the land area around the resources that serves as a buffer from other uses and provide an ecological value to the community. Recreation opportunities are often limited to natural surface trails passing through the area. The City currently manages undeveloped parks as de facto open space and monitors them for weeds, maintains natural vegetation, and completes fire mitigation.	Wildlife habitats Scenic views Wetlands/waterbodies Natural surface trails

PATHWAYS, TRAILS, AND PEDESTRIAN CONNECTIONS

In a mountain town that also serves as a tourism and recreational destination, shared use and multi-use paths and trails are an invaluable asset to the community. Pathways and trails provide opportunities for year-round recreation (summer bicycling, walking, hiking, winter cross country skiing, and snowshoeing), and enhance connectivity throughout the community. Pathways, trails, and pedestrian connections provide opportunities for active transportation through the community, reducing reliance on motor vehicles for travel and thereby decreasing traffic noise and congestion levels. Recreational pathways and trails can meander away from the road network, creating a focus on interacting with the natural environment. Transportation paths and trails provide safe, direct routes between points or along a road network or undeveloped ROWs and alleyways.

Pathways and trails can often be surrounded by green spaces that tie park system components, neighborhoods, local businesses, schools, and other community uses together. These greenways can function to form a continuous, linear park environment, providing connectivity throughout the community and bringing recreation opportunities to the greatest number of residents. McCall's pathway system within the abandoned railroad ROW is an example. Greenways add buffers and open space to the community, providing aesthetic and natural resource values as well.

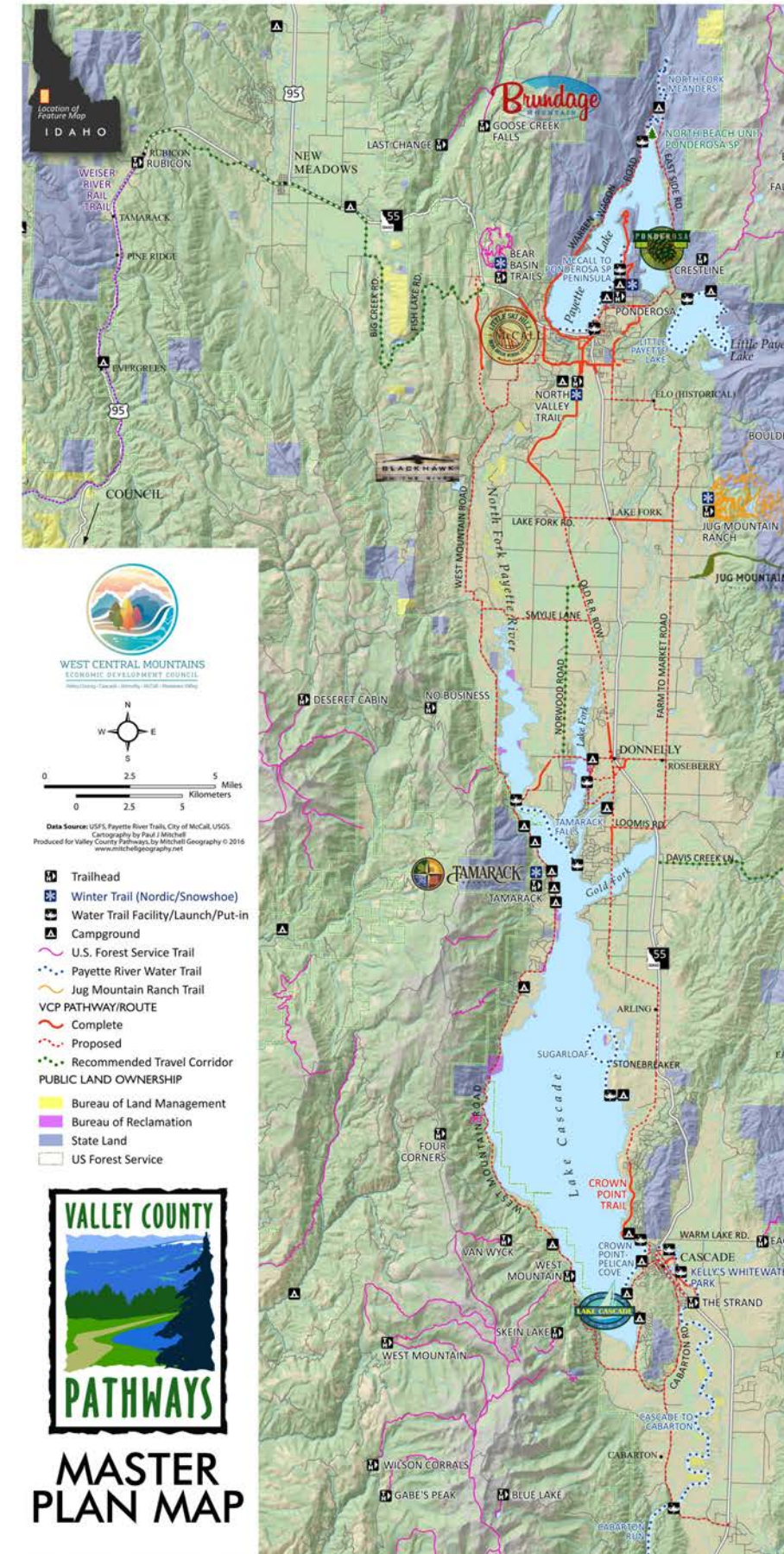
GROUNDS MAINTENANCE

The Parks Division maintains many of the landscapes or grounds within public areas, including janitorial, trash removal, floral displays, landscape plantings in the public ROW (planter beds and associated irrigation systems), flag and seasonal light pole displays, snow plowing of sidewalks and pathways, public art maintenance, tree management, urban forest, bus stop maintenance, and street maintenance (e.g., paver maintenance). Key streets include Second Street and East Lake Street that function as public plazas in the downtown core.

Activity Type	Typical Size	Function	Typical Features
Grounds Maintenance	Varies	These activities provide for aesthetically pleasing safe pedestrian environment.	Landscape islands Trees Public art Streetscapes Planter boxes

UNDEVELOPED CITY LANDS

The City owns multiple undeveloped parcels throughout the community. Some of these parcels were dedicated as parkland through recent subdivisions but have yet to be developed. However, some have been acquired through other means, such as tax defaults or purchased due to environmental concerns. The Parks Division manages many of these properties for weed and fuel treatments. Parcels not dedicated to the City specifically for parkland have been used by other departments, such as Streets and Public Works (PW), during large construction projects and winter for snow storage. In the future, these lands could meet other City priorities, including housing and City operations.



PAYETTE RIVER BASIN WATER TRAILS AND NATIONAL SCENIC BYWAY

As part of the Payette River National Scenic Byway, multiple water trails that offer boatable routes for canoes, rafts, and paddleboards have been identified. Water trails are valuable assets to cities and counties, providing recreational and educational opportunities for both residents and visitors. The Payette Lakes water trails currently consist of the:

1. North Fork Meanders Canoe and Kayak Water Trail, which extends four miles north of North Beach and floats past pristine forests and wildlife habitat.
2. McCall to Ponderosa Peninsula Water Trail, which floats along the shoreline of the lake between Downtown McCall and Duck Bay.

Learn more: <https://payetteriverscenicbyway.org/>
payette-river-water-trails/



Gold Glove Park - Softball Fields

EXISTING PARKS, OPEN SPACE, AND PATHWAYS/TRAILS

The City provides many park opportunities with a range of experiences for residents and visitors. Existing City parks, recreation areas, and pathways are summarized in the following tables and maps.

PARKS

The City of McCall offers 50 acres developed parkland, of which the vast majority is a natural park. Examples of each park type are provided. Each property is described in more detail in Chapter 4 Recommendations. Maps 2 and 3 show the existing parks system for the City of McCall. Many parks provide lake access as well as being a neighborhood or pocket park.

CURRENT DEVELOPED PARK ACRES

Park Type	Current Parks	Lake/River Access Points	Currently Developed or Designated Park Acreage
Community Parks	Riverfront Park, Gold Glove Park, Legacy Park	X	8.5
Neighborhood Parks	Brown Park, Rotary Park	X	3.3
Pocket Parks	Roosevelt Park, Veterans Park, Centennial Plaza	X	2.6
Lake/River Access Parks	Davis Beach, Art Roberts Park, Non-motorized Use Area north of the Marina	X	0.8
Special Use Parks	Historical Museum Site, Harshman Skate Park & Mountain Bike Skills Park		6.0
Natural Parks	Airport Approach (Disc golf), Wild Horse Park		31.1
Total			50

OPEN SPACE

The City does not own any permanently protected or designated open space, however, many undeveloped parkland acres and other vacant City lands are maintained as open space. The City actively works collaboratively with Valley County and Payette Land Trust to secure and preserve open space.

PATHWAYS/TRAILS

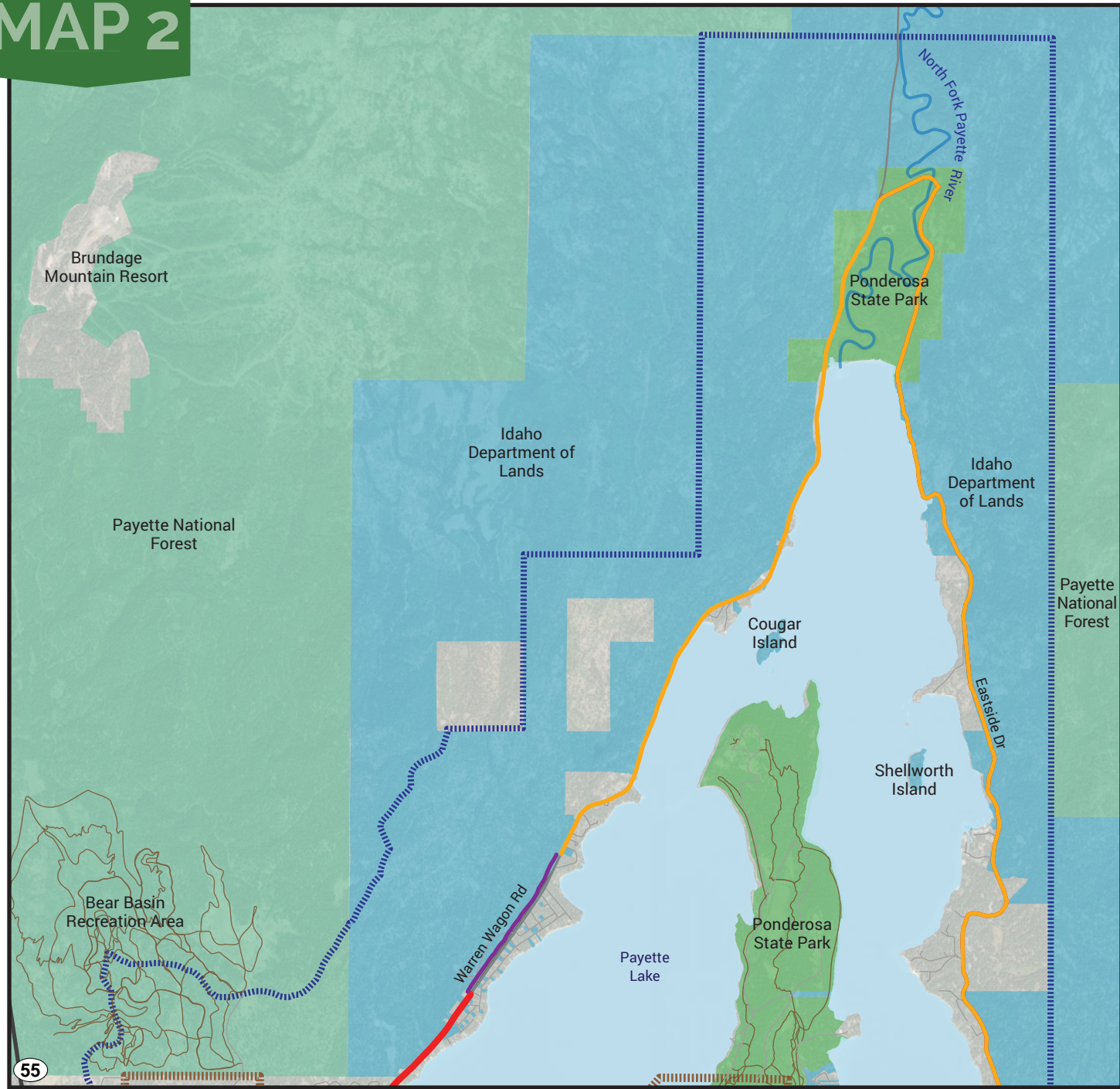
The system of pathways and trails within and surrounding the town is continuously evolving and developing. At present, nearly 10 miles of paved and unpaved paths are available for public use throughout the City, in addition to bike lanes, sidewalks, and share the road segments. New pathways are being added to the system on a continual basis. As parks and public and private properties develop, the City should encourage connections to and expansions of the public path system. The 2012 McCall Area Pathways Plan recommends specific priorities for paths and bikeway projects in the community, for a total of over 100 miles of pathways in the City Impact Area at buildout.

Along with implementing past recommendations, a priority should be placed on ensuring that all street improvement projects include on-street bikeways (bike lanes), sidewalks, and paths that meet federal and state safety standards. The on-street pedestrian and bicycle system should interconnect with the off-street path system to enhance connectivity and transportation value throughout the entire community. In the winter the City plows five miles of winter pathways and four miles of golf course paths. Maps 2 and 3 show the existing pathways system for the City of McCall.

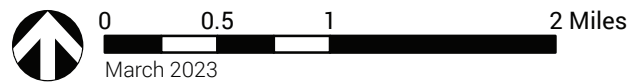
CURRENT DEVELOPED PATHWAY MILES

Type	Current Pathway Examples	Currently Developed Pathway Miles within the City	Currently Developed Pathway Miles within the City Impact Area
Bike Lane	Deinhard Ln., Warren Wagon Rd.	6.0	8.0
Sidewalk	Downtown, Thompson St, Railroad St., E. Lake St., 3rd St.	4.1	3.2
Natural Surface Path	Samson Trail, Bear Basin Connector	4.7	10.9
Share the Road	Mather St., Forest St., Davis Ave., Lick Creek Rd	4.2	16.2
Separated Paved Path	Wooley Boardwalk, Spring Mountain Boulevard	5.1	8.1
Total		24.1	57.0

MAP 2



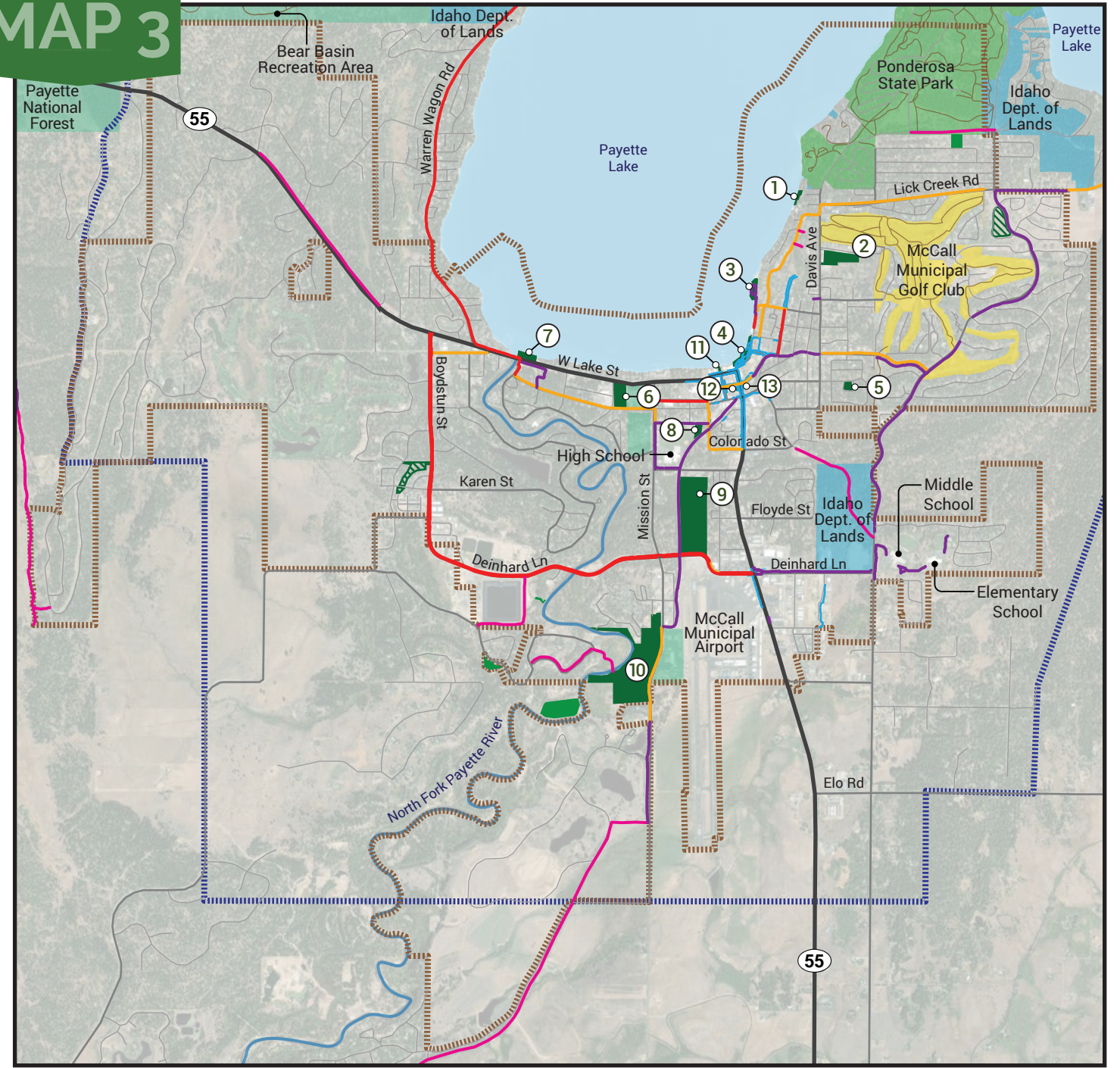
Existing Parks and Regional Recreation Amenities - North Area



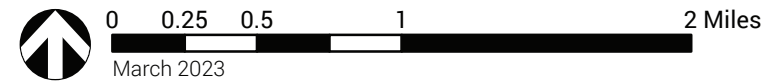
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> McCall City Limit McCall Impact Area Trail (State Park, National Forest) Private/Other Property | <p>Pathways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bike Lane Separated Paved Path Share the Road Trail (State Park, National Forest) |
|--|---|



MAP 3



Existing Parks and Regional Recreation Amenities - South Area



- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--|--------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> McCall City Limit McCall Impact Area Trail (State Park, National Forest) Private/Other Property Undeveloped Park Land Open Space | <p>Pathways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bike Lane Separated Paved Path Share the Road Natural Surface Path Trail (State Park, National Forest) | <p>City Parks</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>① Davis Beach</td> <td>⑦ Rotary Park</td> </tr> <tr> <td>② Gold Glove Park</td> <td>⑧ Harshman Skate Park</td> </tr> <tr> <td>③ Brown Park</td> <td>⑨ Disc Golf Course</td> </tr> <tr> <td>④ Legacy Park</td> <td>⑩ Riverfront Park</td> </tr> <tr> <td>⑤ Wild Horse Park</td> <td>⑪ Art Roberts Park</td> </tr> <tr> <td>⑥ Central Idaho Historical Museum</td> <td>⑫ Veteran's Park</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>⑬ Centennial Plaza</td> </tr> </table> | ① Davis Beach | ⑦ Rotary Park | ② Gold Glove Park | ⑧ Harshman Skate Park | ③ Brown Park | ⑨ Disc Golf Course | ④ Legacy Park | ⑩ Riverfront Park | ⑤ Wild Horse Park | ⑪ Art Roberts Park | ⑥ Central Idaho Historical Museum | ⑫ Veteran's Park | | ⑬ Centennial Plaza |
| ① Davis Beach | ⑦ Rotary Park | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ② Gold Glove Park | ⑧ Harshman Skate Park | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ③ Brown Park | ⑨ Disc Golf Course | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ④ Legacy Park | ⑩ Riverfront Park | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ⑤ Wild Horse Park | ⑪ Art Roberts Park | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ⑥ Central Idaho Historical Museum | ⑫ Veteran's Park | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ⑬ Centennial Plaza | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



RECREATION AREAS PROVIDED BY OTHERS

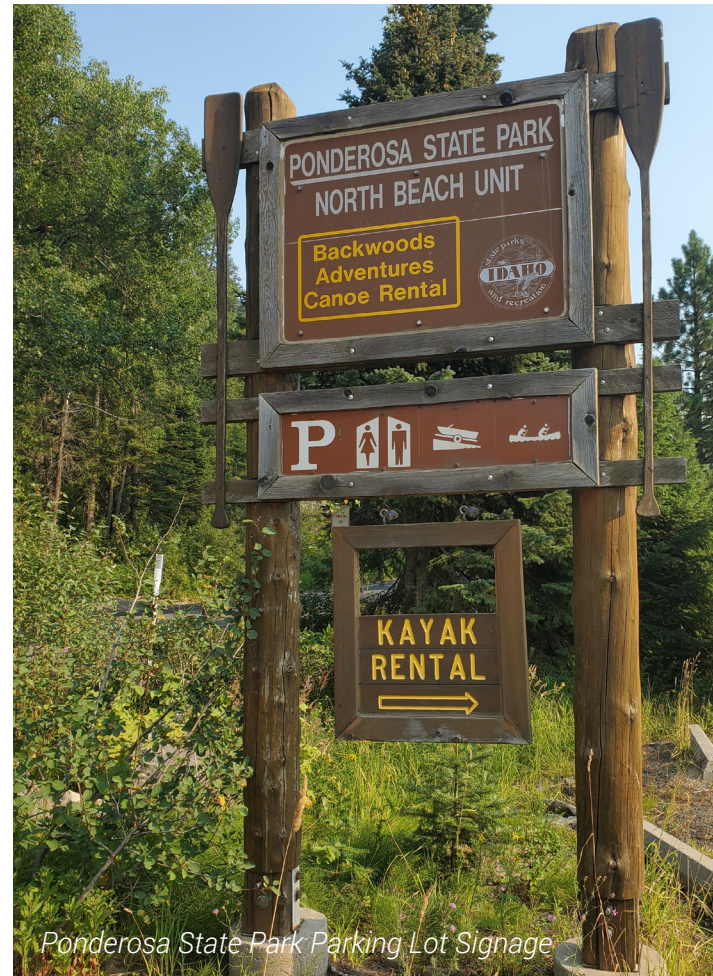
McCall has an abundance of opportunities for outdoor recreation provided by agencies or groups other than the Department, which are listed below. A number of private resorts and developments offer year-round recreational activities and opportunities for their guests and residents. Facilities such as tennis courts, swimming pools, paths and trails for summer and winter use, and other amenities are provided at many of these locations.

Municipal Golf Course

While not managed by the Parks and Recreation Department, the City owns and manages a 27-hole, tree-lined golf course. The course also offers a driving range, clubhouse with a full-service restaurant and bar, banquet facilities, and pro shop. In the winter, the cart paths are plowed and groomed by the Golf Division for walking, snow biking, and leashed dog exercise.

Mile High Marina

The Mile High Marina is a full-service marina with boat docks and moorage, supplies, a grill and bar, and rentals for ski boats, jet skis, pontoons, kayaks, and standup paddleboards. The Marina is operated under a concessionaire agreement with the Department.



Ponderosa State Park Parking Lot Signage

Payette National Forest

This 2.4-million-acre national forest is McCall's "backyard" and includes 2,100 miles of trails, 2,500 miles of roads, 15,000 miles of streams and rivers, and 30 campgrounds. Payette National Forest offers endless adventure, including hiking, mountain biking, rafting, rock climbing, flying, fishing, hunting, and bird and wildlife viewing. Winter snowmobiling and backcountry skiing are also very popular activities. Just west of the City is the Bear Basin area, offering about 12.43 miles of groomed Nordic trails and 15 miles of single-track mountain biking trails for all ability levels provided by Payette Lakes Ski Club.

Ponderosa State Park

This 1,630-acre park has two units on Payette Lake: the 1,000-acre Peninsula Unit, which integrates with the north end of the City, and the 630-acre North Beach Unit, located at the north end of Payette Lake. Recreational facilities include a visitor center, public beaches, 192 campsites, 10 cabins, 14 miles of Nordic ski trails, hiking, mountain biking, and water sports. Additionally, 22 non-reservable campsites are available at the north end of Payette Lake. The park's namesake, the 150-foot-tall ponderosa pine, is the most noticeable species of tree. Douglas and grand fir, lodgepole pine, and western larch also grow in the park.

Payette Lake, Little Payette Lake, and North Fork of the Payette River

Payette Lake, a 5,330-acre glacial lake, provides summer recreation including swimming, beaches, boating, jet-skiing, kayaking, paddleboarding, and fishing. Along with the City's parks that provide access to the lake, many private docks and State Park beaches and access points exist. Little Payette Lake, to the east of the City is great for fishing and boating. The North Fork of the Payette River runs south from Payette Lake through town, along Riverfront Park. The river provides floating, fishing, and whitewater activities. North of Payette lake, "the Meanders" provides opportunities for non-motorized paddle craft.



Bear Basin Mountain Bike Trails

Idaho Department of Lands (Endowment Lands)

Lands managed by IDL are located around much of the eastern/northern parts of Payette Lake within the McCall Area of Impact, as well as 80 acres within City limits. These endowment lands are dedicated to timber harvesting and cottage site leases but are also currently used for access to the National Forest and lake front. IDL is assessing these lands for new opportunities to generate income for the endowment beneficiaries. Future changes in ownership, could create recreation access and visual open space challenges.

Jug Mountain Ranch

Jug Mountain Ranch is a 1,410-acre private residential community set beneath Jughandle Mountain's rugged 8,310-foot peak located just south of McCall. It offers a public 18-hole golf course, a network of mountain biking trails, Nordic skiing, and snowshoeing, as well as a club house and future village with restaurants.

Brundage Mountain Resort

A year-round destination resort located about eight miles from McCall. Brundage is best known as a ski resort in the winter, but summer and fall activities are also available, including river rafting, hiking, scenic chair lift rides, mountain biking, and concerts.

Activity Barn (owned by Brundage)

The Activity Barn, a privately operated facility located two miles south of McCall, provides a lift for snow tubing, as well as Nordic skiing, and food service. The Valley County Pathways group owns and grooms the Nordic ski and snowshoe trails. Dogs are allowed on trails. No fee is required to use the trails, but donations are accepted.

McCall Rehabilitation and Care Center Off-Leash Dog Park

The McCall Rehabilitation and Care Center allows for public access to its off-leash dog park, a fenced area that was completed as a high school senior project. Residents of the facility can watch the dogs run and play and sometimes prepare treats for the visitors. The dog park is in a steeply-sloping woody area.

Whitetail Club (members only)

Mostly known as a golf destination, Whitetail also offers lake activities such as kayaking, canoeing, and swimming. Members have access to a clubhouse and the Shore Lodge, indoor tennis and fitness center, spa facilities, and parks and trails.

Tamarack Resort

Tamarack Resort, located north of Lake Cascade, outside of Donnelly, is a large all season resort offering skiing, snowboarding, mountain biking, fine dining, and modern lodging.

EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES, PROGRAMS, AND SPECIAL EVENTS

The City provides many recreation programming opportunities for all ages and support large community events. Highlights of the City's facilities, programs, special events, along with key recreation partners that round out the community offerings, are summarized below.

MCCALL COMMUNITY CENTER

The McCall Community Center includes a commercial kitchen, restrooms, and indoor-event space. It primarily hosts the Senior Center, which is a non-profit that organizes community dinners, educational events, yard sales, activities, and other community-based events.

PROGRAMS

The City currently coordinates 35-45 organized programs throughout the year with more than 1,200 annual participants. Many of these programs are held at McCall-Donnelly School District fields or gyms.



January	No School Fun Day, Tots & Tykes Movement
February	Tiki Trek Fridays, No School Fun Day, Open Gym Soccer 16+
March	Tots & Tykes Movement
April	Youth Volleyball, No School Fun Day, Messy Munchkins Art
May	Youth Baseball, Youth Softball, Girls Health & Wellness
June	Youth Baseball, Youth Softball, Mountain Biking Camp, Tennis Camp, Starting New At Golf
July	Mountain Bike Camp, Slip n' Slide days, Youth Soccer, T-Ball, Corn Hole League, Adult Softball
August	Mountain Bike Camp, Tennis Camp, Slip n' Slide days, Youth Soccer, T-Ball, Corn Hole League, Adult Softball
September	Fall Youth Soccer, Corn Hole League
October	Youth Basketball
November	Youth Basketball
December	No School Fun Day, Messy Munchkins

SPECIAL EVENTS

McCall Park and Recreation Department is responsible for organizing and managing many of the large special events throughout the community. These annual events each typically attract hundreds of residents and visitors.

Annual events typically include:

- Arbor Day Celebration
- Movie by the Lake Series
- Liberty Fest on July 4th
- Mile High Mile Swim
- Kids Triathlon
- Senior Wood Bat Tournament
- Witches on the Water
- Trunk or Treat
- McCall Photo Contest
- Pop-Up Programming
- Annual Holiday Tree Lighting
- Annual Classic Wooden Boat Show



Annual Classic Wooden Boat Show



Liberty Fest



Mile High Mile - Annual Open Water Swim

RECREATION FACILITIES PROVIDED BY OTHERS

Many other jurisdictions and partners provide facilities and amenities that serve the recreational needs of the community. The City often partners with these organizations, such as churches and the School District, to run City programs.

- **Manchester Ice and Event Center:** catering, restrooms, indoor-event space, and bumper cars
- **Barbara Morgan Elementary School Fields and Gym:** indoor gym, outside fields, bike trails, and mini disc golf
- **Payette Lakes Middle School Athletic Complex/Track/Gym:** indoor gym, outside fields, and track
- **MDHS Fields/Gym/Multipurpose/Tennis Courts:** indoor gym, outside fields, tennis courts, and walking surfaces/track
- **Elk Creek Church:** indoor gym (available for pickleball), indoor walking track, performance stage, and restrooms
- **Shiloh Bible Camp Gym:** indoor gym (available for pickleball)
- **Ponderosa Center- The Terrace:** still in development, but currently includes outdoor performance stage
- **The Glass House:** indoor event space and restrooms
- **Little Ski Hill:** ski area featuring T-bar access to 405 vertical feet of terrain, 6 ski runs, a terrain park, and night skiing
- **McCall Outdoor Science School (MOSS):** McCall Field Campus at Ponderosa State Park



Payette Lakes Middle School gym

PARTNERSHIPS

Numerous donations of volunteer time from individuals and community groups, as well as groups the Department partners with to provide their own recreation programs include but are not limited to:

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| Central Idaho Mountain Bike Association | McCall Outdoor Science School- MOSS | Payette Land Trust |
| City of McCall Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee | McCall Redevelopment Agency | St. Luke's McCall Medical Center |
| City of McCall Tree Committee | McCall United Soccer Association | Trout Unlimited |
| Franz Witte Nursery | McCall Winter Sports Club | University of Idaho Extension |
| Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation | McCall-Donnelly Baseball Softball Association | USA Softball of Idaho |
| Local Businesses | McCall-Donnelly School District | Valley County Community Service |
| Master Gardeners | Mountain and Meadows Pickleball Club | Valley County Pickleball Club |
| McCall Arts and Humanities | Payette Lakes Community Association | Valley County Pathways |
| McCall Community Tennis Association | Payette Lakes Ski Club – After School Program | Valley County Waterways Committee |
| McCall Nordic and Biathlon Club | | Valley County Weed Control |
| | | West Central Idaho Baseball Club |



Ponderosa State Pak Nordic Trails (Photo: Chad Case)

03

Needs Assessment

The needs assessment summarizes the benchmark analysis comparison of similar communities, ease of walking to parks, community priorities, and citywide goals.



Barbara Morgan Elementary School Practice Field

LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS/ COMMUNITY BENCHMARK COMPARISON

The number of existing residents is important when calculating the existing level of service for parkland and recreational facilities. The existing parkland acreage and level of service for developed park acres and staffing level of service for McCall and other similar communities are shown below. Communities for comparison against McCall were selected for demonstrating similarities such as a significant flux in seasonal populations or a major recreation and tourism draw, or because they offer positive benchmarks in either parks and recreation management or levels of service metrics for the City to aspire to. There is no national standard that can be used to compare a unique community like the City of McCall.

LEVEL OF SERVICE

Level of Service (LOS) describes the amount and quality of park and recreation facilities that are needed to serve the community at a desired and measurable standard based on the population. LOS standards are a guide, and when compared against peer communities, provide direction to maintain the City's quality of life.

LEVEL OF SERVICE AND COMMUNITY BENCHMARK COMPARISON ANALYSIS

Community	Full time resident Population	Developed and Designated Park Acres	Acres per 1,000 population	Staffing FTE*	Acres per FTE
McCall, ID	3,568	50	14.04	12.64	4.0
Whitefish, MT	7,714	67	8.7	25.5	2.6
Steamboat Springs, CO	13,048	143	11.0	59.98	2.4
Moab, UT	5,268	35	6.6	26.5	1.3

*FTE – Full-time staff equivalent

The Parks and Recreation Department manages nearly twice as many acres per staff (FTE) than selected comparison communities.

The existing level of service for parkland for McCall residents is based on a resident population of 3,568 and 50 acres of parks and maintained natural parks. McCall currently provides a developed parkland level of service of 14.04 acres per 1,000 residents (or .014 acres/person), which includes pocket parks, plazas, skate park, the Historical Museum site, the developed portion of Riverfront Park, and other parks at the edge of Payette Lake and throughout the City.

There are 1,281 occupied dwelling units in McCall, which averages 2.79 people per dwelling unit. However, there are people who stay in 2,737 short-term rentals and second homes (unoccupied units according to US Census data) during peak summer months, and who also have an impact on the park system. If all these short-term rental units and second homes are occupied, and if the units are assumed to have an average of 2.79 people each, like permanent residents, there could be an additional 7,636 people and as many as 11,204 people or more using the park system in the summer. This number wouldn't account for day users in the area. Including these temporary residents and visitors in the level of service calculations results in 4.47 acres of parkland per 1,000 population (.0045 acres/person).

The existing level of service for staffing is based on the full-time equivalent (FTE) employees of 12.64 and the 50 acres of parkland. Therefore, the City maintains 4.0 acres of developed parkland for every FTE. It is important to note that the Department maintains nearly 110 total acres of developed parkland, undeveloped parkland, plazas, and other City owned land, as well as streetscape amenities. This would amount to about 8.7 acres per FTE.

The analysis of the benchmark comparison communities reveals that the City of McCall is maintaining a higher number of acres of parkland per full-time resident population than peer communities. However, when taking into account additional residents occupying second homes and short-term rentals, the parkland level of service is on par with Whitefish, Montana and Moab, Utah. However, staffing levels at the City of McCall are drastically smaller than peer communities. Even when normalized by acres per FTE, the City of McCall is maintaining more acres per FTE than its peers.



Holiday Tree at Art Roberts Park

WALKABILITY/CONNECTIVITY

Distribution of parks throughout residential areas is critical because people will utilize them more if they are located within a reasonable walking distance. Map 4 shows how existing McCall parks can be accessed within a 10-minute walk (one half mile) of residential areas without crossing major barriers via the current pathways system (e.g., all pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure). Barriers that limit safe accessibility to parks include major arterials such as Highway 55, and the North Fork Payette River. The extent of existing medium and high residential development is also shown in yellow. There are many planned pathways and “low stress” streets throughout McCall. Map 4 illustrates that even when the pathways system is built out and all possible street connections are used in the walkability analysis, there are still areas not served by a developed park. Therefore, these areas are the prime locations for new parks. These “park deficient” areas are only highlighted in areas that have medium to high residential densities on the City’s Future Land Use map, as it is not practical to serve rural or large lot developments with neighborhood parks. As new residential areas develop it will be vital to ensure that the public can use the parks that are constructed in those neighborhoods.

AREAS WITHOUT DEVELOPED PARK ACCESS

Developed parks should be located within a 10-minute walk of all residential areas. Areas without access to a developed park are considered “park deficient.” These areas are only highlighted in areas that have medium to high residential densities on the City’s Future Land Use map. Access can be improved either by creating new parks or by improving safe bicycle and/or pedestrian connectivity to existing parks.

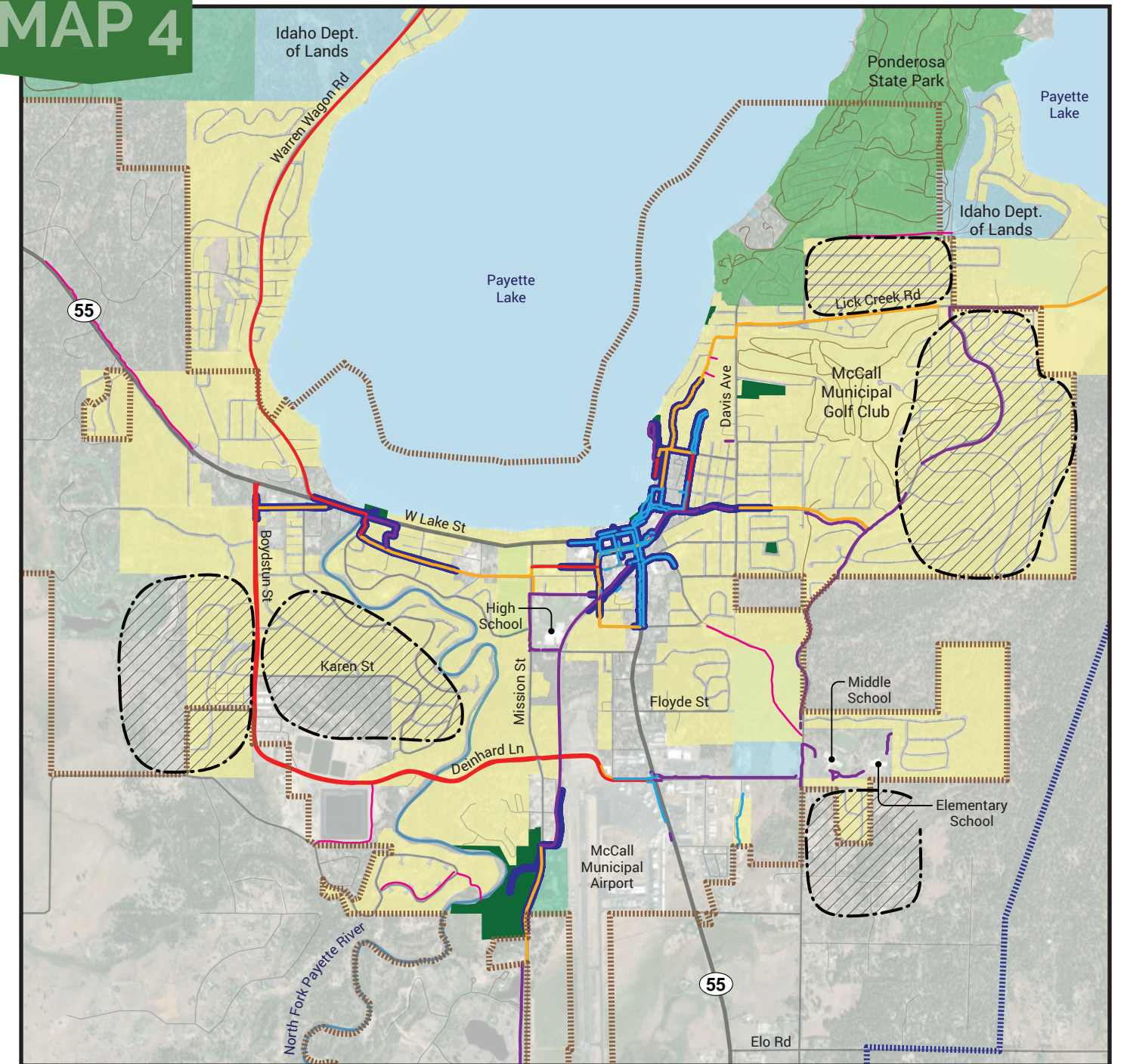


Wooley Avenue Boardwalk - Separated Pathway

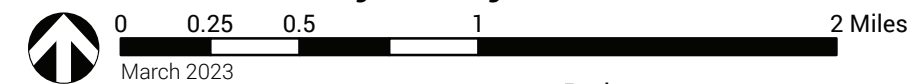
PRIORITY PATHWAYS, SIDEWALKS, AND BIKE LANES IDENTIFIED IN THE MCCALL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN INCLUDE:

- Pathway around Payette Lake
- Wooley Avenue
- Spring Mt. Boulevard
- Warren Wagon Road
- Davis Avenue
- Third Street
- Bear Basin Road
- Samson Trail
- Lake Street

MAP 4



Park Walkability Analysis



- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1/2 Mile Walkable Access McCall City Limit McCall Impact Area Trail (State Park, National Forest) Med-High Density Residential Areas Existing Developed/Designated Park Areas without Developed Park Access | Pathways <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bike Lane Separated Paved Path Share the Road Natural Surface Path Sidewalk |
|---|---|



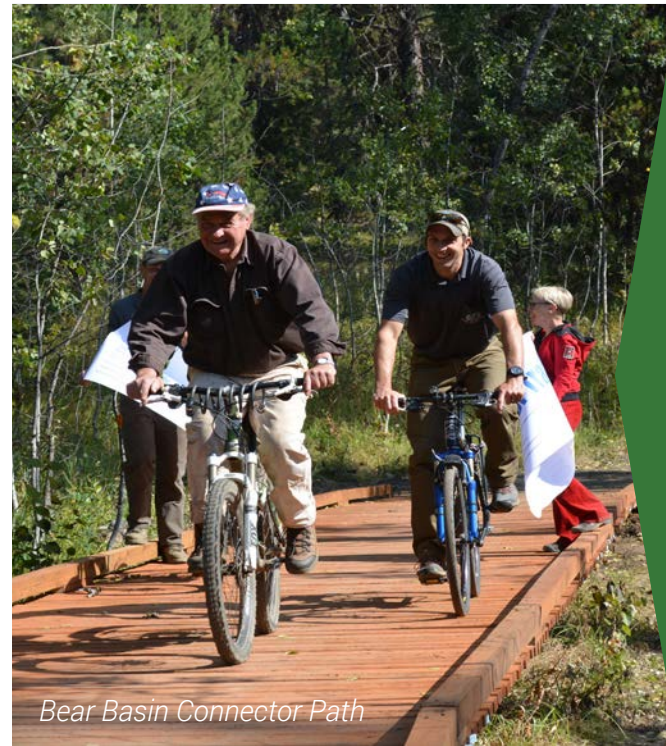
COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

The following community priorities summarize the results of the first public questionnaire.

PARTICIPATION AND NEEDS – FACILITIES AND AMENITIES

Respondents were asked if they used a specific recreation facility or amenity and, if so, whether it is located in the City or another jurisdiction. Respondents then shared whether they would like the City of McCall to provide more of these facilities or amenities. The following “Facility/Amenity Use Levels, Location, and Demand for More” Table is sorted by the percentage of total questionnaire respondents who indicated that they use a particular facility or amenity. Facilities or amenities within the City of McCall that see a high percentage of use amongst respondents and facilities or amenities that respondents would like the City to provide more of are highlighted. The Table highlights that 50% or more of respondents use McCall’s parks, open space/natural areas, swim beaches, road and gravel biking facilities, nature trails, outdoor performance/rental spaces, and public dock system. Many other facilities or amenities are used by more than one-third of residents.

There is a high demand to provide more facilities of all kinds, with the higher use levels in McCall typically corresponding to a high desire for the City to provide more of a particular facility. Exceptions are indoor and outdoor pools, indoor events and meeting rooms, nature/environmental learning centers, dog parks, splash pads, community gardens, multi-sports field houses, and rock walls and ropes courses. Some of these facilities are not present in McCall, and if they were, participation would likely be higher than indicated on this survey.



Bear Basin Connector Path

FACILITY USE

More than 80% of respondents use McCall’s parks, open space/natural areas, beaches, and bicycling facilities.

50% or more of respondents use McCall’s nature trails, outdoor performance/rental spaces, and public dock system.

Many other facilities or amenities are used by more than one-third of residents.

Trends and Challenges

Through focus groups and community interviews, the following topic areas emerged to be addressed during the planning process:

- Lots of use and programs are at capacity – provide high level of service to a larger population than just residents
- Maintain aesthetics and water quality of Lake and River
- Improve access to river
- Riverfront Park – huge opportunity but what exactly is it?
- Pickleball
- Summer season is extended and more people year-around
- Private concessions and rental
- Cycling and e-bikes
- Community health and well-being
- Adaptive sports
- De facto open space that could be developed in the future
- Staffing
- Debate between housing/development vs open space
- Need for after school programming



Wildhorse Nature Park

FACILITY/AMENITY USE LEVELS, LOCATION, AND DEMAND FOR MORE

Type of Facility/Amenity	Percentage of total respondents who use the facility/amenity	Percentage of total respondents who use a facility/amenity in...		Would you like the CITY to provide more?	
		City of McCall	Other (e.g., Federal Land, Non-profit, etc.)	Yes	No
Developed Parks (i.e., with restrooms, picnic tables)	94.4%	92.7%	60.7%	86.3%	13.7%
Open Spaces/Natural Areas (undeveloped)	94.3%	74.7%	81.5%	82.5%	17.5%
Beaches (Swim)	88.2%	82.6%	64.0%	76.3%	23.8%
Biking (casual/road/gravel)	86.5%	80.9%	68.0%	85.7%	14.3%
Nature trails (walking, running, hiking, etc.)	84.3%	65.7%	71.9%	85.4%	14.6%
Biking (mountain bike)	74.1%	45.5%	61.8%	63.6%	36.4%
Campgrounds	73.1%	16.3%	67.4%	44.5%	55.5%
Kayak, paddleboard, canoe, or float tubing (River)	73.1%	47.2%	61.8%	63.9%	36.1%
Kayak, paddleboard, or canoe (Lake)	72.5%	56.7%	55.6%	67.9%	32.1%
Cross country skiing	66.9%	37.6%	57.9%	57.7%	42.3%
Downhill skiing	64.0%	19.7%	57.9%	30.4%	69.6%
Snowshoeing	64.0%	30.3%	55.6%	45.9%	54.1%
Beaches (Dog beaches)	60.1%	49.4%	38.2%	67.1%	32.9%
Outdoor spaces for performances, education, rentals	60.1%	53.4%	33.1%	71.5%	28.5%
Public Dock Systems	59.5%	55.1%	32.6%	64.2%	35.8%
Bike parks (pump/skills track)	58.4%	48.9%	33.1%	58.9%	41.1%
Fishing (river)	55.0%	32.6%	46.1%	53.7%	46.3%
Park shelters/ pavilions	54.5%	44.4%	33.7%	67.2%	32.8%
Fishing (lake)	51.2%	31.5%	41.0%	44.3%	55.7%
Accessible playground equipment	50.6%	50.0%	7.9%	59.5%	40.5%
Marinas/boat launches	48.3%	44.9%	25.8%	40.5%	59.5%

Type of Facility/Amenity	Percentage of total respondents who use the facility/amenity	Percentage of total respondents who use a facility/amenity in...		Would you like the CITY to provide more?	
		City of McCall	Other (e.g., Federal Land, Non-profit, etc.)	Yes	No
Indoor pools	47.2%	32.6%	27.5%	80.5%	19.5%
Sledding	47.2%	39.9%	28.7%	45.4%	54.6%
Playgrounds	46.6%	46.1%	13.5%	60.7%	39.3%
Indoor event/classroom/meeting room space	44.9%	40.4%	21.3%	63.8%	36.2%
Ice skating	44.4%	37.1%	15.2%	32.2%	67.8%
Nature centers/environmental learning centers	41.6%	26.4%	27.5%	59.5%	40.5%
Multi-purpose rectangular fields	39.9%	38.2%	12.9%	49.2%	50.8%
Dog parks	39.3%	31.5%	18.5%	64.3%	35.7%
Splash pad/spray park	38.8%	37.6%	5.1%	57.4%	42.6%
Multi-purpose diamond fields	37.6%	36.5%	3.9%	38.1%	61.9%
Disc golf courses	37.6%	33.1%	18.5%	35.2%	64.8%
Pools (Outdoor)	33.2%	20.2%	19.7%	59.2%	40.8%
Community gardens	31.5%	23.0%	15.7%	65.4%	34.6%
Biking (fat bike)	29.8%	21.3%	20.8%	36.5%	63.5%
Pickleball courts	28.6%	24.7%	14.6%	45.1%	54.9%
Multi-sports fieldhouse	27.0%	23.0%	9.0%	62.3%	37.7%
Tennis courts	26.4%	23.6%	8.4%	26.3%	73.7%
Rock wall and ropes course	23.0%	14.0%	12.9%	61.1%	38.9%
Ice fishing	19.7%	11.8%	12.4%	21.7%	78.3%
Other facility/activity	12.4%	11.2%	6.7%	30.6%	69.4%

PARTICIPATION AND NEEDS – PROGRAMS

Respondents were asked if they participated in specific programs and, if so, whether they were located in the City or another jurisdiction. Respondents then indicated whether they would like the City of McCall to provide more of these programs. The results, which indicate that community events is the only program that a majority of respondents (66.3%) participate in within the City. Federal and other agencies provide many programs for other interests, supplementing what is provided by McCall. Almost all types of programs have a high demand for more.

What's Missing?

Through focus groups and community interviews, the following facilities and amenities emerged as community desires:

- Storage for paddle craft/rowing
- Whitewater Park
- River access points
- Dog beach/off-leash areas
- Indoor recreation/field house/community center/aquatics facility – place to recreate in the winter
- Connectivity across town – east-west, including off-street bike paths
- Community gardens
- Youth programming



PROGRAM PARTICIPATION AND NEEDS

Desire to provide more programs of many types, especially community events, volunteers, outdoor skills, youth and teen, older adults, and health and fitness.

Respondents who do not participate in any programs indicated that they do not know what is offered (52%), prefer self-directed activities (31%), couldn't participate due to a lack of access via bike or sidewalk (31%), or could not participate because classes were full (24%).

Fees, perception of safety, quality, and registration are not barriers to participation.

PROGRAM USE LEVELS, LOCATIONS, AND DEMAND FOR MORE

Type of Program	Percentage of total respondents who participate in a program	Percentage of total respondents who participate in a program in...		Would you like the CITY to provide more?	
		City of McCall	Other (e.g., Federal Land, Non-profit, etc.)	Yes	No
Community events (concerts, festivals, races, walks)	66.3%	61.8%	38.8%	77.9%	22.1%
Stage performances (music, dance, theater)	42.7%	36.0%	18.5%	67.8%	32.2%
Adult fitness and wellness	42.2%	27.5%	24.2%	66.1%	33.9%
Arts, history, and culture	41.0%	36.0%	16.9%	62.8%	37.2%
Environmental education	35.9%	24.7%	24.2%	61.3%	38.7%
Camp programs	33.1%	24.2%	18.0%	61.7%	38.3%
Volunteer opportunities	32.0%	24.7%	19.7%	70.3%	29.7%
Outdoor adventure programs	28.1%	20.2%	16.3%	69.7%	30.3%
Outdoor skills/safety courses (survival skills, wilderness first aid, etc.)	28.1%	16.3%	19.7%	72.4%	27.6%
Before and after school programs	27.5%	23.0%	10.7%	69.8%	30.2%
Youth fitness and wellness programs	25.8%	23.6%	9.6%	74.4%	25.6%
Human services (transportation assistance, meals, health, or other education)	22.5%	21.9%	9.6%	64.3%	35.7%
Teen programs	21.3%	19.1%	7.9%	76.7%	23.3%
Outdoor fitness programs	20.2%	16.9%	9.6%	64.3%	35.7%
Preschool programs	20.2%	16.9%	7.9%	66.7%	33.3%
Youth environmental stewardship programs	19.1%	15.7%	9.6%	69.8%	30.2%
Archery (indoor or outdoor)	15.2%	10.1%	7.9%	39.6%	60.4%
Older adult fitness (age 65+)	14.0%	13.5%	6.2%	60.2%	39.8%
E-sports programs/leagues/tournaments	11.8%	11.2%	5.1%	26.2%	73.8%
Geocaching, augmented reality	10.1%	7.3%	6.2%	18.7%	81.3%
Older adult out of town events/trips	9.0%	8.4%	3.9%	29.3%	70.7%

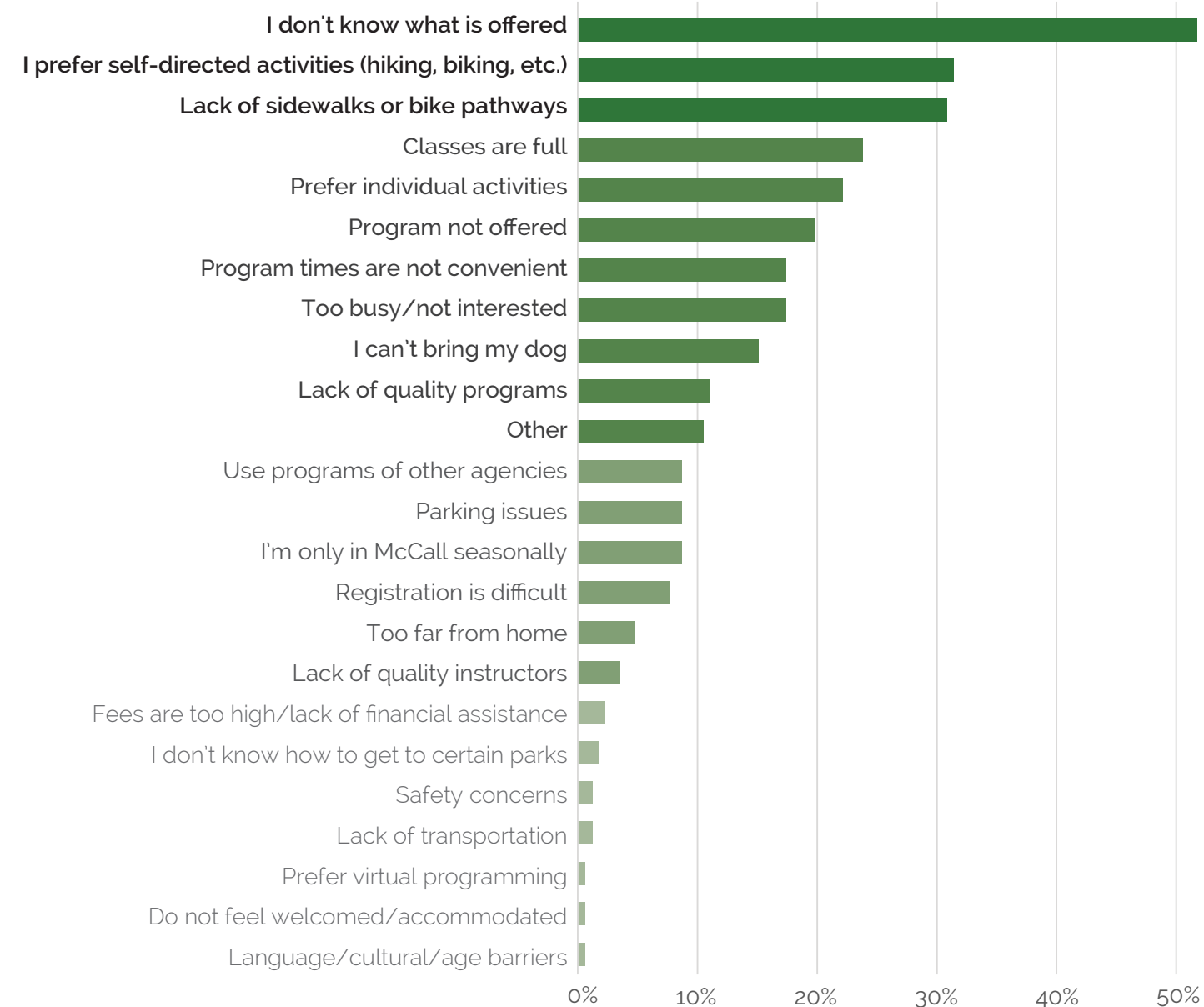
BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION

Respondents were asked to indicate reasons for not participating in more City Park and Recreation programs or events. The primary barrier to not participating more was not knowing what was offered (52%), preference for self-directed activities (31%), and lack of access via bike pathway or sidewalk (31%). Another 18% to 24% indicated a barrier to be the inability to register because classes are full, and programs are not offered or are not convenient. Fees, perception of safety, quality, and registration are not barriers to participation. Open-ended responses included that programs are not offered for kids under three or over 12; there is a lack of indoor facilities; facilities/programs are crowded; there is a lack of field space; they do other activities not related to City parks and recreation, there is a lack of older adult active programming and parking, and that availability of restrooms year-round at parks is not satisfactory.

"In the winter/mud season there is no community-owned public space for soccer, basketball, swimming, and educational events."

– Q1 participant comment

BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION



EQUITY AND SAFETY

Respondents were asked to rate their level of agreement with statements about access, equity, inclusion, and safety in McCall related to the provision of parks and recreational facilities and services. Most respondents concluded that parks in McCall are safe (82%) and welcoming (75%). Other comments included:

"There are few communities more welcoming than McCall. Lack of access is something related to weather, less to planning."

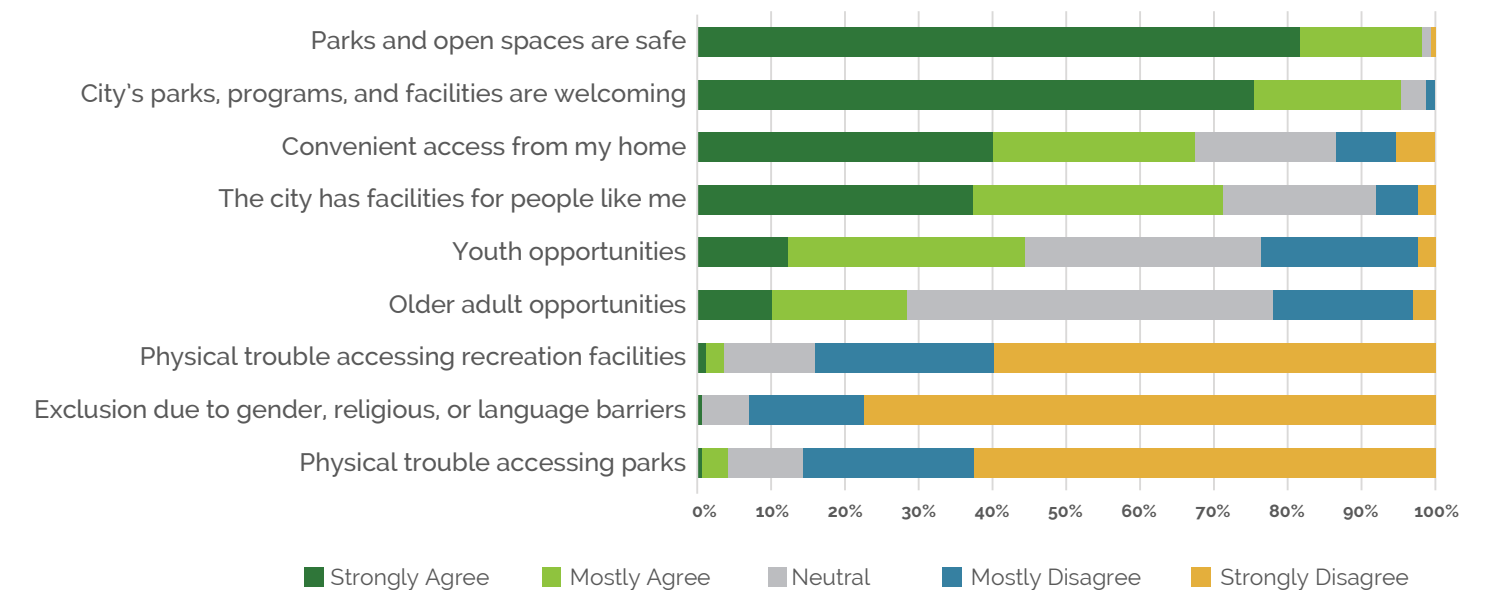
"The lack of bike lanes in town is also disappointing and ruins traffic. This is a safety issue that has been overlooked far too long. It makes our city less accessible and less beautiful."

"Not enough programs for youth, 12-17 yr. olds specifically. Too young to work and still need opportunities to enjoy summer like the out of area kids their age are doing."

"Develop pathways that are paved for a more even walking surface for seniors or disabled."

– Q1 participant comments

EQUITY AND SAFETY



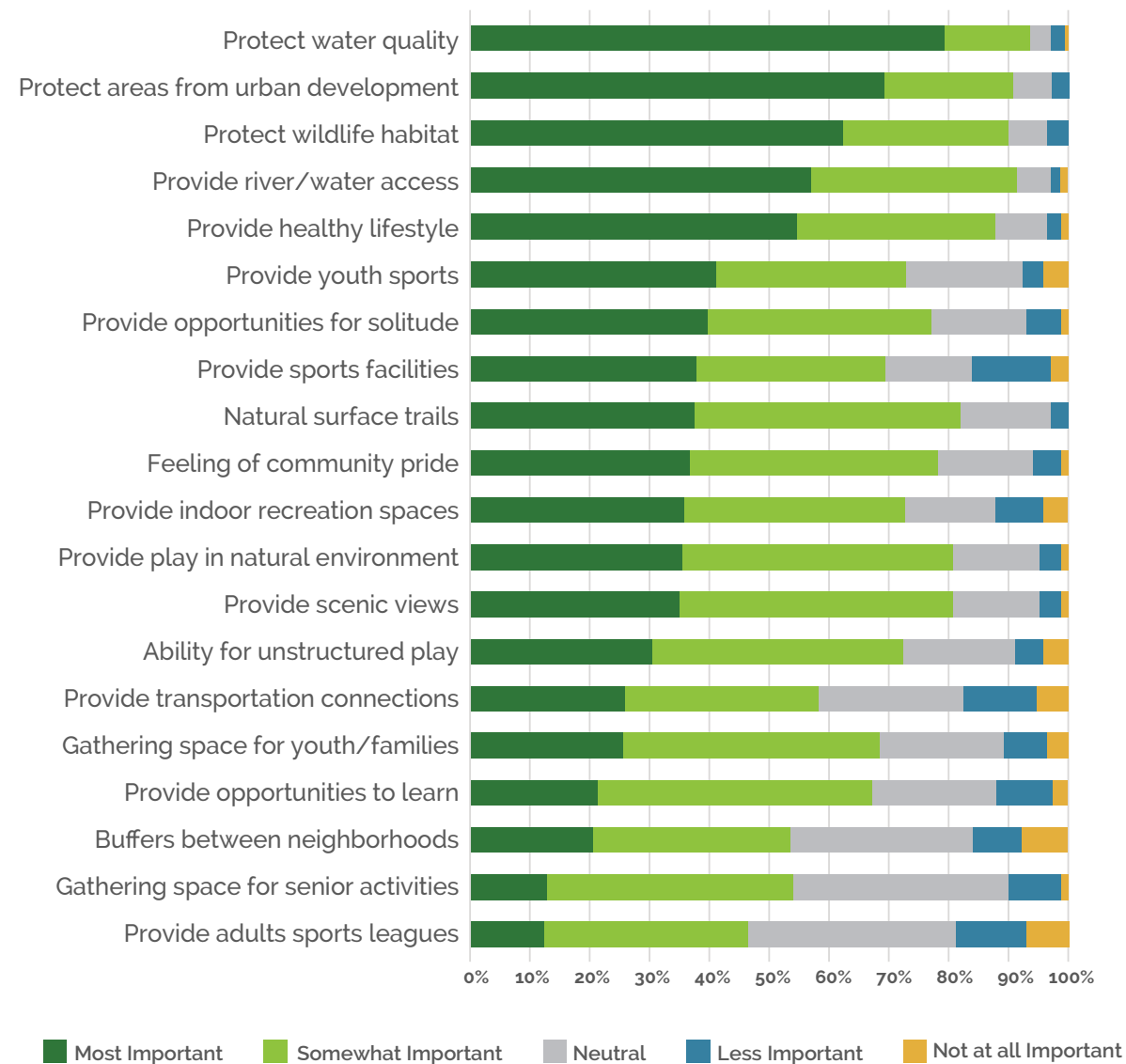
VALUES AND PRIORITIES

Respondents were asked to rate how important various benefits of parks, recreation, open space, and pathways were to them. Key priorities included protection of water quality (79%), of areas from urban development (69%), and of wildlife habitat (62%). Additional priorities include providing river/water access (57%) and a healthy lifestyle (55%).

However, when asked to identify their top five most important benefits of parks, recreation, open space, and pathways the following were listed as the most important.

Benefit	RANK
Provide river/water access	1
Protect water quality	2
Protect areas from urban development	3
Provide indoor recreation spaces	4
Protect wildlife habitat	5

VALUES AND PRIORITIES



COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

St. Luke's McCall Medical Center recently developed a community health needs assessment that provides a comprehensive evaluation of resident's most important health needs in McCall and Adams County.

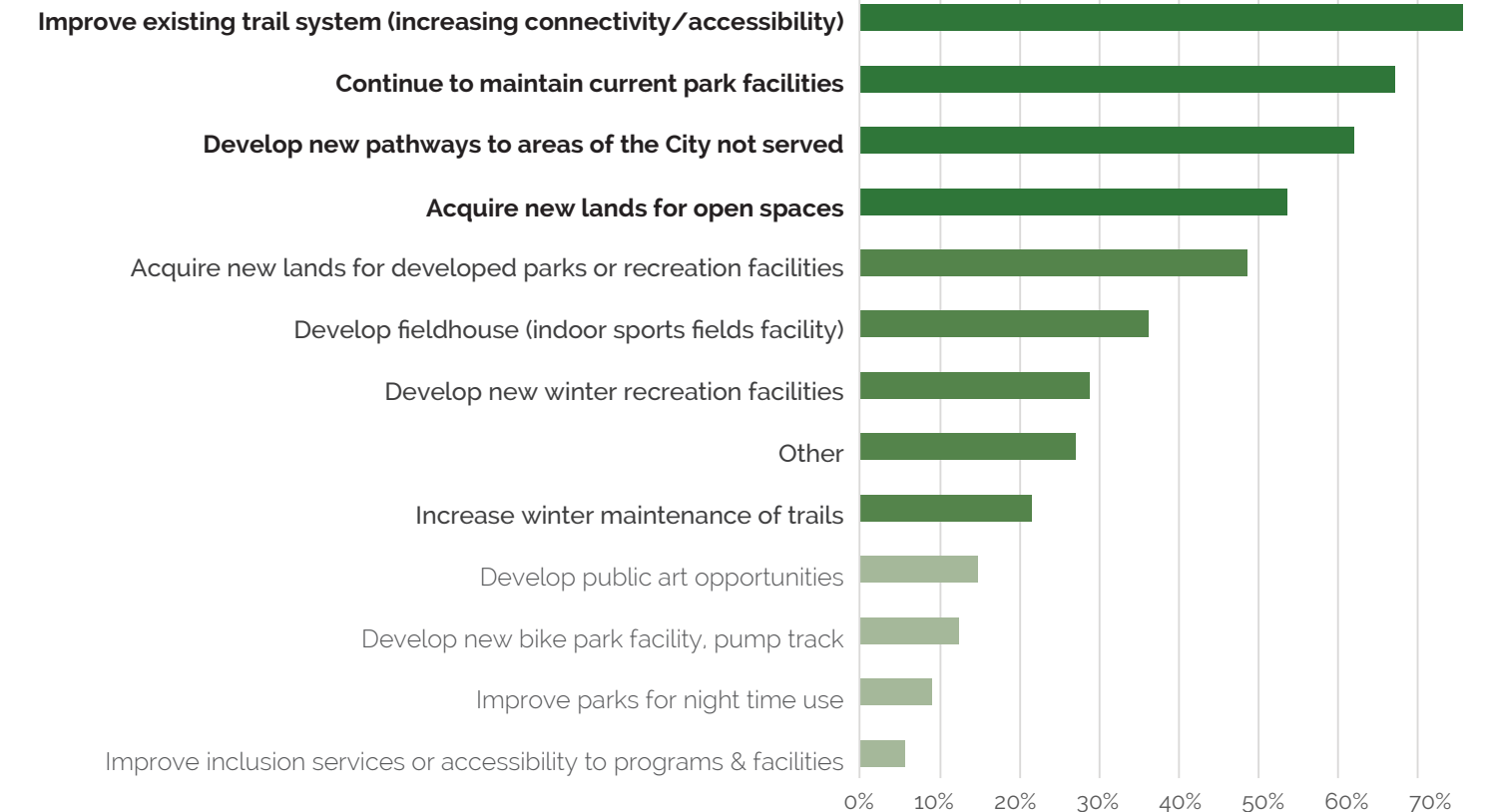
Identifying and addressing these needs is essential to improving population health, enhancing patient care and lowering health care costs.

Maintenance of existing facilities should be a key future action priority

PRIORITIES FOR FUTURE ACTIONS

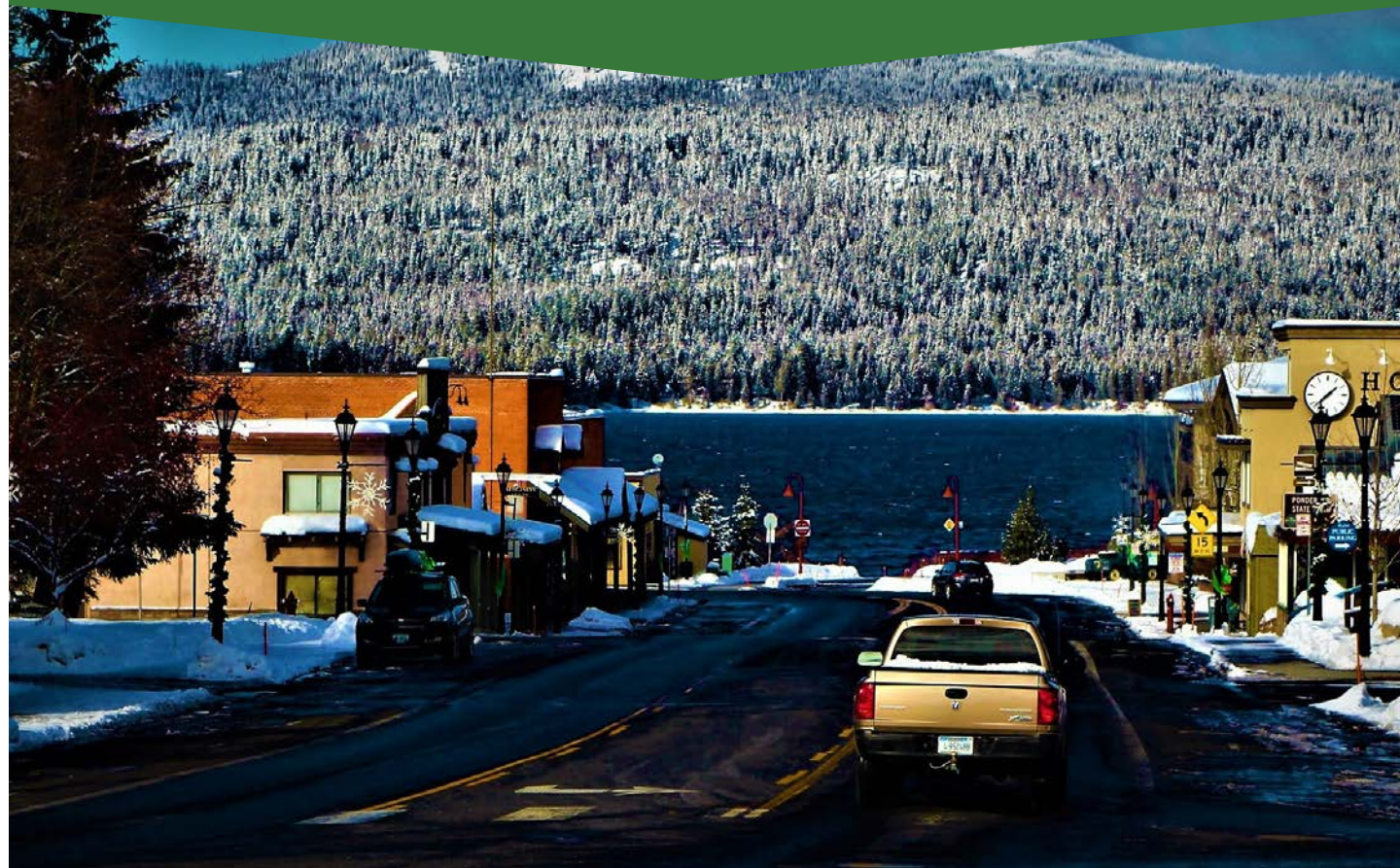
Respondents were asked about priorities for future actions to address both maintaining and expanding amenities. Improving the trail system (76%) and continued maintenance of the current park facilities (67%) ranked highest but were closely followed by the desire to develop new pathways (62%) and acquire new lands for open space (54%) and develop parks and recreation facilities (49%).

PRIORITIES FOR FUTURE ACTION



IN 2040, WHAT SHOULD THE CITY PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT WIN AN AWARD FOR?

Being a leader in health and happiness	All of parks are networked with each other and to where people live and can ride bikes to do activities	Everything they already do so well
Social connectivity (people connected to each other via social interaction and friendly) and community spirit	Environmental sustainability	Enhance access to waterways
Exceptional leadership with forward-thinking philosophy	Promoting public health through outdoor activities	Establishing a recreation district for funding
	Most amazing place to recreate for those over age 70	Providing unique, different types of recreational experiences that keeps kids interested and involved in the outdoors for life-long pursuits



GOALS

Relevant goals in the McCall in Motion Comprehensive Plan are included in the list below and cross-referenced in parentheses. Additional goals were developed through this planning process or were refined based on the community input and priorities.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

- Preserve and enhance the quality of the adjacent IDL land and enhance public access to Payette Lake and Payette River through working with the State and County. (Environment and Natural Resources Goal 1, Parks and Recreation Goal 2, and Land Use Goal 4)
- Improve and protect the water quality of Payette Lake. (Environment and Natural Resources Goal 2)
- Commit to green design, efficient energy use, wise water use, and high-performing buildings and landscapes that pay tribute to McCall’s beautiful surroundings. (Community Character and Design Goal 1)
- Preserve and maintain a community character defined by the surrounding natural environment. Ensure that McCall’s built environment complements McCall’s natural environment, scenic mountain setting, and small-town character. (Community Character and Design Goal 2)
- Conserve significant natural areas and encourage the creation of new natural areas that increase the variety and quantity of fish and wildlife throughout the urban area in a manner compatible with other urban development and activities. (Environment and Natural Resources Goal 6)
- Maintain and increase McCall’s urban forest as a key component of the green infrastructure network with economic and social benefits. (Environment and Natural Resources Goal 8)
- Protect the night sky from light pollution to preserve the area’s rural character. (Environment and Natural Resources Goal 5)

TRAILS

- Establish McCall as a community known for its excellent pathway and trail system. (Trails and Pathways Goal 1)
- Extend existing trail and greenway projects to create an interconnected green infrastructure network that links all parts of McCall with parks, trails, stream corridors, recreation corridors, green streets, greenways, and agricultural lands. (Trails and Pathways Goal 2)
- Plan, design, and develop a pedestrian system that includes pedestrian trails and pathways interconnected throughout McCall and surrounding areas. (Trails and Pathways Goal 3)
- Increase mode choices (bike, walking, Nordic skiing) and route choices (connectivity of routes) to increase travel options and reduce reliance on automobile travel. (Transportation Goal 3)

RECREATION FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

- Enhance quality of life for all ages of residents and visitors through recreation programs, public parks, open space, and facilities. (Parks and Recreation Goal 1)
- Assure growth and development impacts on the community are mitigated and developments share in the responsibility and cost for providing needed infrastructure and public facilities, utilities, housing, and services. (Public Facilities, Utilities, and Services Goal 4)

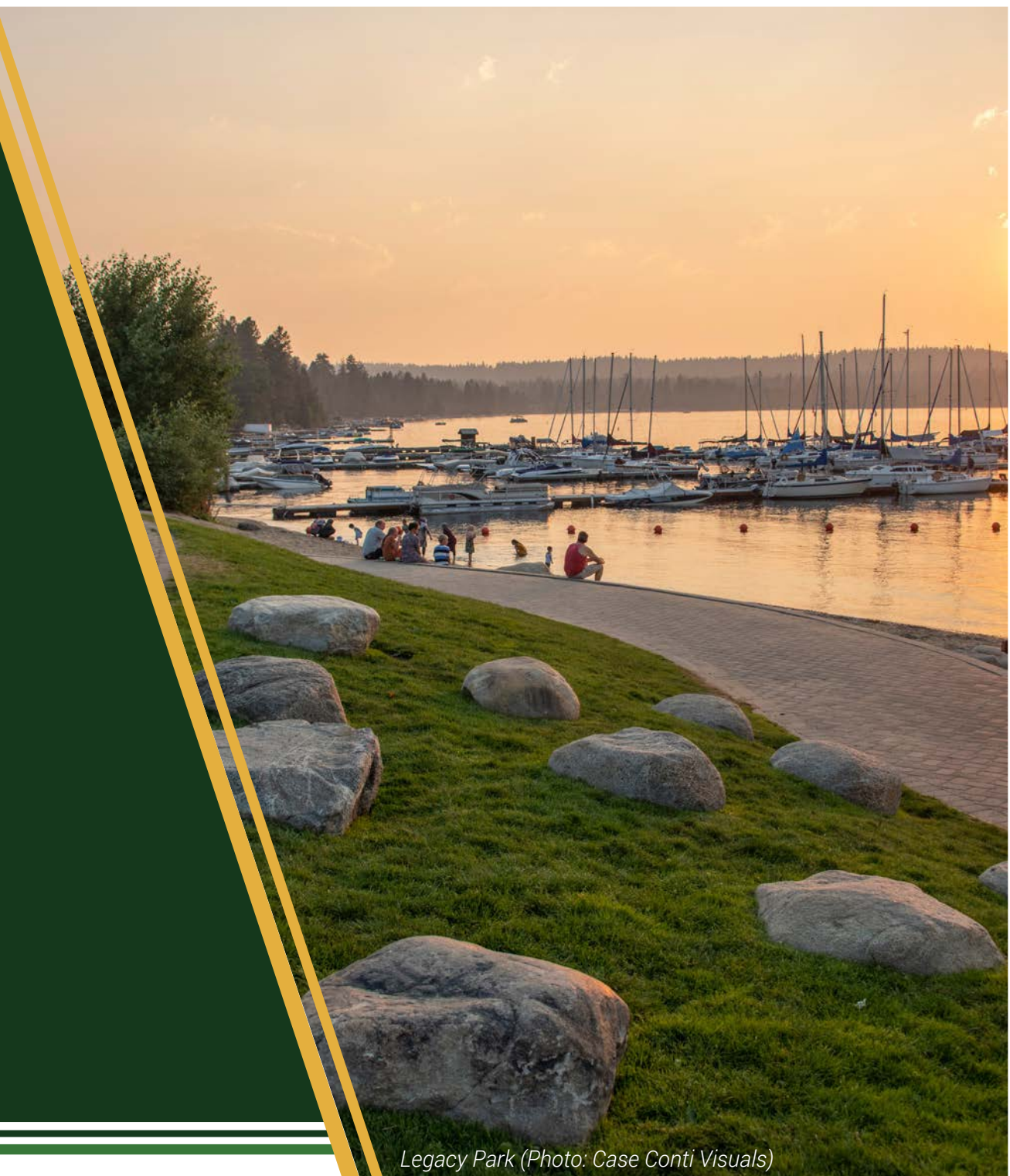
04

Recommendations

The following PROS Plan recommendations outline major policies, projects, and activities that will assist in accomplishing the mission of the Parks and Recreation Department (the Department) and achieving the goals in this plan along with others adopted by the City. Recommendations include:

- policies that set the direction for future system-wide improvements and management;
- the Master Plan maps show the locations of future parks and pathway connections; and
- specific park, property, and connections recommendations.

Relevant policies and recommendations identified in the McCall in Motion Comprehensive Plan, the Downtown Master Plan, Pathways Master Plan, and other previous concept planning work are included and expanded on in this Chapter.



Legacy Park (Photo: Case Conti Visuals)

POLICIES

Policies for system-wide parks and open space, trail connectivity, facility and recreation programs, and operations are identified below. Policies set the direction for future system-wide improvements and management. The following policies are listed in no particular order or priority. Specific implementation steps to achieve the policies are identified in the Action Plan in Chapter 5.

SYSTEM-WIDE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

- Continue to maintain the developed parkland level of service standard to 14 acres per 1,000 full-time resident population as residential growth occurs.
- Protect and balance the recreational experience of Payette Lake for a diversity of users, both motorized and non-motorized. (Environment and Natural Resources Policy 1.2)
- Prioritize non-motorized access and use for City-provided recreational access to Payette Lake and the North Fork of the Payette River.
- Provide for a wide range of public amenities distributed through the community, with a focus on new amenities in park deficient areas.
- Permanently protect and retain open space and environmentally sensitive areas through platting, conservation easements, or other appropriate tools. (Land Use Policy 6.4)
- Maintain Americans with Disability Act (ADA) accessibility standards to existing and future parks and open spaces.
- Continue to maintain safety, visual appeal, and quality of existing park facilities.
- Sustain healthy urban forests, defensible space, and tree canopy to meet wildfire mitigation goals and improve community forest health and quality of life.
- Continue to work with Valley County, Payette Land Trust, Ponderosa State Park, Central Idaho Mountain Bike Association (CIMBA), Valley County Pathways, McCall Donnelly School District, the Forest Service, and other partners to provide a collaborative high level of service within the McCall Area.
- Maintain open space properties and corridors for wildlife habitat, completing vegetation restoration projects as needed and as opportunities and partnerships arise.

THE NEED FOR A PARK LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARD

Currently the city manages 14.04 acres of maintained parkland per 1,000 full-time resident population. Maintaining this high level of standard will ensure future parks are developed as the community grows.

- Continue to manage City owned undeveloped parcels for wildfire mitigation, noxious weed management, forestry, and aesthetics.
- Continue to analyze City owned properties that are not dedicated as parks, such as the Flynn Lane and Colorado Street properties, to define and identify their appropriate use in the community.
- Protect and incorporate natural features into newly developing areas. Conserve the natural patterns and function of streams, ridgelines, topography, riparian areas, tree canopy, and wildlife habitat areas. (Community Character Policy 4.5)
- Protect and enhance public access to Payette Lake through the acquisition of additional public lands, development of access points, partnerships, and new lakefront pathway segments. (Land Use Policy 4.2 and Parks and Recreation Policy 2.5)
- Foster the use of waterways for access, public recreation, and enjoyment in a manner that maintains and protects their natural character. (Parks and Recreation Policy 2.1 and Valley County Waterways Plan)

- Fully utilize and expand the lakeside and riverfront City property and public access points. (Parks and Recreation Policy 2.3)
- Promote the City golf course as a diverse open area that can be used for a range of activities, including places for golfing and walking, cross country skiing, and snowshoeing, as well as a dog park space in the winter months. (Parks and Recreation Policy 1.5)
- Continue to improve branding and signage to be consistent with City-wide guidelines across all parks, open spaces, recreation facilities, and pathways, as well as through department marketing and brochure materials.
- Integrate sustainable, reused, and environmentally friendly materials into projects, as applicable, to foster innovative and creative improvements that are unique to McCall.

PATHWAYS/TRAILS CONNECTIVITY

- Complete trails, bike lanes, and other connections per the McCall Pathways Master Plan and Valley County Pathways to create a community of connected parks, public places, and open space.
- Improve connectivity along a variety of routes such as utilizing developed and undeveloped alleyways and right-of-ways (ROWs).
- Explore opportunities to connect parks, recreational facilities, trailheads, and open spaces through private property easements and agreements/partnerships. (Transportation Policy 2.1)
- Develop a strategy, including use of easements, to create the South River Trail south of Sheep Bridge that includes public access points to create a loop with the North Valley Rail Trail. (Transportation Policy 2.2*edited)
- Prioritize short and long-term maintenance of pathways, including snow removal and/or grooming to facilitate year-long commuting and recreating. (Transportation Policy 3.3)
- Promote and support the Safe Routes to School program and encourage all schools to get involved.

RECREATION FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

- Identify a location and feasibility study to provide indoor recreation and aquatic facilities to meet community needs, including capital funding, staffing, and long-term operations and maintenance costs. Determine phasing needs such as a Phase 1 indoor recreation facility and a Phase 2 aquatic center with funding.
- Work to ensure recreation programs benefit the community while recovering costs to provide the program. Essential programs that provide a high public benefit should recover a smaller percentage than programs/events that are specific to a limited group of the community. Increase staffing to continually provide excellent level of service.
- After school programming promoting small town partnerships such as No school Fun Days when school is not in session.
- Improve program diversity and quality while continuing to focus on services that are not provided by other public or private entities or ways to partner with other public or private entities.
- Increase recreational programming to more effectively reach seniors, low-income individuals, and teens. (Parks and Recreation Policy 1.6)
- Provide and continuously explore different types of unique recreational experiences that keep kids interested and involved in the outdoors for life-long pursuits.
- Keep the McCall area safe and natural by encouraging responsible recreation ethics through backcountry education, camping skills, Leave No Trace, and other types of outdoor recreation orientation.
- Educate the community on specific site history, as well as McCall's historic, cultural, and natural heritage, through programming, public art, and interpretive signage at park and recreation facilities in partnership with the McCall Historic Preservation Commission and Central Idaho Historical Museum.

- Provide recreation and educational programs that improve the health and wellness priorities of the community as identified by the McCall Health Needs Assessment as completed by St. Luke's Hospital.
- Continue to support local artists and the City's Art in Public Spaces program by integrating art that connects with the natural environment into new park and recreation facilities. (Public Art Plan)
- Increase partner and volunteer involvement to expand the City's ability to provide unique quality recreation programs.
- Provide quality youth and toddler feeder programs for non-profit sports organizations (i.e., MUSA, Mountaineers, etc.)

OPERATIONAL

- Increase staffing levels to meet a level of service standard of three acres of developed park acres per Full Time Equivalent (FTE), as additional parks are developed and maintenance requirements are increased.
- Prohibit the use of drones in parks and open space without express permission from the City and continue to evaluate new and emerging technologies that impact user experience and the environment.
- Prohibit and manage electronically propelled modes of travel (e-bikes, scooters, one wheels, golf carts, etc.) on sidewalks and natural surface paths internal to City parks and open spaces based on current industry standards. Limit and manage e-bike usage on paved pathways and regional connections to Class 1 e-bikes (only provides assistance while pedaling). Pathways that provide regional connections via natural surface paths should be designed with appropriate width, turn radii, clearances, signage, and connections to facilitate multiple uses and ensure safety of all users. ADA Transition Plan recommends amending language to distinguish and to permit electric wheelchairs or power chairs to access all public park spaces.
- Work with US Forest Service, Idaho Department of Lands (IDL), and private bike parks to identify e-bike connections where e-bikes are allowed on those lands.

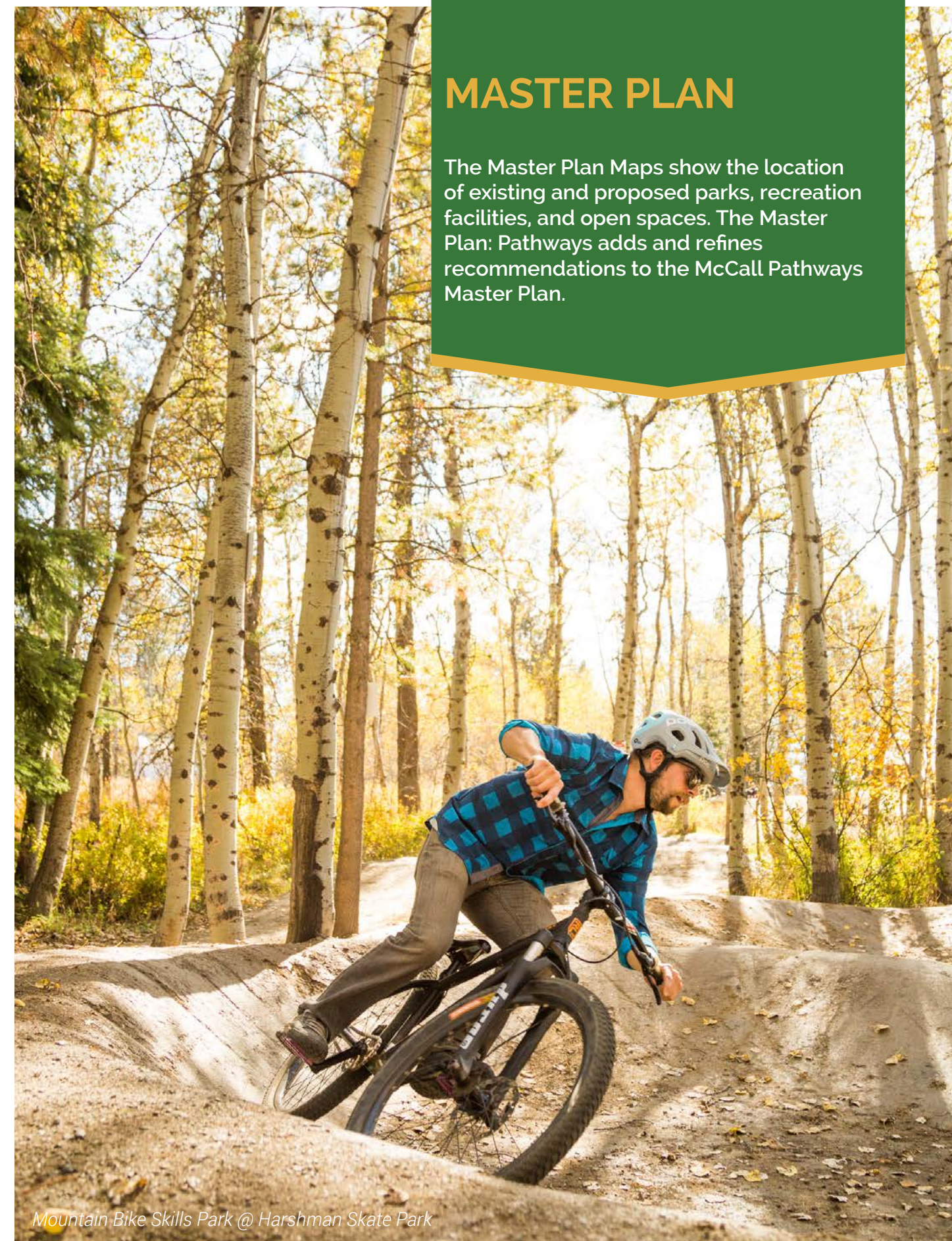
THE NEED FOR A STAFFING LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARD

Currently the city manages 4.0 acres of developed parkland per every FTE, not counting additional vacant land, pathways, and streetscapes. This metric is much higher than benchmark communities. Establishing a higher level of standard will help maintain the quality of McCall's parks, especially as demand increases.

- Prioritize funding for improvements to existing system-wide repairs and replacements.
- While permitted with fees commensurate of current market rates and concession approvals, focus commercial uses of parks, on passive, human-powered recreation in parks and open space. Commercial uses will not exclude any general public use of an area based on community outreach.
- Meet sustainability goals by managing parks and recreation facilities that are environmentally and fiscally sustainable.
- Consider the environmental impacts of park design, operations, equipment, and ecosystem services to improve environmental awareness and action.
- Engage in all City and County capital planning efforts and project scopes to identify opportunities and partnerships to increase recreational opportunities and amenities.
- Work with PW and state and local Transportation Departments to efficiently complete projects that are mutually beneficial (e.g., stormwater improvements at Art Roberts Park, streetscape projects that add bike lanes, ROW improvements).

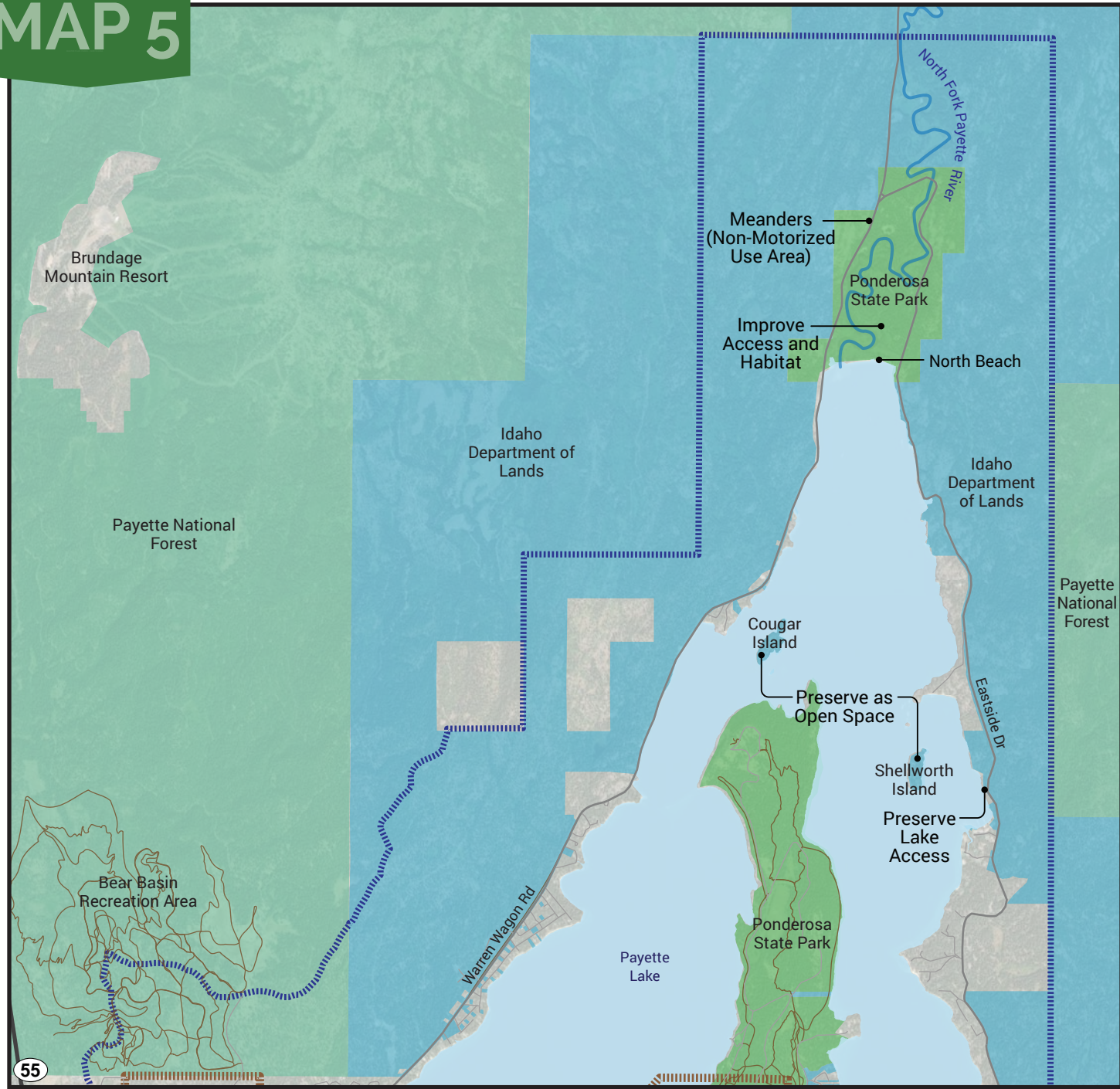
MASTER PLAN

The Master Plan Maps show the location of existing and proposed parks, recreation facilities, and open spaces. The Master Plan: Pathways adds and refines recommendations to the McCall Pathways Master Plan.

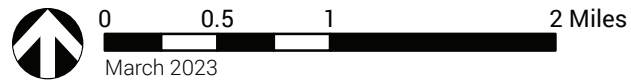


Mountain Bike Skills Park @ Harshman Skate Park

MAP 5



Master Plan: Parks - North Area

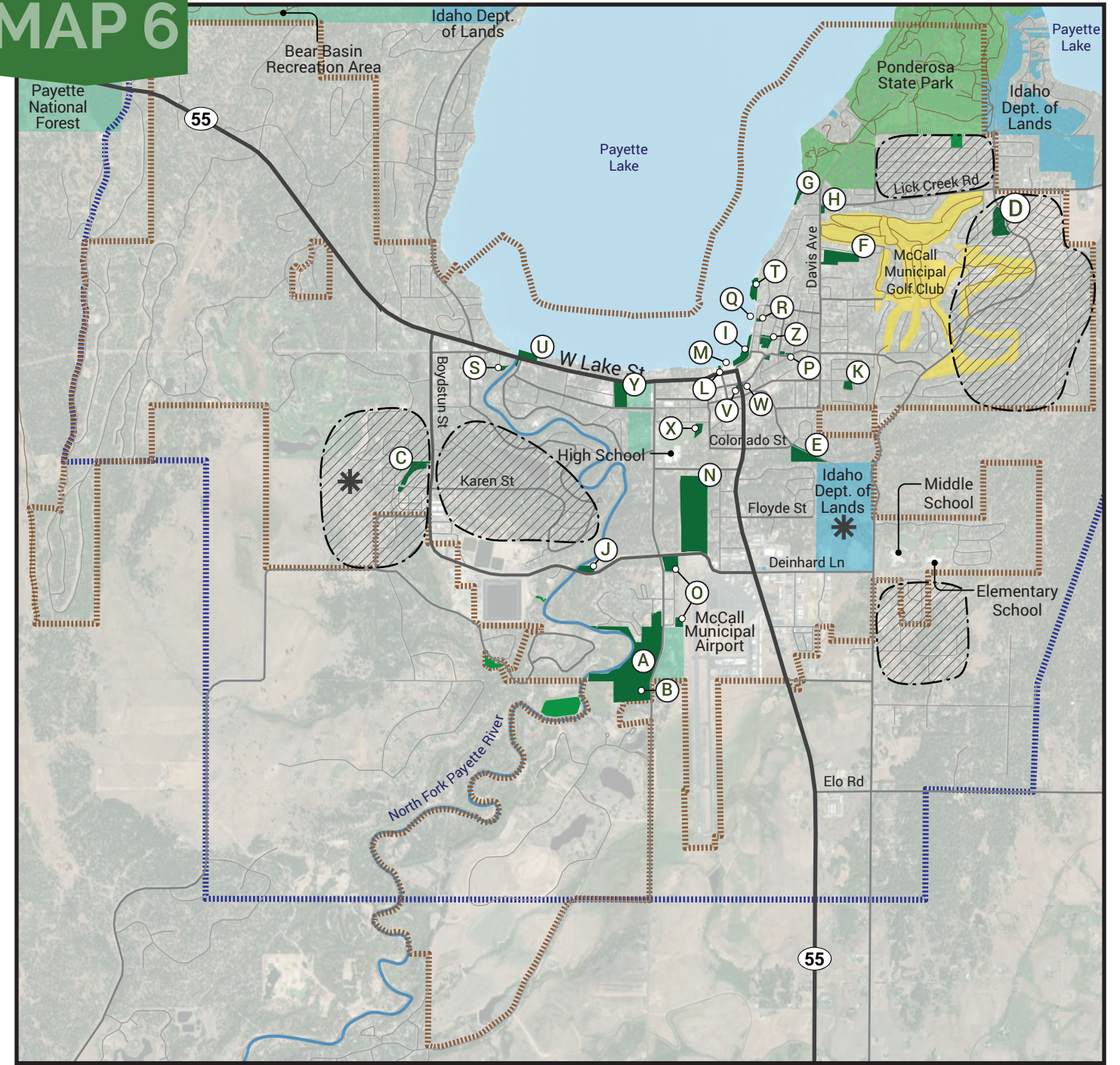


- McCall City Limit
- McCall Impact Area
- Trail (State Park, National Forest)
- Private/Other Property

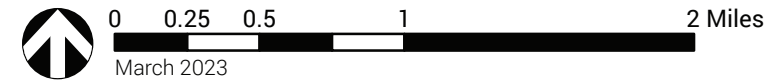
The City intends to partner with adjacent jurisdictions to improve access to areas outside of City limits that are not City owned or maintained.



MAP 6



Master Plan: Parks - South Area

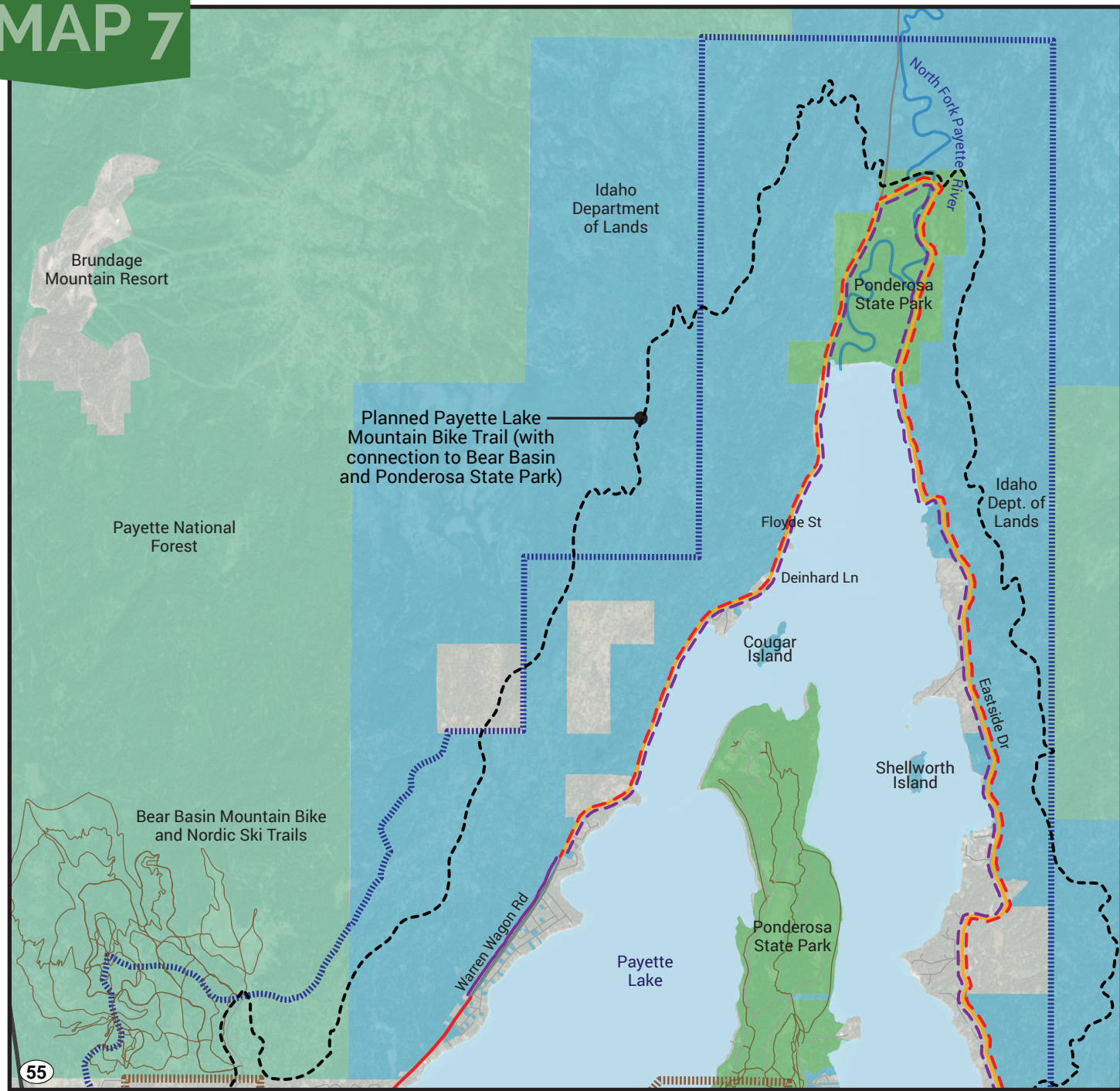


- McCall City Limit
- McCall Impact Area
- Trail (State Park, National Forest)
- Current and Future City Park Projects
- Open Space
- Private/Other Property
- Areas without Developed Park Access
- Future Parks as Part of Development Plans

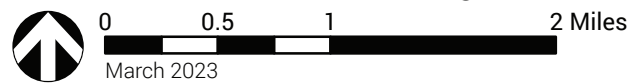
- (A) Riverfront Park (I)
 - (B) Recreation/Aquatics Center (N)
 - (C) Broken Ridge Park Parcel (N)
 - (D) Lick Creek Park Parcel (N)
 - (E) East Colorado Street Parcel (N)
 - (F) Gold Glove Park (I)
 - (G) Davis Beach (I)
 - (H) Davis Avenue Parking (I)
 - (I) Legacy Park and Public Boat Ramp (M)
 - (J) Deinhard Lane River Access (I)
 - (K) Wild Horse Park (I)
 - (L) Art Roberts Park (I)
 - (M) Connection Legacy / Art Roberts Park (N)
 - (N) Airport Approach, Disc Golf, and Mountain Bike Jump Park (N/I)
 - (O) Airport Pathway Pocket Parks (N)
 - (P) Roosevelt Street Pocket Park (I)
 - (Q) North of the Marina Non-Motorized Use Area (I)
 - (R) East Lake/Event Center and Boat House Concept (N)
 - (S) Lardo Bridge/Neal Street River Access/White Water Park (N)
 - (T) Brown Park (M)
 - (U) Rotary Park (M)
 - (V) Veteran's Memorial (M)
 - (W) Centennial Plaza (M)
 - (X) Harshman Skate Park and Mountain Bike Skills Park (M)
 - (Y) Historical Museum Site and Maintenance Facility (M)
 - (Z) Mill Road Parking Lot (M)
- New Parks (N) Improvements to Existing Parks (I) Maintain Existing Parks (M)



MAP 7



Master Plan: Pathways - North Area

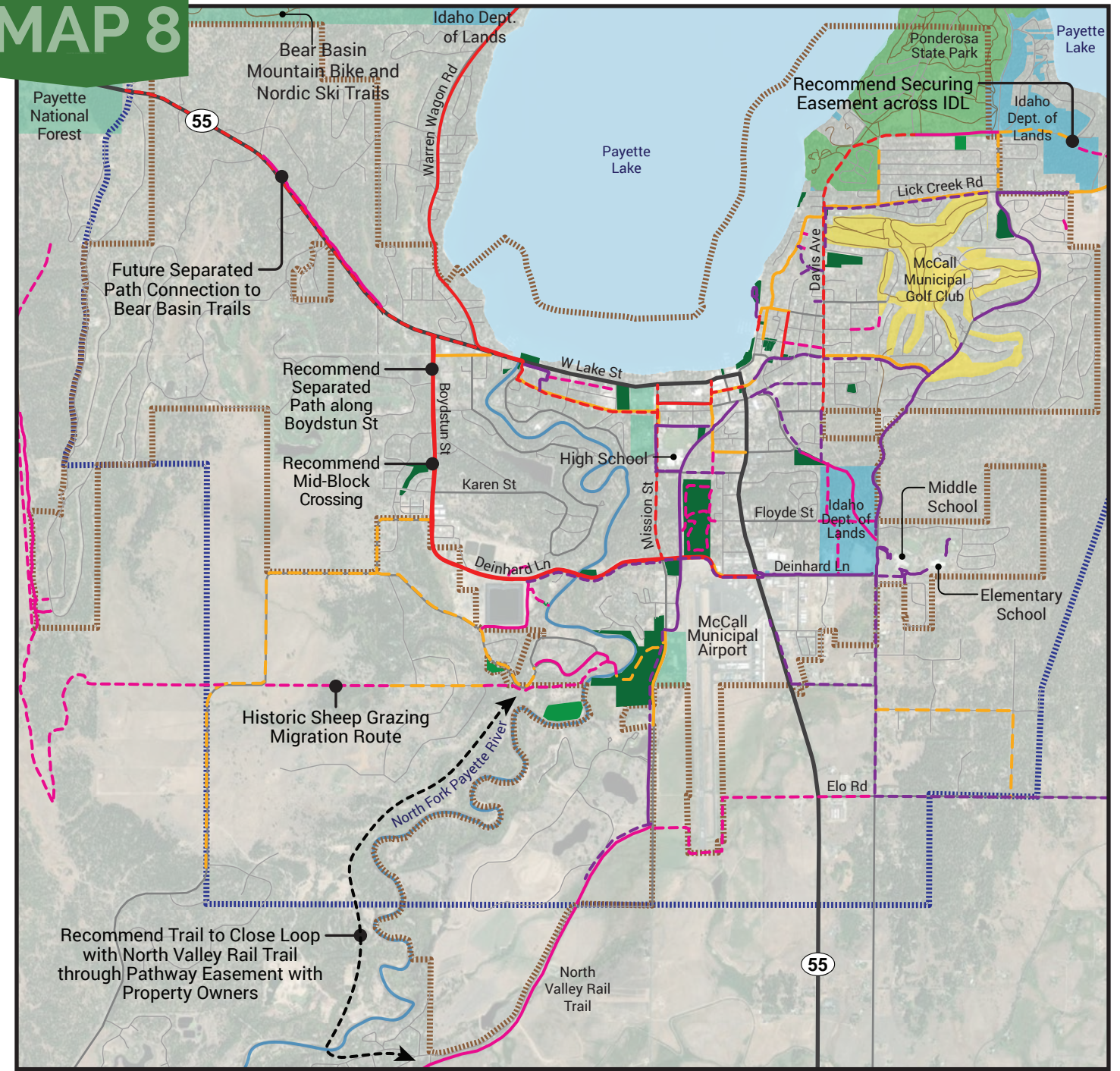


- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| McCall City Limit | Bike Lane | Separated Paved Path |
| McCall Impact Area | Desired Bike Lane | Desired Separated Paved Path |
| Trail (State Park, National Forest) | Share the Road | |
| Private/Other Property | | |

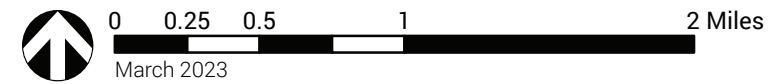


View additional information and more detail on Pathways in the [McCall Area Pathways Master Plan](#), [Valley County Pathways Master Plan](#), and from the [Central Idaho Mountain Bike Association](#).

MAP 8



Master Plan: Pathways - South Area



- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| McCall City Limit | Bike Lane | Separated Paved Path |
| McCall Impact Area | Desired Bike Lane | Desired Separated Paved Path |
| Trail (State Park, National Forest) | Share the Road | Natural Surface Path |
| Private/Other Property | Desired Share the Road | Desired Natural Surface Path |



View additional information and more detail on Pathways in the [McCall Area Pathways Master Plan](#), [Valley County Pathways Master Plan](#), and from the [Central Idaho Mountain Bike Association](#).

SPECIFIC PARKS AND PATHWAYS/TRAILS RECOMMENDATIONS

This section highlights recommendations for the most significant capital improvements for the McCall PROS system based on community input, needs assessment, upgrading parks to maintain quality, addressing new trends in recreational activities, and maintaining the existing level of service as the community grows. In addition, the City often works with students to develop concept plans for various parks. Estimated cost ranges are provided for future planning and budgeting. These projects do not have approved funding yet.



Wooley Avenue Boardwalk - Separated Pathway

Sustainability Best Practices

The design, construction, and maintenance of parks, trails, open spaces, and recreational facilities should be done in accordance with current best practices of sustainable development and management.

Guiding Principles include:

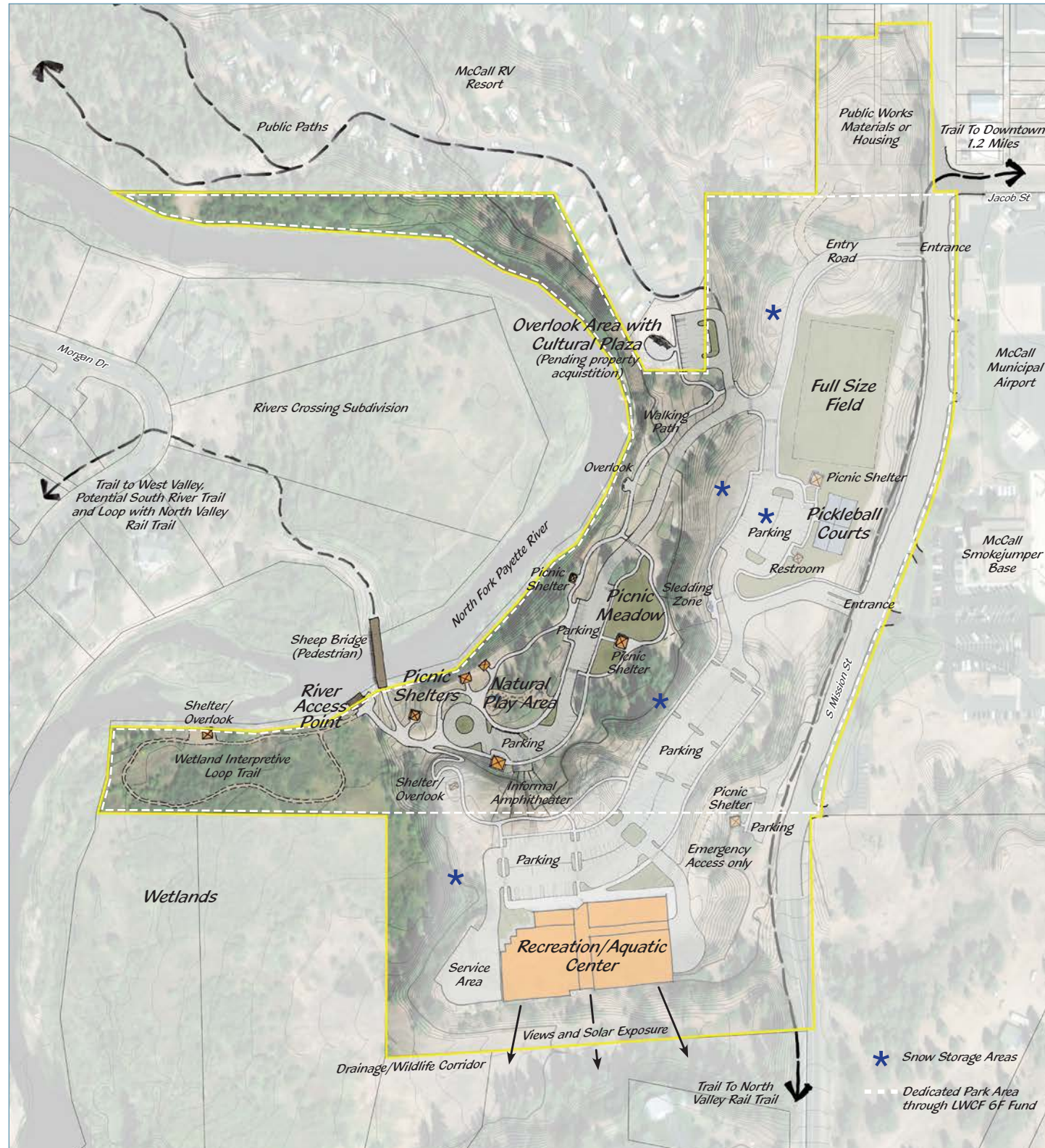
- Avoiding and mitigating the effect of heat islands
- Conserving energy and using renewable energy
- Minimizing use of newly manufactured resources (Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Repair, Recycle, and Rot)
- Using materials that are produced in an environmentally responsible manner
- Minimizing the transportation distance of materials
- Using non-toxic materials and avoiding use of materials that contain persistent organic pollutants and forever chemicals
- Establishing and restoring healthy, resilient, and natural ecosystems
- Minimizing water use
- Protecting water quality of streams, lakes, and riparian areas
- Enhancing and protecting sensitive species and habitats
- Protecting night skies from light trespass
- Building and maintaining non-motorized connections that move residents safely through the city
- Conserving soil productivity and protecting its microbial health

The following list of best-practices may support one or more of the above recommendations:

- Using the [Sustainable Sites™](#) and [LEED™](#) systems as guides when planning, designing, and constructing projects, which address all the principles listed above.
- Planting a diverse native landscape and tree canopy throughout the community that provides shade on pavements, creates habitat for birds, pollinators, and urban wildlife, and reduces irrigation water use.
- Choosing electric vehicles and maintenance equipment, and providing charging stations for employees and visitors.
- Employing integrated pest management to reduce use of pesticides.
- Employing green infrastructure to treat stormwater before discharging to lakes and streams, which includes techniques such as:
 - Grass swales
 - Grass buffer bioretentions/rain gardens
 - Green roofs
 - Extended detention basins
 - Tree vaults and planters
 - Constructed wetlands
 - Permeable/naturalized drainage channels
 - Permeable pavement systems

RIVERFRONT PARK (LOWER BENCH)

Community Park/Natural Park (Portion Dedicated Park through LWCF 6F funding)
 610 S Mission Street
 35.00 Total Acres/2.00 Developed Acres



Riverfront Park is currently the City's largest park property but is mostly undeveloped. It currently primarily provides passive recreation use like walking and river access. Purchase of a portion of the site (between the white dotted lines on the concept plan) with Lands and Water Conservation Fund 6F monies requires the majority of the site to be used for park and recreation-like uses. Riverfront Park is divided into multiple recreation emphasis areas, as it is large enough to accomplish multiple goals as heard from the community. Improvements to the site would likely be phased over several years.

The focus of the lower bench area of Riverfront Park is on natural experience, water quality, and river access. Access to the river and parking was improved in 2021. Sheep Bridge provides access to local trails across the North Fork of the Payette River, and is named after a historic livestock trail.

Public comment mentioned the importance of this site to the Indigenous peoples. During site design efforts, the City of McCall will seek to engage and represent the past, present, and future use of the site by Indigenous people in park amenities and narrative.

EXISTING FEATURES

- River/fishing access
- Picnic tables
- Bridge over North Fork of the Payette River
- Public paths

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Riverfront Park (Lower Bench)
- Walking paths/winter trails
 - Sledding hill
 - Overlook/multi-purpose shelter area with interpretation
 - Individual picnic areas
 - Restroom
 - Picnic area/large pavilion
 - River experience and access
 - Amphitheater
 - Community-scaled natural play area

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

- Riverfront Park Site Improvements (Lower Bench):
- \$3,500,000 - \$4,000,000



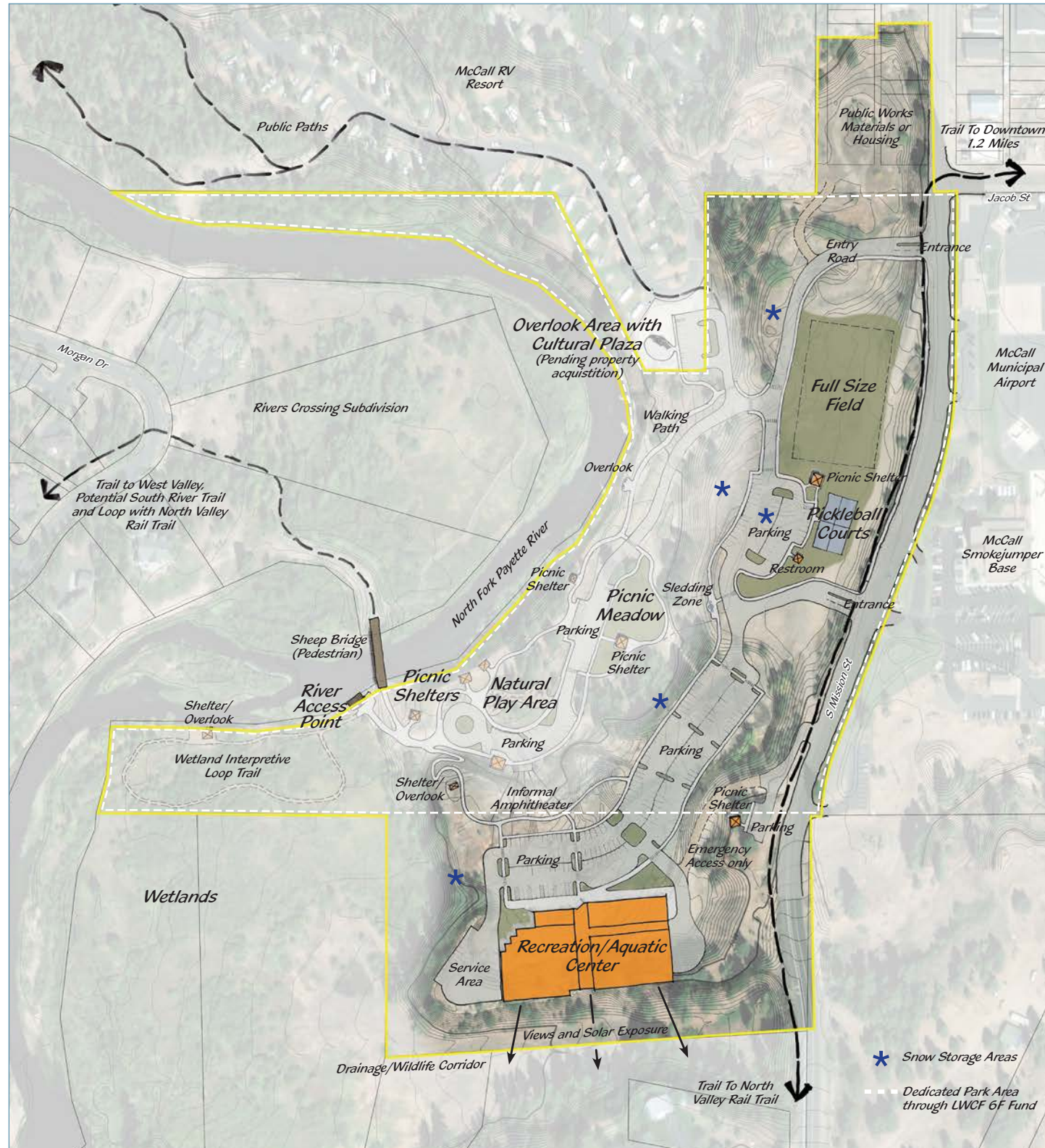
Sheep Bridge and Existing River Access



Example nature experience

RIVERFRONT PARK (UPPER BENCH)

Community Park/Natural Park (Portion Dedicated Park through LWCF 6F funding)
 610 S Mission Street
 35.00 Total Acres/2.00 Developed Acres



Riverfront Park is currently the City's largest park property but is mostly undeveloped. It primarily provides passive recreation use like walking and river access. Purchase of a portion of the site (between the white dotted lines on the concept plan) with Lands and Water Conservation Fund 6F monies requires the majority of the site to be used for park and recreation-like uses. Riverfront Park is divided into multiple recreation emphasis areas, as it is large enough to accomplish multiple goals as heard from the community.

which is limited across the City. This area has already been leveled which presents an ideal opportunity to improve the site park elements such as fields and courts. These active park uses fulfill a need of the community for larger and more soccer fields, as well as public pickleball courts, and would create a buffer between the industrial uses of Mission Street with the more passive experience of the lower bench. Public Works operations could be moved to the north of the site and located behind a natural break in the topography. Overall, future park improvements to the site would improve stormwater and drainage management and overall site conditions.

The upper bench area is currently used by the Public Works Department for materials and snow storage,

EXISTING FEATURES

- Snow storage
- Undeveloped land

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

Riverfront Park (Upper Bench)

- Full-sized field
- Restroom
- Pickleball courts
- Snow storage
- Public art
- Dog friendly area

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

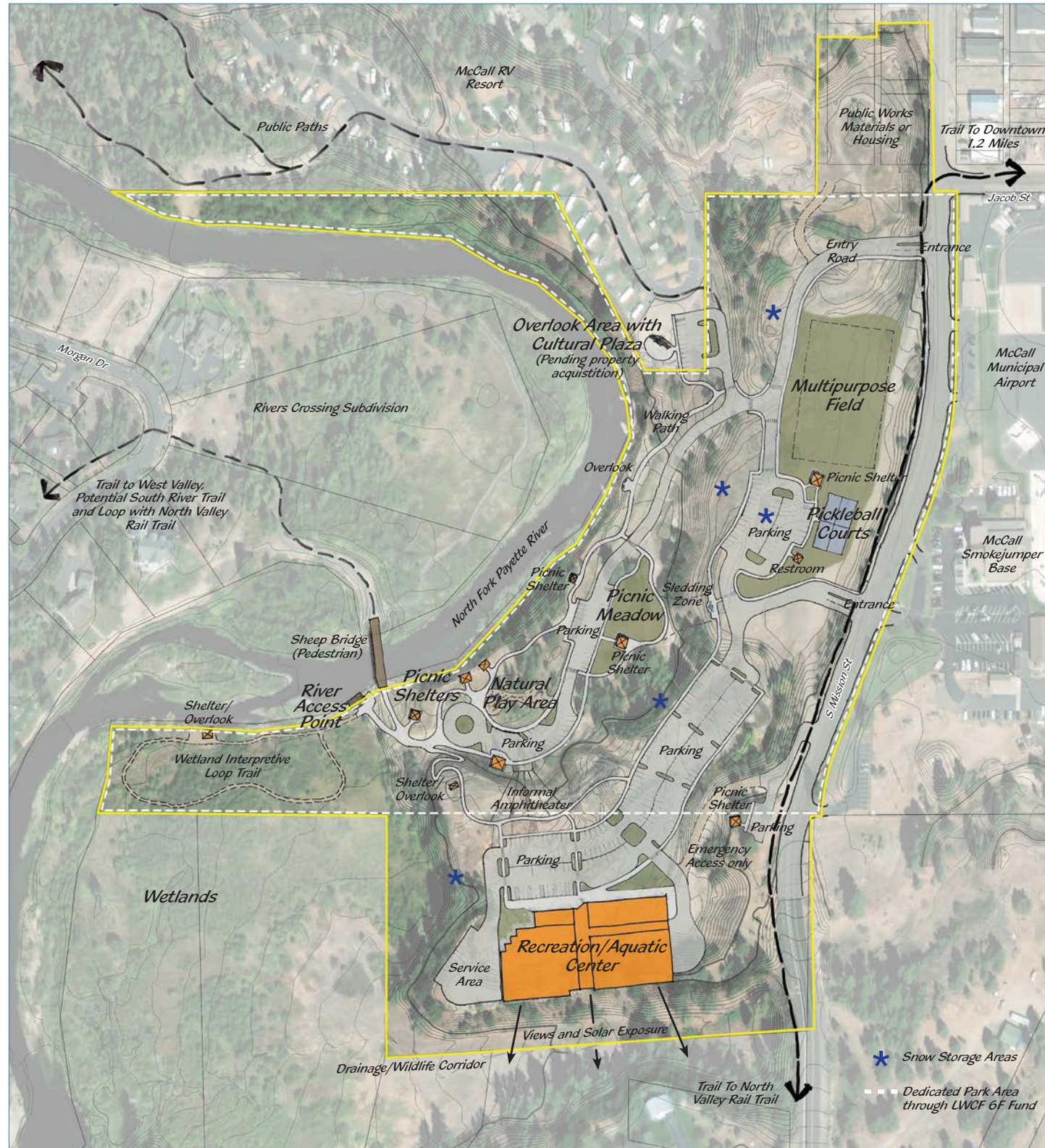
Riverfront Park Site Improvements (Upper Bench):

- \$6,500,000 - \$8,000,000

B

RECREATION/AQUATICS CENTER

Community Park/Natural Park (Portion Dedicated Park through LWCF 6F funding)
 610 S Mission Street
 35.00 Total Acres/2.00 Developed Acres



While shown on the Riverfront Park Concept, a recreation and/or aquatics center could be developed elsewhere in the City; however, this is currently the only location that the City owns that is large enough for this type of facility. Public support showed a high need for an indoor facility. Additional feasibility studies will need to be conducted to define the final program elements, design, and determine funding options for a future facility.



Existing Site Conditions

EXISTING FEATURES

- None

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Recreation Center (fitness space, indoor play/practice, walking track, etc.) with Community Space (classrooms, meeting rooms) and/or Aquatics Center (leisure pool/lap pool)
- Supporting infrastructure

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

B. Recreation Center with Community Space:

- \$13,000,000 - \$16,000,000

Aquatics Center:

- \$22,000,000 - \$27,000,000



Example Recreation and Aquatics Center (Whitefish, MT)

RIVERFRONT PARK CONCEPTUAL RENDERING

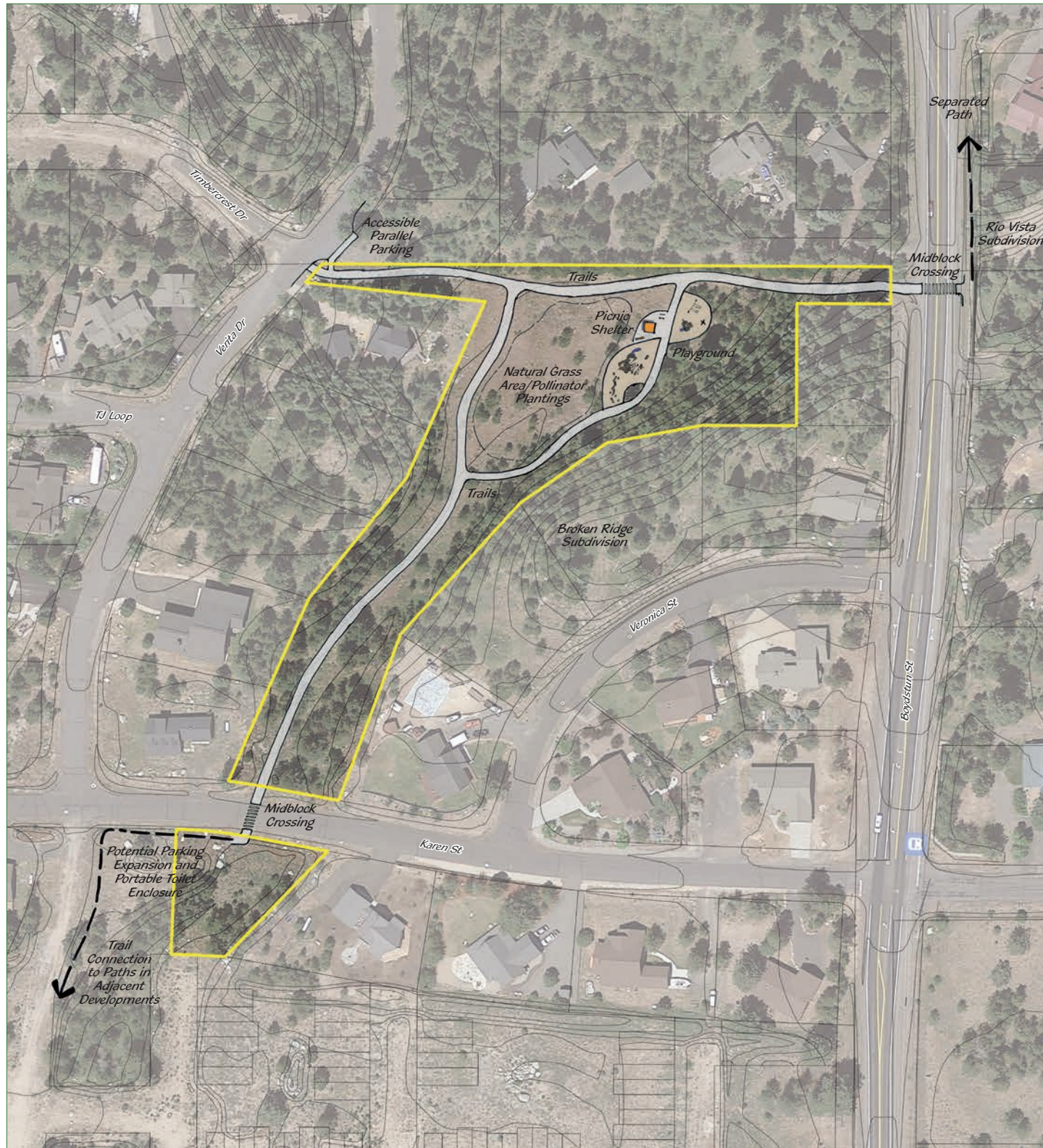


LANSING



BROKEN RIDGE PARK

Future Neighborhood Park
1067 Karen Street
2.84 Total Acres/0.0 Developed Acres



Dedicated to the City as part of the adjacent private development project, this linear site is located west of Boydston Street. The site is immediately surrounded by existing and residential neighborhood homes. There is a need for a park in this part of the City. The Broken Ridge subdivision, as well as the adjacent Rio Vista subdivision, are not served by a developed neighborhood park. Recommended improvements consider neighbor privacy and use of streets for parking and access. Future trails would connect to adjacent neighborhoods.

EXISTING FEATURES

- None

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Neighborhood-scale playground
- Walking paths
- Sheltered picnic area
- Mixed-use turf field
- Pollinator plantings
- Public art
- Exercise equipment
- Connections to adjacent recreation facilities
- Mid-block crossing improvements at Boydston Street to connect to Rio Vista Subdivision and bike lanes/separated path
- Mid-block crossing improvements at Karen Street to connect to future development
- Dog friendly area

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

- \$900,000 - \$1,200,000



Existing Access from Verita Road



Central Open Area



Example Adventure Play Area

D

LICK CREEK PARK

Future Neighborhood Park
1670 Ginney Way
4.53 Total Acres/0.0 Developed Acres



Located in the Lick Creek Subdivision off of Spring Mountain Boulevard, this site provides stormwater drainage for the neighborhood. This property is located in a park deficient area in northeast McCall. While access to Ponderosa State Park is relatively close, the State Park does not provide typical neighborhood park amenities. Future neighborhood park amenities would be dependent on redelineation and/or mitigation of the wetlands on site.

EXISTING FEATURES

- None

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Paved and natural surface trails
- On-street parking
- Picnic shelters
- Portable toilet enclosure
- Small nature play area
- Multipurpose turf area
- Community garden (work with partnership groups to maintain the gardens)
- Wetlands preservation and interpretation
- Native and pollinator plantings
- Art installations
- Outdoor exercise equipment

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

- \$1,400,000 - \$1,750,000



Existing Property Looking East



Example Community Garden done in a clean, responsible, and aesthetic manner

E

EAST COLORADO STREET PARCEL

Potential Neighborhood Park
E Colorado Street
4.76 Total Acres/0.0 Developed Acres



This parcel, location at East Colorado Street and Samson Trail, is City-owned land but not a dedicated park. It has been used for many things, including a historic landfill, natural area, snow storage, and public works storage. Studies done by the Department of Environmental Quality show that significant mitigation would be needed if the property would be used for housing, another strong community priority. Park like uses would not disturb the site as much. The site is in a park deficient area of the City and could accommodate a small playground and fields. If developed as a park, the site should focus on amenities that fit in with the natural surroundings, consider future snow storage, and highlight health and exercise goals of the community.

EXISTING FEATURES

- None

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

Dependent upon the final determination of best use, the site could accommodate:

- Small playground
- Small play field
- Picnic shelter
- Loop walking trail
- Restroom
- Head in-parking (5-6 spaces) on Samson Trail
- Dog park
- Community garden/greenhouse

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

- \$900,000 - \$1,100,000 (not considering environmental mitigation costs)



Example Dog Park

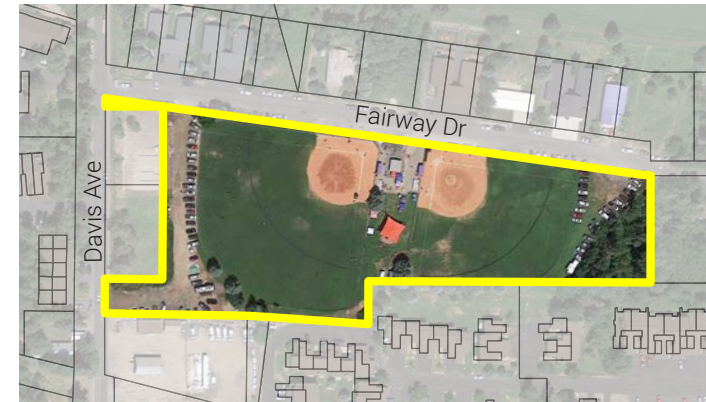


Example Playground

F

GOLD GLOVE PARK

Community Park
720 Fairway Drive
5.50 Total Acres/5.50 Developed Acres



Gold Glove Park is th City's largest and only ball complex. Playgrounds have recently been added to this site. Minor improvements are needed to maintain ADA accessibility. If additional City lands were acquired for a large ball field complex, the future use of this site should be assessed to meet other community needs, such as housing. If this property was used for housing, it could still accommodate a small neighborhood park.

EXISTING FEATURES

- Restrooms
- Concessions
- Playground
- Picnic tables
- Ball fields
- Storage
- Outdoor ice rink (seasonal)

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

High Priority:

- ADA accessible dug outs, picnic, and playground

Low Priority:

- Complete interior paved walkways
- Improve parking area with one-way access and diagonal parking on edge of west field

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

- \$650,000 - \$825,000



Existing Ball Field



Existing Playground

G

DAVIS BEACH

Lake Access Park
590 Lick Creek Road
1.40 Total Acres/1.40 Developed Acres



Davis Beach is a small lake front park with a beach and picnic areas. The park is primarily used by local residents with walk-in access from the Davis Beach Parking area via Lick Creek Road or a small parking lot off of Diamond Avenue. ADA access improvements and a permanent restroom are needed to increase accessibility, safety, and natural aesthetics. Improvements will be coordinated with updates to the water intake building, such as a new pathway, and consider privacy of adjacent neighbors. Improvements would encourage more efficient use of the site while maintaining the natural character.

EXISTING FEATURES

- Beach
- Picnic tables
- Grill
- Portable toilet

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Improve ADA access on Diamond Avenue
- Restroom at the end of Diamond Avenue
- Coordinate with water intake building improvements for ADA ramp from Diamond Ave
- End of Lick Creek Road pedestrian stair improvements

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

- \$725,000 - \$925,000



Public Beach



Access from Lick Creek Road

H

DAVIS AVENUE PARKING

Other
Davis Avenue/Lick Creek Road
0.23 Total Acres/0.00 Developed Acres



Parking Area

This property is a small City-owned parcel at the corner of Davis Avenue and Lick Creek Road and provides parking for public pathways, the Golf Course winter trails, access to Davis Beach, and is used for Gold Glove Park overflow parking and snow storage. Formalizing the parking area would improve ease of access, safety, and circulation.

EXISTING FEATURES

- Informal parking area

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS

- Formalize parking area

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

- \$150,000 - \$200,000



Context Map

LEGACY PARK AND MUNICIPAL BOAT RAMP

Community Park
1120 E Lake Street
3.00 Total Acres/3.00 Developed Acres



Legacy Park is the City's waterfront centerpiece providing lake access, a public beach, scenic views, pedestrian connectivity, a splash pad, public space for community events, and a Municipal Boat Ramp. Renovations and upgrades are needed to the splash pad and aging features. Parking is limited to adjacent on-street parking and the nearby Mill Road Parking lot. The Mile High Marina connects to the north of Legacy Park. The Marina is planned for an expansion that will include additional public amenities, including piers accessible to the public. A potential boardwalk in partnership with landowners between Legacy and Art Roberts parks would make this Park the keystone of the lakefront.

EXISTING FEATURES

- Restrooms
- Beach
- Water splash pad
- Walking path
- Interpretive signs
- Public art
- Memorial bench/trees
- Docks
- Swim zone in lake
- Municipal Boat Ramp

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Replace splash pad and improve accessibility
- Replace stairs on west side and coordinate with public art project
- Partner with private properties between Legacy and Art Roberts parks for a boardwalk project
- Marina expansion through private-public partnership

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

- \$225,000 - \$300,000



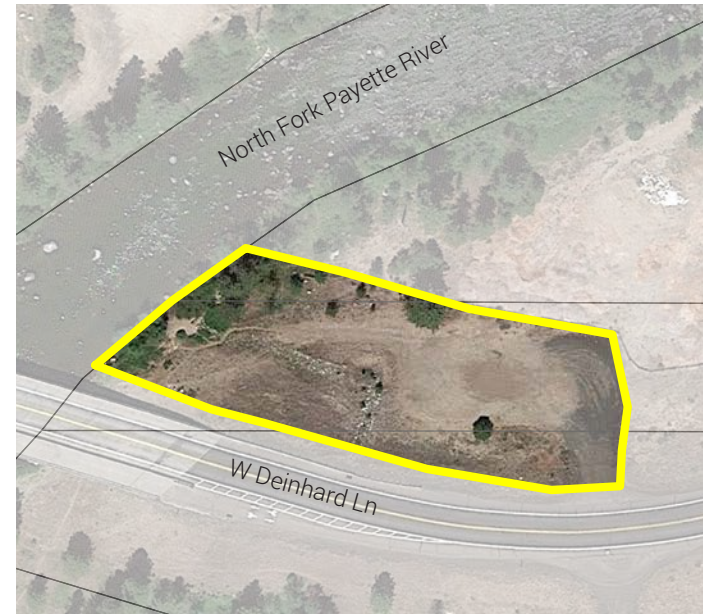
Legacy Park from the Municipal Boat Ramp



Splash Pad and Event Area

DEINHARD LANE RIVER ACCESS

River Access Park
W Deinhard Lane at the North Fork of the Payette River
.75 Total Acres/0.00 Developed Acres



This parcel is currently an informal river access site used for local float trips with a typical take out at Riverfront Park. Accessibility upgrades would increase access for a variety of users. Improvements for river access for float vessels could be made with sportsman access grants from Idaho Fish and Game.

EXISTING FEATURES

- None

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Work with IDFG and/or adjacent property owners upon development for sportsman access grants to improve river access for float vessels

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

- \$325,000 - \$425,000



Informal Non-motorized Boat Launch

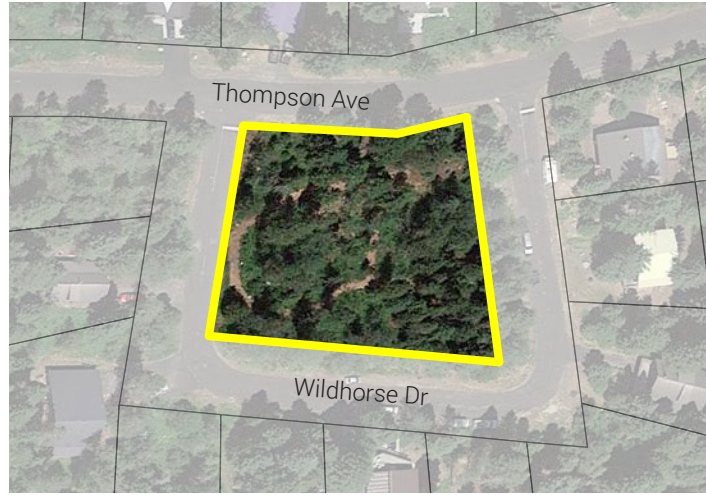


Existing Informal Trail

K

WILD HORSE PARK

Natural Park
708 Thompson Avenue
0.79 Total Acres/0.79 Developed Acres



Wild Horse Park provides a unique naturalized park for the local neighborhood. Minor improvements to the existing path and parking are desired. Creating an arboretum by planting local tree and shrub species would provide the opportunity to learn about the environment. This natural park can be used as a demonstration plot to educate the community on fire-wise management, species diversity, and the various native and/or proven plant species for this area/ climate.

EXISTING FEATURES

- Interpretive signs
- Walking path

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Local arboretum
- Improve path through park
- Roadside parking improvements
- Water tap for landscape establishment

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

- \$60,000 - \$75,000



Natural Surface Trails

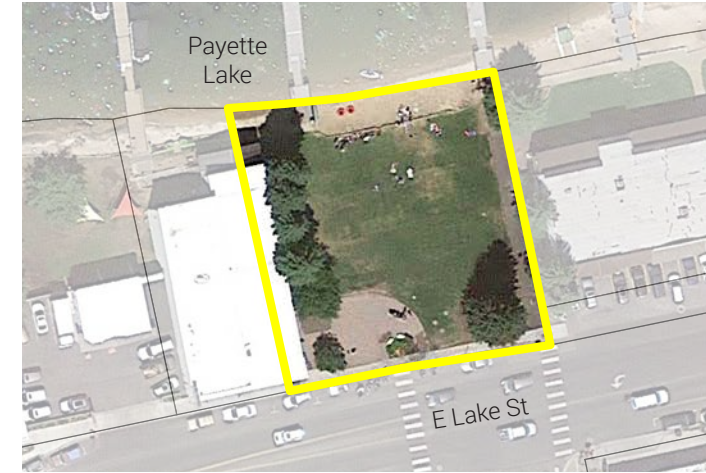


Programming at the Park

L

ART ROBERTS PARK

Lake Access Park
327 E Lake Street
0.44 Total Acres/0.44 Developed Acres



Art Roberts Park anchors one end of Second Street in Downtown providing lake access via docks and beach area. Renovation of the Park will be needed when Public Works Department completes major stormwater system improvements on site.

EXISTING FEATURES

- Boat docks
- Swim area
- Restrooms
- Memorial bench
- Public art
- Community Christmas tree

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Work with the public works department during major stormwater system improvements to restore the surface to:
 - Create picnic areas
 - Improve ADA access
 - Connect to the Lakefront Boardwalk (see larger concept plan)
- Connection to Legacy Park

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

- \$25,000 - \$35,000 (for park improvements)



Lawn Area and Docks



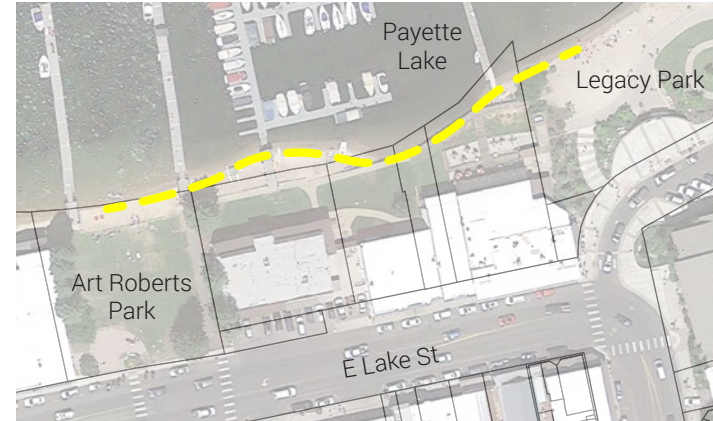
Public Art



CONNECTING LEGACY TO ART ROBERTS

Other
E Lake Street, Lakefront between Art Roberts and Legacy parks
2.00 Total Acres/0.0 Developed Acres

The City's lakefront between Legacy and Art Roberts parks could be re-envisioned. Dependent on future private/public partnerships, improvement would increase the current safety and accessibility between Art Roberts and Legacy park and potentially encourage businesses to face the lake with larger patios.



Lakefront Boardwalk Concept Plan - Excerpt from McCall Downtown Master Plan (2013)

EXISTING FEATURES

- Private walking paths

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- See past concept plan

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

- Potential city investment for a future boardwalk: \$500,000 - \$625,000 (To be completed with private partnerships)

"MALL PARK"

Another big idea for the Downtown interface with Payette Lake is to create a large park and public amenity area between Legacy and Art Roberts parks along E. Lake Street.

Mall Park Concept Plan - Excerpt from McCall in Motion Comprehensive Plan (2018)



AIRPORT APPROACH/FLIGHT PATH PARK

Natural Park/Disc Golf/Bike Trails
Between Stibnite Street and E Deinhard Lane
28.33 Total Acres/2.00 Developed Acres



This city-owned property is difficult to develop due to its proximity to the Municipal Airport runways. The current 9-hole disc golf and outdoor fitness equipment exist on the northern part of the property. The City is working with and will continue to work with Central Idaho Mountain Bike Association on implementation of mountain bike trails and jump park, including winter fat bike and other multi-purpose trails. Acquisition would be needed for parking and access improvements to the Disc Golf Course. During implementation connectivity to the McCall Donnelly School District Master Plan should be reviewed.

EXISTING FEATURES

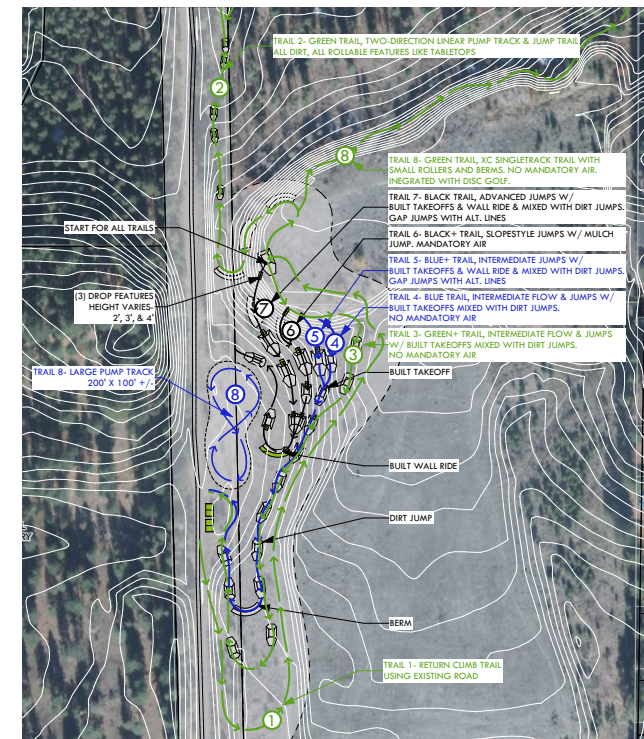
- Outdoor exercise equipment
- 9-hole disc golf course

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Work with Central Idaho Mountain Bike Association on implementation of the Flight Path Bike/Jump Park, including winter fat bike and other multi-purpose trails.
- Parking
- Restroom (vault toilet)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

- To be completed with partners



Flight Path Bike Park Detail DRAFT (The Land Group, 2023)



Disc Golf Course Signage

O

AIRPORT PATHWAY POCKET PARKS

Pocket Park
Deinhard Lane and Mission Street
1.50 Total Acres/0.00 Developed Acres



A unique park opportunity would be to develop park amenities, such as a playground features made from old planes or a device to listen into the airport communications, along the pathway adjacent to the Municipal Airport. These pocket parks would compliment the pathway corridor and the many recreational opportunities available on that corridor from Downtown to Riverfront Park, for example, Harshman Skate Park and Mountain Bike Skills Park, Disc Golf Course and future mountain Bike Jump Park, and exercise stations. The map identifies two potential locations. The southern area is just outside the Airport fence on City-owned land. The northern area is currently owned by the cemetery and could be acquired if ever available. Interpretation could be added to learn about the adjacent USFS Smokejumper Base.

EXISTING FEATURES

- None

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Listening station
- Interpretative signage
- Playground out of old planes
- Exercise equipment

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

- \$75,000 - \$100,000



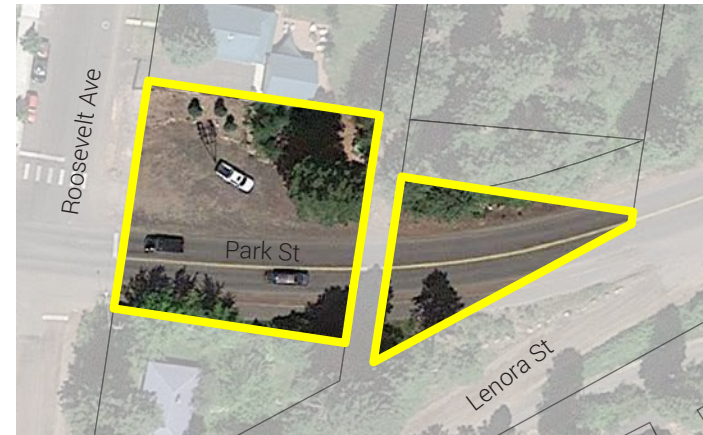
Example playground features that integrate an airplane theme



P

ROOSEVELT STREET POCKET PARK

Pocket Park/Plaza
1203 Roosevelt Avenue
0.17 Total Acres/0.17 Developed Acres



This pocket park is currently used for snow storage and overflow parking for the Mile High Marina and Municipal Boat Ramp. The park would be developed with a plaza, utilizing movable planters to develop a nursery/interpretive garden of what type of vegetation works well in the McCall area. As plant material gets established, plants will be transplanted into other park and public facilities, then new examples brought in.

EXISTING FEATURES

- Big Chair

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

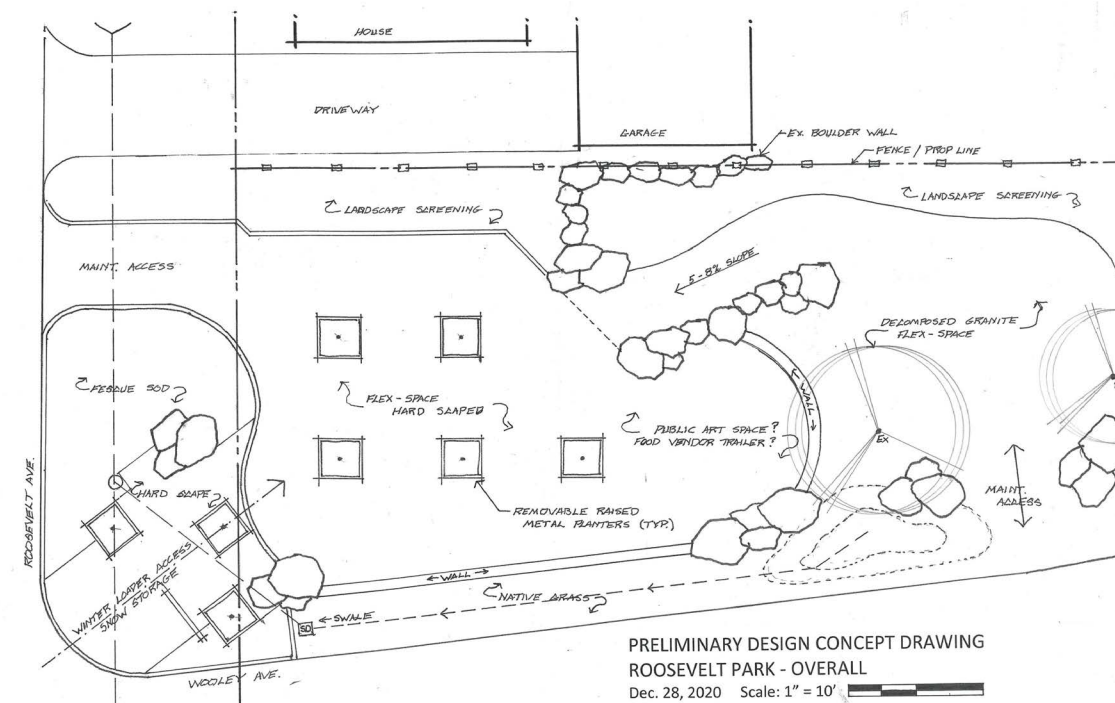
- Native plantings
- Removable raised beds
- Flexible hardscape space for public art, food truck vendor, events, and/or snow storage

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

- \$75,000 - \$80,000



Big Green Chair



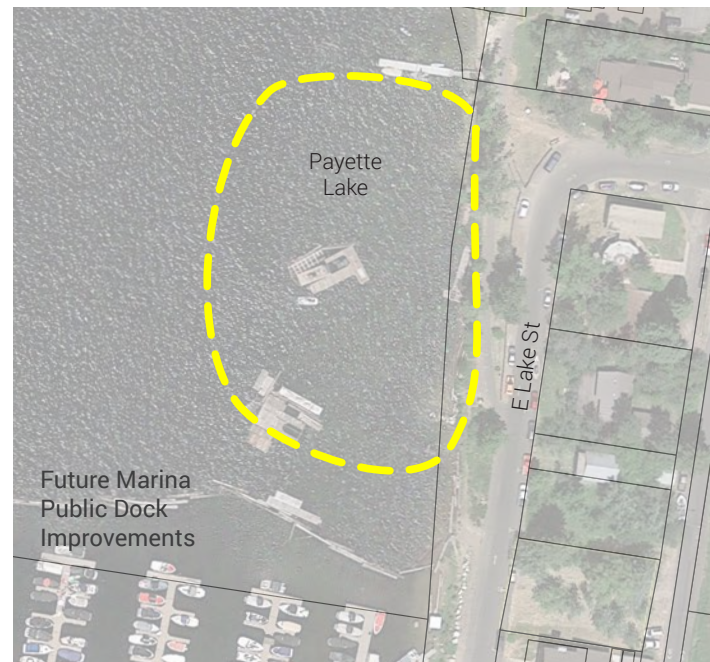
Roosevelt Park Concept Plan



NORTH OF THE MARINA NON-MOTORIZED USE AREA

Lake Access Park
E Lake Street

The McCall Public Waterfront Improvement Project, includes Lake Street pedestrian access improvements and on-water upgrades. A new dog swim area, swim lanes, non-motorized launch and use area, and dock platforms are planned. This project would be integrated into improvements to the Marina to also provide additional public access through a public-private partnership agreement. The Marina will be replacing the log breakwater with a new dock style breakwater that would be open to the public to walk out and around the Marina. This project would expand the public shoreline by over 1,000 feet in the form of a dock.



EXISTING FEATURES

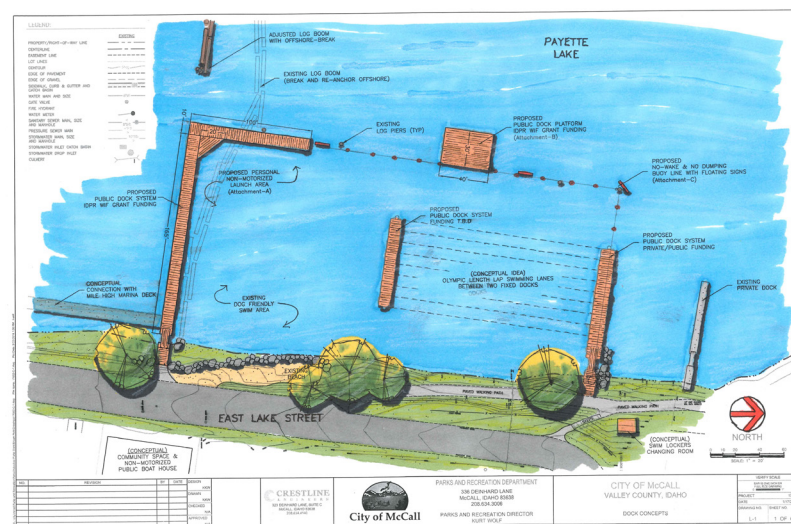
- Dog swim area
- Non-motorized launch

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Implement existing Concept Plan
- Swim area
- Swim Lanes
- Improved non-motorized use launch and area
- Connectivity to Marina and Brown Park
- Dog swim area
- Dock platforms

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

- \$260,000 (not including Marina improvements)



North of Marina Non-Motorized Use Area Concept Plan



Rendering of the Marina dock improvements providing additional public waterfront access



E. LAKE ST. EVENT CENTER/BOAT HOUSE CONCEPT

Special Use
Between 1302 and 1400 Mill Road
0.22 Total Acres/0.00 Developed Acres



This dedicated City-owned park is currently a steep grass knoll between Mill Road and East Lake Street, commonly referred to as Hill Climb Park. A feasibility study was conducted in 2019 for the possible implementation of a non-motorized boat house and community event center. The facility would require the City enter into a private-public partnership or lease to a private company.

EXISTING FEATURES

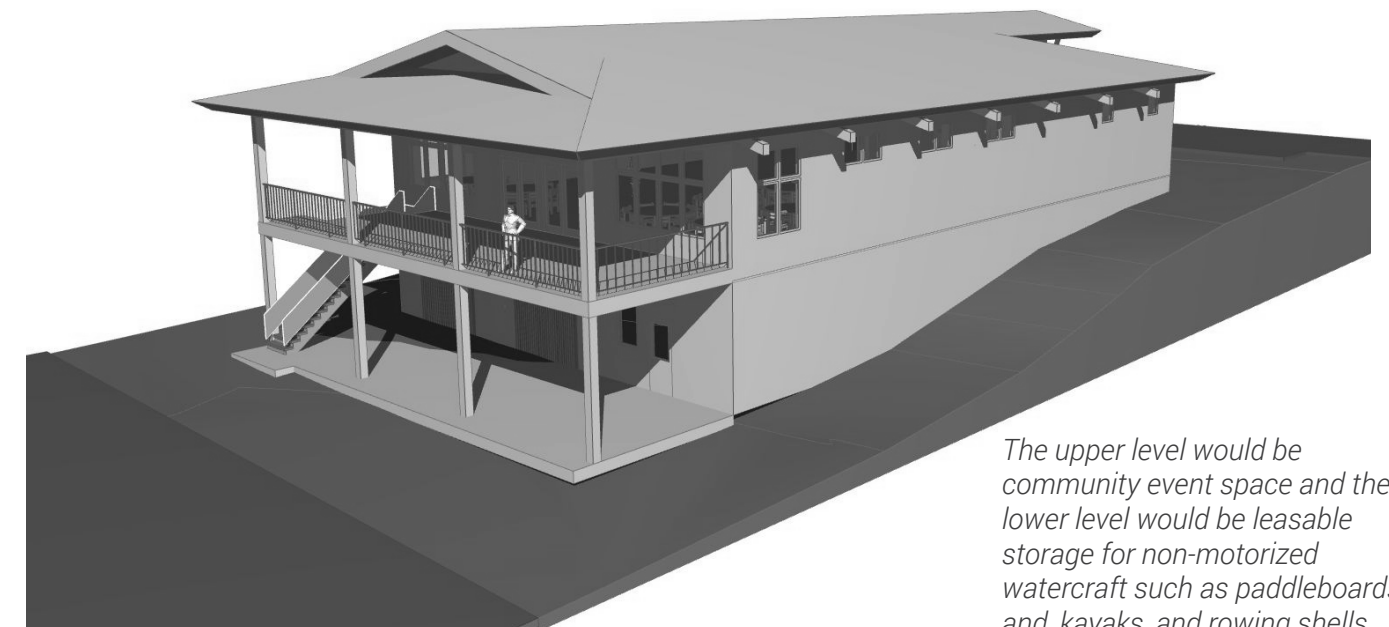
- None

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- 4,500 square foot event and non-motorized boat storage facility with restroom, catering prep space

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

- \$4,290,00 - \$5,000,000 with partnership or lease to private company. City's financial commitment to be determined.



The upper level would be community event space and the lower level would be leasable storage for non-motorized watercraft such as paddleboards and, kayaks, and rowing shells.

Plan View - Excerpt from Boathouse Feasibility Study (2019)

S

LARDO BRIDGE/NEAL ST. RIVER ACCESS

River Access Park
Neal St
0.22 Total Acres/0.00 Developed Acres



The City manages the Neal Street ROW south of the Lardo Bridge. A conceptual design was completed for a small whitewater park below the Payette Lake outflow. The City should work with the Payette Reservoir Company, which manages the water releases, and the IDFG to develop access to an in-river amenity.

EXISTING FEATURES

- None

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Work with Valley County and partners to complete a River Management Plan from Payette Lake to Riverfront Park (and beyond).
- Establish water access points and develop a white water park.

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

- Costs to be based on final design and partnerships



Whitewater Park Concept Plan (Student Senior Project by: Camas Alexander)

T

BROWN PARK

Neighborhood Park/Lake Access Park
1500 E Lake Street
1.53 Total Acres/1.53 Developed Acres



Brown Park was recently renovated with new playground, walking paths, shoreline stabilization, benches, and restoration of the historic Mill Whistle.

EXISTING FEATURES

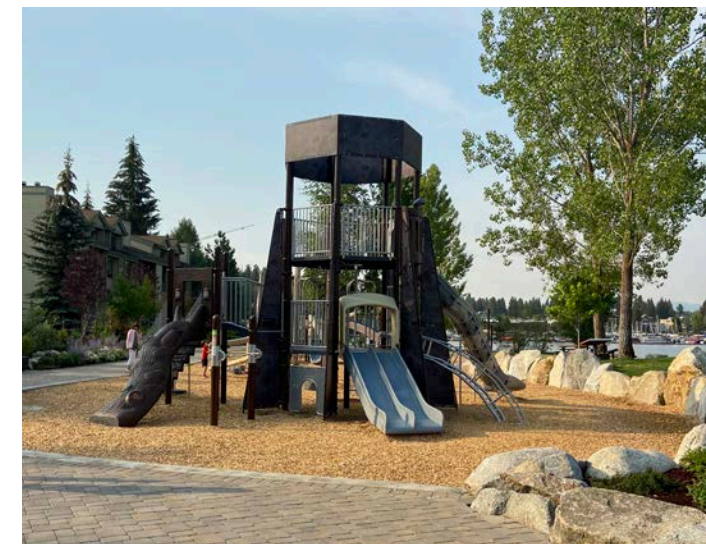
- Boat docks
- Restrooms
- Playground
- Beach
- Picnic tables
- Grill
- Walking path
- Public art
- Memorial bench/trees

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Complete additional updates per ADA Transition Plan in next phases (restroom renovation)
- Fitness Equipment Station
- Public Art

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

- Costs (<\$25,000) would be covered within the Department's annual maintenance budget



New Playground

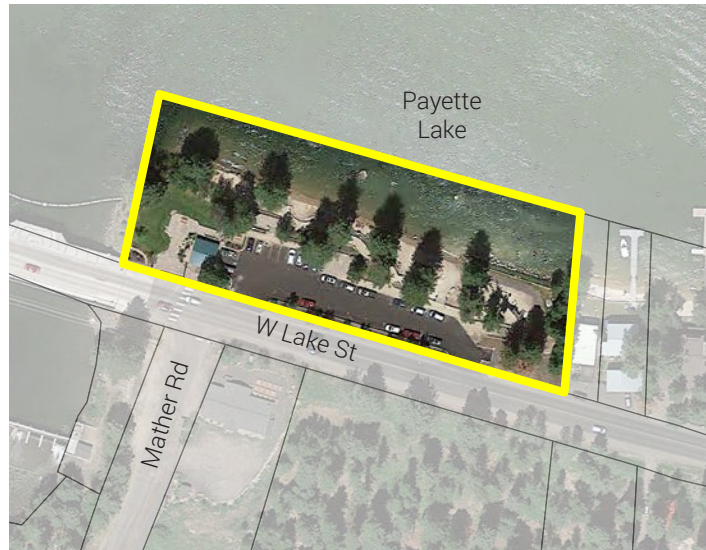


New Landscaping and Plantings

U

ROTARY PARK

Pocket Park/Lake Access Park
333 W Lake Street
1.80 Total Acres/1.80 Developed Acres



Rotary Park is located at the east end of Lardo Bridge, north of Highway 55 on Payette Lake, where the North Fork of the Payette River exits the Lake. A small parking lot provides access to a beach and the lake, as well as picnic area with grills. As indicated by its name, the park was developed and is sponsored by Rotary International.

EXISTING FEATURES

- Restrooms
- Beach
- Picnic tables
- Grill
- Playground
- Pathway
- Memorial swing/bench
- Public art
- Interpretive panels
- Swim lane lines in lake creating a 50 meter Olympic lap pool

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Complete updates per the ADA Transition Plan (restroom renovation)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

- Costs (\$<25,000) would be covered within the Department's annual maintenance budget



Playground



Floating Olympic sized lap lanes/pool on lake

V

VETERAN'S MEMORIAL

Pocket Park
900 N 3rd Street
0.17 Total Acres/0.17 Developed Acres



This small pocket park located at the corner of Third and Lenora streets in Downtown provides a memorial to World War II veterans, as well as benches, lawn and landscaping. The historic McCall jail sits on this site and is currently undergoing rehabilitation

EXISTING FEATURES

- Picnic tables
- Memorial bench/trees
- Historic building (Old McCall Jail)

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Landscape planter renovation
- Signage and improvements to integrate the historic jail building

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

- Costs (\$<25,000) would be covered within the Department's annual maintenance budget



Veteran's Memorial



CENTENNIAL PLAZA

Pocket Park/Plaza
905 N 3rd Street
0.20 Total Acres/0.20 Developed Acres



Centennial Plaza at Lenora and 3rd streets celebrates the community's 100th anniversary. A vibrant tiled mosaic art piece commemorates key events throughout McCall's history. The Department manages the upkeep and landscaping of the plaza

EXISTING FEATURES

- Public art
- Tables
- Engraved Brick Program
- Public Seating
- Interpretive information
- Pathway access
- Planters used as nursery for the Department

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- None



Plaza Landscaping and Artwork



HARSHMAN SKATE PARK AND MOUNTAIN BIKE SKILLS PARK

Special Use Park
Idaho Street/1st Street
1.75 Total Acres/1.75 Developed Acres



Mountain Bike Skills Park

EXISTING FEATURES

- Harshman Skate Park: 15,000 square foot facility offering a number of bowls, boxes, and rail features for entry and advanced users
- Restroom
- Water fountain
- Mountain Bike Skills Park: pump track, jump features, flow lines with berms, and technical features

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Feature Upgrades
- Concrete Repairs
- Surveillance

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

- Costs (<25,000) would be covered within the Department's annual maintenance budget

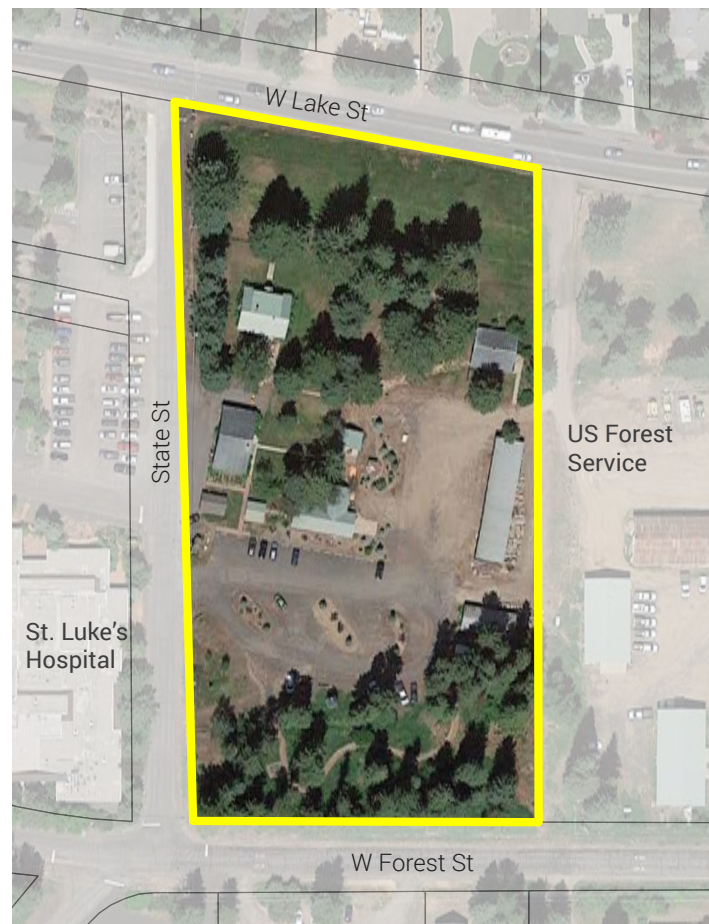


Harshman Skate Park

Y

HISTORICAL MUSEUM SITE AND MAINTENANCE FACILITY

Special Use Park
124 W Lake Street
4.23 Total Acres/4.23 Developed Acres



This property hosts the Central Idaho Historical Museum, Department storage facilities, and the newly developed maintenance shop. The Museum manages the museum buildings and the Department manages the grounds and maintenance facilities. The 10-bay storage building is being renovated to better accommodate both department and museum needs. Other buildings on the site are being renovated to create employee housing options. Long range plans could incorporate a department recreation storefront and office space.

EXISTING FEATURES

- Restrooms
- Picnic tables
- Historic museum and exhibits
- Arboretum
- Public art
- Opportunity to utilize wardens historic house for events/programming
- Potential location for outdoor ice rink

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- Improved space for events and program offerings
- Employee housing opportunities within existing buildings
- Outdoor ice rink

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

- Costs (<25,000) would covered within the Department's annual maintenance budget



Museum Landscaping and Artwork

Z

MILL ROAD PARKING LOT

Other City Managed Lands
1209 Mill Road
1.40 Total Acres/1.40 Developed Acres



The Mill Road Parking Lot provides parking for the Municipal Boat Ramp. Fees are currently charged for overnight parking. The lot serves as a public parking lot for the east side of Downtown.

EXISTING FEATURES

- Public art
- Public restroom
- Landscaping
- Fee area
- Bus shelter

POTENTIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

- No capital improvements
- Implement boat launch fees and upgrade permit system



Parking lot fee box



OPEN SPACE PROPERTIES

RECOMMENDATION

Continue to maintain the parcel as visual open space, completing restoration projects as necessary on the following parcels:

RESERVE ON PAYETTE RIVER

0.32 Total Acres

CHAD/MORGAN STREET

1.50 Total Acres

WEST OF RIVERFRONT PARK

7.90 Total Acres

RECOMMENDATION

Continue to evaluate the appropriate use of the following parcel with other community needs, meanwhile maintaining the property for weed and wildfire mitigation.

FLYNN LANE PROPERTIES

2.00 Total Acres



DOG USE AREAS

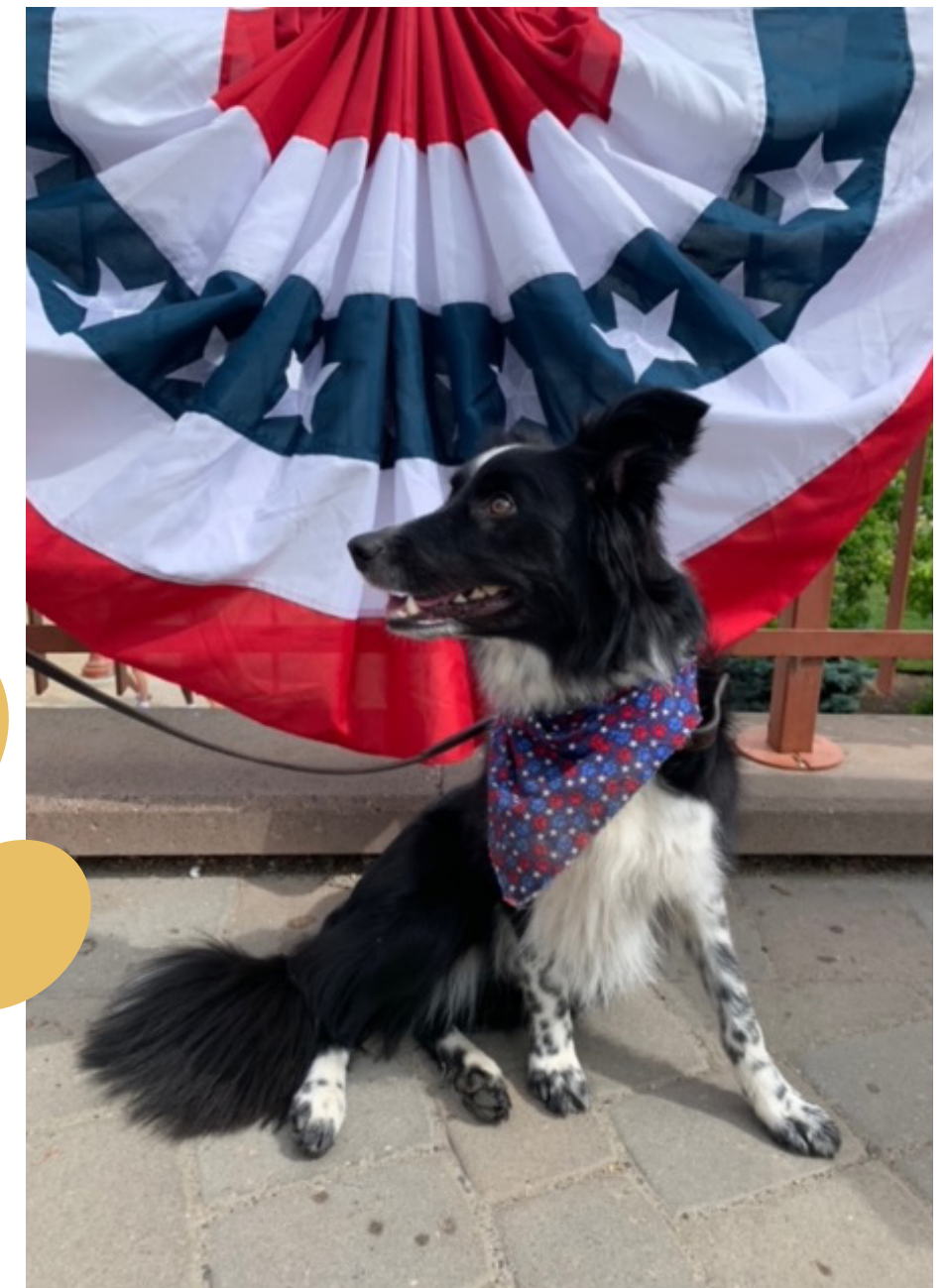
CURRENT USE

Dogs are welcome on leash at all parks, the Municipal Golf Course in the Winter, and on the summer and winter pathways system and off leash in the following locations:

- Non-motorized use area north of the Mile High Marina
- Riverfront Park River access
- McCall Rehabilitation and Care Center Dog Park (418 Floyde St)

RECOMMENDATION

- Continue to provide dog friendly parks facilities and access. As new parks are developed assess on and off leash dog access, as appropriate.
- Continue to work with The McCall Rehabilitation and Care Center through public/private partnership to:
 - Expand dog park,
 - ADA accessibility improvements
 - Expand public awareness of dog park



PAYETTE LAKE ACCESS AND PROTECTION

RECOMMENDATIONS

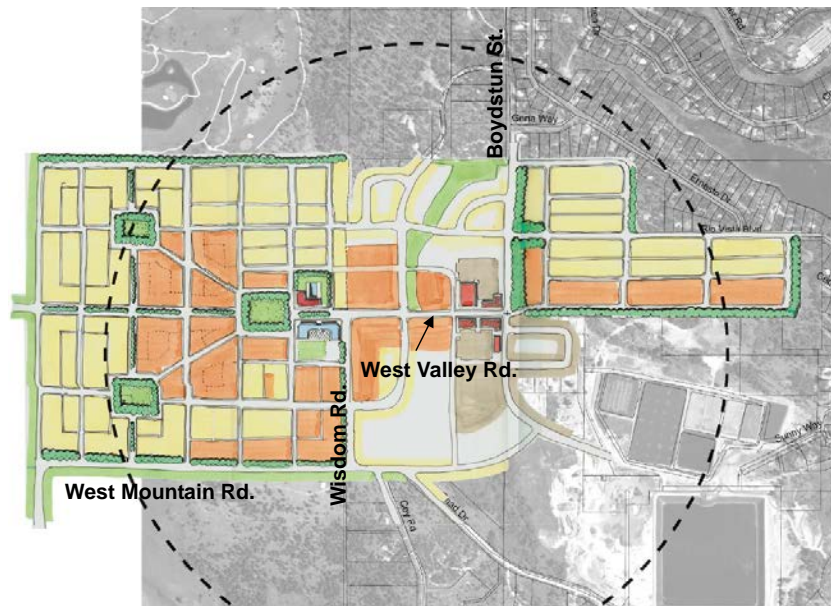
Improve access around through strategic easements, acquisitions, and trail improvements. Including:

- Pilgrim Cove to East Side Drive easement on endowment land
- Acquisitions of Payette Lake Islands or management agreement
- Development of Eastside Drive single track connection across IDL Endowment lands.

OTHER PARKS PART OF FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS

RECOMMENDATION

Ensure future parks as part of development concept plans are developed (e.g., State 80, West Valley Concept Plans)



Excerpt from Connecting McCall: Concept Plans for Lardo and West Valley (2005)

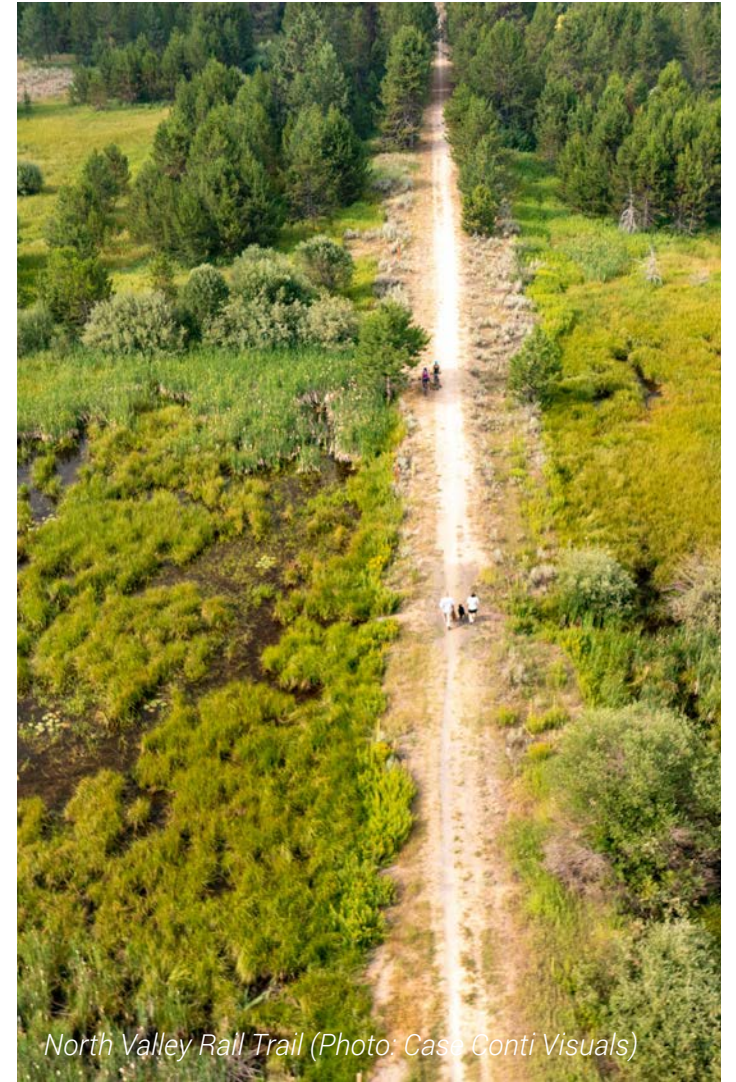


Excerpt from McCall in Motion: Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map (2018)

PATHWAYS

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Develop a mid-block crossing to future planned paved path from Gold Glove towards Downtown.
- Develop the alleyway/ROW from Forest Street to St. Luke's as an off-street connection.
- Complete the Bear Basin Connector (Lardo Bridge to existing connector path).
- Develop Pathway south of Sheep Bridge to create a loop with the North Valley Trails.
- Continue to implement the priorities and recommendations in the [McCall Area Pathways Master Plan](#).
- Continue to work with Valley County and Valley County Pathways Committee to expand other regional connections as presented in the [Valley County Pathways Master Plan](#).
- Continue to work with the [Central Idaho Mountain Bike Association](#) on regional trail projects, the mountain bike jump park, and other pathways.



North Valley Rail Trail (Photo: Cass Conti Visuals)

CAPITAL COST SUMMARY

Depending on when and how they are implemented, capital costs for the recommended projects identified in this Plan would amount to approximately \$65 Million - \$70 Million based on the planning level costs presented in this PROS Plan.

- New Park Construction (Riverfront, Broken Ridge, Lick Creek, East Colorado Street Parcel) = \$12 – 13 Million
- Recreation and/or Aquatics Center = \$35 – 50 Million (depending on size)
- Remaining Park Improvements = \$7 – 9 Million

Annual operations and maintenance costs

- A new recreation center may cost up to \$400k-\$500k annually (rest covered by program fees)
- New parks would require an additional 1-2 full-time person to maintain the current level of staffing standards, or more to improve the staffing level standards.

Additionally, ancillary costs associated with community snow storage needs and other impacts City department operations would need to be considered and accounted for.

05

Action Plan

The Action Plan is focused on implementing the PROS Plan policies and recommendations. While the recommendations create the framework for a complete and thriving parks and recreation system, current funding sources are not adequate to realize this vision. Therefore, projects will need to be prioritized for existing funding sources over the next 10 to 20 years and new strategies for implementation, including additional tools and funding sources, will need to be identified.



Volleyball Program at Elk Creek

PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA

To prioritize projects that best meet the needs of the community despite limited funding sources, the following criteria are proposed to evaluate the viability and benefits of projects. The priority of a specific project may change in response to new opportunities, constraints, or community preferences and needs, and as funding and resources become available.

- ✓ **Financial Viability:** All projects must demonstrate that funding is available for both capital and long-term operations and maintenance costs. The City should not take on a project that it cannot afford to maintain.
- ✓ **Health, Safety, and Regulatory Compliance:** Does the project involve upgrades that will bring a site or facility into compliance with codes and regulations (such as Americans with Disabilities Act [ADA]), and improve the health, safety, and welfare of users?
- ✓ **Protect Existing Investments:** Is the project necessary to protect the City’s current investment in facilities including lifecycle replacement and maintenance or enhancements to existing parks, trails, and facilities?
- ✓ **Broad Community Benefit:** Does the project or site provide benefits to many people within the community? Does the project or site contribute to the broader City vision and community goals, such as economic development, increased tourism, environmental sustainability, and non-motorized connectivity?
- ✓ **Develop new Parks Equitably Across the Community:** Does the project provide additional park or recreation amenities in a part of the community that is not easily served by these amenities?
- ✓ **Economic Revitalization:** Is there potential for the project to serve as a catalyst for other investments?
- ✓ **Partnership for funding/Leverage of resources:** Does the project leverage available partnership or grant opportunities for funding? Are there project partners to help fund and/or support implementation and on-going maintenance and operations?
- ✓ **Ease of Implementation:** Does the project capitalize on opportunities that are easily implemented (e.g., low-cost project with large gains, available property, project partners, etc.)?

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

FUNDING TOOLS AND COST RECOVERY

McCall’s Comprehensive Plan McCall in Motion provides direction to “consider alternative fee policies for new capital facilities or the expansion of existing facilities” for new residential development (Policy 4.1). The “Funding Tools Summary” table provides a review of the current, future, and updated funding tools that the City could use for various types of improvements and operations. Additional studies would be needed to determine types of projects to be funded, the amount of funding needed, and impact to taxpayers.

FUNDING TOOLS SUMMARY

Funding Tool	Status and Recommendation	Project/Program Type	Fee Notes
Concessionaires Fees	Current (Resolution 11-25, December 2011, plus individual lease agreements) Recommendation: Maintain (regularly review market rates)	Recreation providers on City owned property	Flat rate or percent of gross revenues depending on concessionaire agreement
Program Fees	Current Recommendation: Develop cost recovery policy and update fee structure	Programming to the greatest benefit of the community	Fees recover 100% of the hard cost to deliver the program. Actual costs (hard costs) include instructors'/contractors' fees, costs of supplies, facility rentals, and any miscellaneous expenses plus ten percent for administrative costs.
Park Rentals	Current (Resolution 21-24, June 2021) Recommendation: Maintain (regularly review market rates)	Private rentals	Rates: Small event (<50 people): \$160.50 per day Larger event costs: \$374.50. Brown Park: additional \$107 per day
Park Development or Fee in Lieu Code Requirement	Current Recommendation: Replace	Design and construction (minimal)	The basis of the acreage requirement is not explained in the code, the descriptions of the sizes and what is typically in community and neighborhood parks are different than is being defined in this PROS Master Plan, and whether the development is required to construct both types of parks is not defined.
Capital Expansion Fee-Park Development Code Requirement	Future	Land acquisition, design, permitting, construction at a smaller scale to proportionally meet the needs of a growth community	More consistent and predictable than a fee in lieu.
Recreation District (Property tax)	Future	Recreation and/or aquatics center operations and programming	Using the McCall/Donnelly School District Boundary Area)
Property or Sales Tax (Covering the City Area)	Current Renew and/or create a Local Option Tax or create new City or Recreation District with bond measure paid back through taxes	Large capital construction	A new dedicated LOT tax (Sales Tax) would be able to cover City Park Capital Projects. A new bond measure (Property Tax) would cover large Capital projects like a recreation/aquatics center.
Boat Launch Fees	Future	Enforcement/education program	Daily fee \$15-25 on municipal boat ramp

Programming Fee/Cost Recovery

Current City fees, as previously described, generate enough revenue to cover approximately 21% of the expenses of the Recreation Division. To cover 100% of expenses for instructors, administrative staff, materials, and other operating costs fees would need to be five times higher, which is not feasible or the goal of a public recreation agency whose purpose is to provide what private businesses cannot in an equitable manner meeting industry standards. All municipal parks and recreation departments subsidize the cost of providing services to the public. Many communities determine the level of subsidy, or cost recovery, based on the level of importance of the service or program being run. Some communities define a program's importance by the level of benefit to the community versus individuals. Others consider this factor but add other factors to determine how essential a program is. Cost recovery may be lower (0–30%) for essential programs, moderate (30–75%) for important programs, and high (over 75%) for value-added programs.

CASE STUDY

Example program cost recovery model from the City of Fort Collins, which is based on five primary factors. This model provides a means to assess the level of cost recovery.

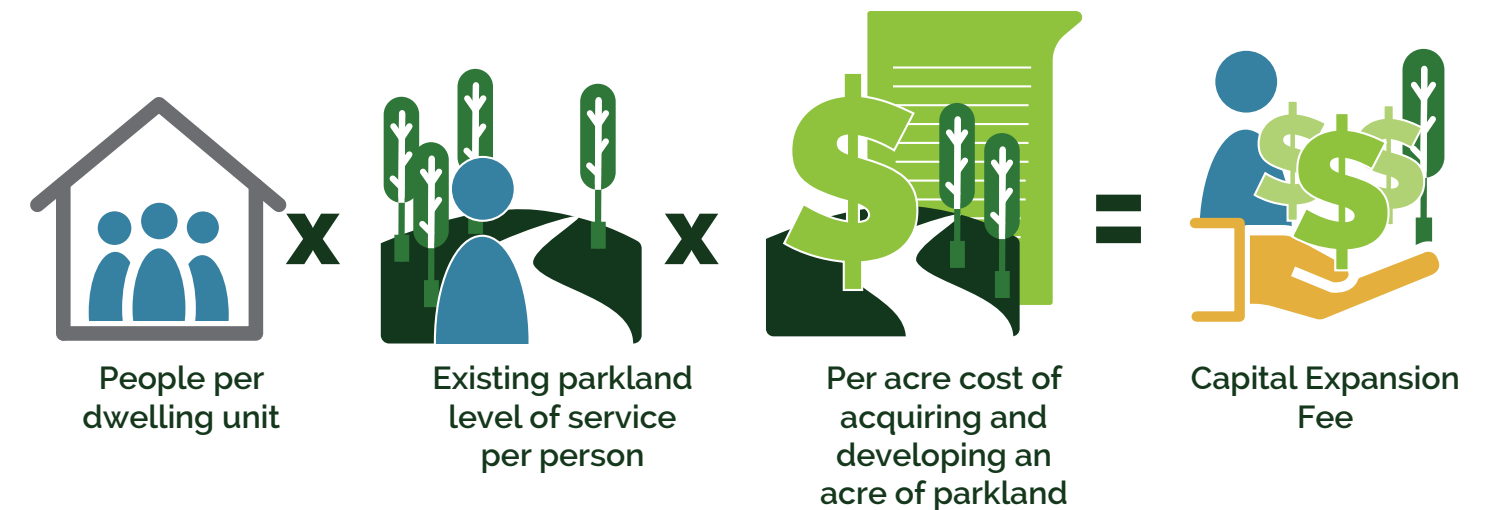
	ESSENTIAL PROGRAMS	IMPORTANT PROGRAMS	VALUE-ADDED PROGRAMS
Expectations	High from the Public		High from Interest Groups
Fees/Cost Recovery	None/Minimal		Cover Most Costs
Benefit	Public		Individual
Market Competition	Limited Other Providers		Alternate Providers Available
Access	Open to All		Limited to Users

Capital Expansion Fees

Many communities use Capital Expansion Fees (CEFs), often referred to as impact fees, instead of requiring a development to provide parks for its new residents or negotiating a fee-in-lieu. Communities with legally defensible CEFs base the fee on the current level of service that is provided in the community and the costs for land acquisition, design, permitting, capital construction, and sometimes the proportionate share of maintenance facilities for parks that will be needed for the new residents. These fees are correlated to the average household size of dwelling units, which usually varies between single family and multi-family units, or by the square footage of the unit. McCall currently provides a developed parkland level of service of 14.04 acres per 1,000 residents (or .014 acres/person), which includes pocket parks, plazas, skate parks, the Historical Museum site, the developed portion of Riverfront Park, and other parks at the edge of Payette Lake and throughout the City.

To calculate a potential fee requires translating the level of service from a population ratio to acres of parkland per dwelling unit and documenting the full cost of acquiring and constructing an acre of parkland in McCall. If all these short-term rental units and second homes are occupied, and the units have an average of 2.79 people each, like permanent residents, there could be an additional 7,636 people and as many as 11,204 people or more using the park system in the summer. Including these temporary residents and visitors in the level of service calculations results in 4.47 acres of parkland per 1,000 population (.0045 acres/person).

A complete study on Capital Expansion fees would assess the desire to adjust McCall's high level of service, consider the fee amount with a combination of other funding sources, and/or adjustments applied to type of housing (e.g., attainable/workforce or higher density housing).



CAPITAL EXPANSION FEE EXAMPLE

Fully developed park
Estimate: \$1 million/acre



Natural Park
Estimate: \$250,000/acre



With 2.79 people per dwelling unit, each dwelling unit has a need for .0126 acres of developed parkland to maintain the existing level of service (2.79 people per unit x .0045 parkland acres per person = .0126 acres per unit). The cost to acquire, design, permit, and construct a fully developed parkland in McCall could be as much as \$1 million per acre, resulting in a potential Capital Expansion Fee of \$13,860 for developed parkland for each new unit in the City (.0126 acres per unit x \$1.1 million per acre). Using the level of service for only the existing residents (.014 acres per person or .039 acres per unit) would result in a fee of approximately \$43,000 per unit, which is extremely high.

Recreation District Property Tax

The City supports recreational needs for people within City limits as well as a much larger area in Valley County. A recreation district could be formed to support the costs of operating and managing specific recreational facilities and for providing programs throughout the park system. This new district could be synonymous with the boundaries of the McCall-Donnelly School District and cover the northern portion of Valley County. If a recreation district was formed that corresponds to the same boundaries as the McCall-Donnelly School District, there is a potential to generate substantial revenue. However, it is unlikely that people would support the same level of taxation as assessed by the school district for recreational facilities and programs.

For example, the South Valley County Recreation District charges an annual fee of approximately \$92 per household in lieu of a property tax to pay for its small fitness/aquatics center. This fee generates \$265,690 annually. Currently McCall's Recreation Division expenses are almost \$400,000 annually, so a new recreation district would have to generate at least this amount, plus any additional expenses associated with operating and maintaining new indoor recreational facilities (e.g., recreation/aquatic center). One potential scenario example could amount to generating \$887,900 annually if a \$100 per dwelling unit property tax or fee was charged for each of the 8,879 housing units in the McCall-Donnelly School District according to the US Census in 2020.

City Property and/or Sales Tax

McCall's current Local Option Tax (LOT) is a lodging tax that will be up to voters to renew, expand, or extend before it expires in 2028. The LOT tax generates about \$250,000 annually for the Parks and Recreation Department (the Department) and McCall General Fund (property tax) generates about \$350,000, for a total of approximately \$600,000. These funds are used and leveraged with grants for small capital construction projects and life-cycle replacements that are necessary to keep the parks system up to date and adequately maintained. Therefore, in addition to a recreation district (property tax) specifically for the operation and management of a new indoor recreation center, additional funds will be required to construct new large facilities and/or parks.

A recreation center may cost up to \$13 to \$16 million and an aquatics center \$22 to \$27 million. Either of these projects would require generating \$750,000 to \$1.5 million annually over 20 years when the cost of interest and fees for bonds are included. A bond measure would make the funds available in the near-

Boat Launch or Other Use Area Fees

Additional revenues could be generated for operations and maintenance through fees that are charged for launching boats or at use areas. Implementation of a use fee would require a mechanism for collecting the fees and enforcement.

None of the other agencies that were surveyed during the planning process would be a good match for McCall for comparative data on boat launch fees. Some agencies charge boat launch fees, like county and state parks, but their situations are different than downtown McCall because they have entry stations to collect day use, camping, and other types of fees.

term, while being paid back by property tax revenue. Riverfront Park could cost upwards of an estimated \$12 million to fully develop on the high end, requiring additional revenues of at least \$1 million annually over 20 years.

A voter-approved initiative to increase property taxes would ideally include issuing bonds that indebted the City over many years to pay back the cost of constructing the amenities as the revenues are collected. Riverfront Park could be funded in this manner as well as other large City park projects.

The current LOT funds are being allocated competitively to more than 80 applicants every year. Another potential funding option is a new and separate LOT (sales) tax specifically earmarked for parks and recreation capital construction rather than have allocations change year-to-year based on the decisions of the LOT commission and ultimately City Council.

To charge a fee in McCall, the level of use should more than cover the cost for staffing the fee collection or automated technology and enforcement. Based on the City Boat Count at Municipal Boat Ramp in 2021, it could be estimated that between 4,400 and 5,100 boats are launched during the primary boating season from June through August. If \$20 were charged per launch, like is common for a state or county park, this could generate between \$88,000 and \$102,000 annually. The additional cost for new staff, technology, and enforcement would need to lower than the revenue generated for this to be implemented.

OTHER TOOLS

Partnerships

The fostering of partnerships between the City of McCall and other agencies and organizations will help to further the City's mission of meeting the growing demand for parks and recreation facilities. Creating partnerships will help in leveraging funding for park and recreational facilities and in taking a regional approach to dealing with tourism and recreation needs. The Department should continue and strengthen -partnerships with the Payette Land Trust, Central Idaho Mountain Bike Association (CIMBA), McCall Outdoor Science School (MOSS), the various State agencies, Valley County, the business community, and other recreation and community organizations. The Department should also strengthen its participation on relevant agency boards where applicable. Additional partnerships with the McCall/Donnelly School District should be assessed for indoor and outdoor facilities such as a gymnasium and/or field house. Evaluations of these agreements should be continued as the City and School District grows and new recreational facilities are developed. Partnerships with local hospitals and health care providers who promote healthy lifestyles and active aging could support development of additional facilities and increase participation rates of residents.

Local Improvement Districts

Local Improvement Districts (LIDs) districts are formed to construct improvements and assess the cost upon the property benefited by the improvements. They are initiated in one of two ways; petition or resolution and typically provide a method to pay for construction costs of upgrading various utilities and/or infrastructure. The utilities and/or infrastructure may include pressurized irrigation, sewer, domestic water, sidewalks, curbs, and gutters. A petition must contain a description of the boundaries of the proposed LID, the improvements to be made, and the property to be assessed. The petition must also be signed by 60% of the resident owners of property subject to the assessment.

Other City Departments

The Community Development Department should integrate recommendations into the City's land use code and comprehensive plan updates, and the Public Works Department should make on-street improvements along with planned repaving or construction projects. In addition, regional trail planning should be coordinated with Idaho Department of Transportation and Valley County's plans.

Naming Rights

Many cities and counties sell the naming rights for new buildings or renovation of existing buildings and parks for the development cost associated with the improvement.

Grants

There are several federal, state, and local grants available to fund park and recreation facilities. Most grants require a matching fund, so the City of McCall would need to use another funding mechanism (levy, bond, LOT) to fund larger park and recreational facilities. Typical grants include Land and Water Conservation Fund/Great American Outdoors Act, Recreation Trails Programs, Waterways Improvement Program, as well as Federal and infrastructure funding. Transportation and infrastructure have been a focus of national funding efforts. The [City Parks Alliance](#) maintains an active list of programs and their requirements.

Friends Groups/Foundation

These groups are formed to raise money typically for a single focus purpose that will benefit the community as a whole and their special interest. Friends groups strengthen community support and value for specific parks or facilities, and leverage the work and scope of Department services through stewardship, volunteer hours, fundraising, and advocacy.

PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR FUNDING IMPLEMENTATION

The McCall parks, open space, recreation, and pathways system is essential to the community's way of life, physical and mental health, as well as the economic health of the Town. As such, the Department provides critical services that should warrant substantial investment. Therefore, fiscal sustainability goals are to increase funding that is allocated to maintain existing assets, as well as further explore funding tools to fund high priority capital projects and their additional operations and maintenance.

The level of support for various funding tools was asked during the third phase of community outreach. Capital expansion fees, or the set fee that increases the cost of new residential building permits, was rated the most favorable with a Recreation District (Property Tax) using the McCall/Donnelly School District Boundary Area being a close second.

The Department will also continue to apply for various grants and the Lodging LOT funds, review and update concessionaire and current park fees, and analyze cost recovery for recreational programs.

FUNDING TOOLS PUBLIC SUPPORT

Funding Tool	% Rated 4 or 5
Capital Expansion Fee	69.8
Recreation District (Property tax using the McCall/Donnelly School District Boundary Area)	61.8
City Boat Ramp or Other Use Areas Fee	56.4
New Park Specific LOT (Sales Tax Covering the City Area)	52.4
New Bond Measure for Large Projects (Property Tax Covering the City Area)	27.1



Gold Glove Park

ACTION ITEMS

The action plan identifies the specific actions and priorities for plan implementation over the next 10 years. Projects budgeted for the next five years are shown below. Actions should be reviewed annually during the City budgeting process. As actions are completed, partners identified, and/or new funding becomes available, the action items should be reviewed and updated.

Acronyms used in Action Items Table:

- CED McCall Community and Economic Development Department
- IDFG Idaho Department of Fish and Game
- IDPR Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
- PRD McCall Department of Parks and Recreation
- PW McCall Public Works Department

COSTS LEGEND

Estimated cost ranges are provided for future planning and budgeting. Additionally, some projects would need staff time to implement, such as future ordinances and code changes. These projects do not have approved funding yet.

- \$ = <\$50,000
- \$\$ = \$50,000 – \$150,000
- \$\$\$ = \$150,000 – 500,000
- \$\$\$\$ = \$500,000+

The current City Capital Improvement (CIP) budget process, which changes year to year, the following capital improvements are planned.

Department	Project #	Priority	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	Total
Recreation Parks								
City Dock Replacement, Boat Ramp Exp. & Repair	2859-2018-02	3	253,705					253,705
Davis Street Pathway	2859-2018-05	3				130,000		130,000
Lick Creek Road Pathway	2859-2018-11	3				140,000		140,000
Deferred Pathway Maintenance	2859-2018-14	3	100,000					100,000
Parks & Rec Master Plan Update	2859-2018-15	3	60,000					60,000
River Access	2859-2018-18	3			65,000			65,000
McCall Educ & Rec Center, Public Boat House	2859-2019-02	3			1,959,840			1,959,840
Wooley Separated Pathway Phase II	2859-2020-01	3		336,829				336,829
Legacy Park - Concrete Stair Repair	2859-2020-02	3		94,752				94,752
10 Bay Restoration Central Idaho Historic Site	2859-2021-01	3			138,925			138,925
Parks Vehicle Rotation	2859-2022-02	3				36,000		36,000
Flex - Storage Facility = (Shipping Container)	2859-2022-03	3				34,000		34,000
Airport Pocket Park	2859-2022-04	3				75,000		75,000
Recreation Parks Total			413,705	431,581	2,163,765	415,000		3,424,051

ACTION ITEMS TABLE

Type	Project Name	Description	Costs	Time	Responsibility (Lead vs Support)
Capital	ADA Improvements	Complete park improvements in the ADA Transition Plan.	See ADA plan	See ADA plan	See ADA Plan
Capital	Broken Ridge Park	Complete master plan, construction documents, and construct improvements with additional neighborhood outreach.	\$\$\$	1-5 years	PRD
Capital	Lick Creek Park	Complete master plan, construction documents, and construct improvements with additional neighborhood outreach.	\$\$\$	1-5 years	PRD
Plan/Capital	Wayfinding/ Signage	Develop a wayfinding and signage plan for current and future parks and pathways.	\$\$	1-5 years	PRD
Project	Trail Brochure	Develop promotional trail/pathway map brochure for various seasons and user types.	\$ and printing costs	1-5 years	PRD
Plan	South River Trail Plan	Develop an implementation strategy for the South River Trail along Payette River with upland trail connecting to the North Valley Trail by working with willing property owners, the County, Payette Land Trust, and other project partners.	\$\$	1-5 years	Lead: PRD Support: Valley County, Land Trust, property owners
Project	Bike-Friendly Certification	Pursue community "bike friendly" certifications and designations from organizations such as the League of American Bicycle Communities. (Transportation Policy 3.4)	Staff time	1-5 years	Lead: PRD Support: CED, PW
Operations	Maintenance Staff	Hire 1-2 FTE Parks Maintenance staff to be commensurate with benchmark communities. Increase staff as additional parkland is developed.	\$/ annually	1-5 years	PRD
Operations	Recreation Programs	Continue to research and implement recreational programming opportunities for teens and seniors. Capitalize on opportunities to work with community partners to implement.	\$	1-5 years	PRD

Type	Project Name	Description	Costs	Time	Responsibility (Lead vs Support)
Design/ Capital	Riverfront Park (Lower Bench)	Complete full park schematic design and begin phased implementation for the Lower Bench.	\$	1-5 years	PRD
Design/ Capital	Riverfront Park (Upper Bench)	Complete full park schematic design, facility program, and approach to implementation for the Upper Bench, which could be in tandem with the Recreation and Aquatics Center Feasibility Study.	\$	1-5 years	PRD
Study	Recreation and Aquatics Center Feasibility Study	Develop a recreation and aquatics center feasibility study to design a facility, determine project phasing, assess potential locations, and analyze maintenance and operations.	\$\$	1-5 years	PRD
Study/ Funding Analysis	Recreation District/ Property Tax Feasibility Analysis	<p>Following a recreation and aquatics center feasibility study, revisit the level of support for a establishing a Recreation District and a bond measure to fund construction of recreation/aquatics facility.</p> <p>Clearly define the specific services that a new district would provide versus the City of McCall, including long-term maintenance and operations, to define what tax dollars are supporting.</p> <p>An example of what this could look like is a clear assignment of responsibilities for the City to provide the outdoor facilities (capital, operations, and maintenance) within its boundaries, and the district to provide indoor facilities (capital, operations, and maintenance) and funding for indoor and outdoor recreation programs throughout the district boundaries where they may be needed. Additionally, recreation administration and program staff are typically located in a recreation center, which would be one of the primary reasons to establish a recreation district.</p>	\$\$	1-5 years	Lead: PRD, Support: Valley County, CED, City Manager's Office, Communications
Capital	River Access Ramp and Parking at Deinhard Bridge	Continue partnership with IDFG and add signage and wayfinding for parking, stormwater improvements, and educational interpretive opportunities.	\$	1-5 years	Lead: PRD Support IDFG

Type	Project Name	Description	Costs	Time	Responsibility (Lead vs Support)
Plan/ Capital	Boat Launch/ Use Area Fee Study	In conjunction with an updated analysis of Downtown parking, complete a study and upgrade of permit system to implement boat launch fees at public motorized (and possibly non-motorized) at municipal boat ramps or other use areas. Use fees to support safety education, nuisance species education, and parking enforcement.	Study \$, Capital \$\$- \$\$\$	1-5 years	Lead: PRD Support: CED, PW
Code	Land Use Code Updates	Update code to match new park typologies.	Staff time	1-5 years	PRD/CED
Code	Land Use Code Updates	Update code (Section 8-14-4) to prohibit drone usage in parks.	Staff time	1-5 years	PRD/CED
Code	Land Use Code Updates	Research and develop policy for electric modes of transportation. Update code and create mapping where use is allowed.	Staff time	1-5 years	PRD/CED
Code	Capital Expansion Fee Study	Conduct a study to determine an appropriate fee and consider revising Code Section 9.3.10 accordingly to develop additional parks as residential development grows. Consider the amount of new housing that is being developed for short-term or second homeowners to be calculated in the fee. Assess the desire to adjust McCall's high level of service, consider the fee amount with a combination of other funding sources, and/or adjustments applied to type of housing (e.g., attainable/workforce or higher density housing).	Staff time	1-5 years	PRD/CED
Project/ Resolution	Concessions and Programs Fee Policies	Update concessionaire fee program. Develop a resolution to replace Resolution 21-24 "Recreation Fee Guidelines Update".	Staff time	1-5 years	PRD
Project/ Resolution	Program Cost Recovery	<p>Working with the PRAC, complete a recreation fee policy analysis to determine the level of cost recovery for different types of programs the City offers.</p> <p>Cost recovery may be lower (0-30%) for essential programs, moderate (30-75%) for important programs, and high (over 75%) for value-added programs. Also assess fees charged to program participants outside of City limits.</p> <p>Develop a resolution to replace Resolution 21-24 "Recreation Fee Guidelines Update" to consider cost recovery methods for existing and future programming.</p>	\$ plus staff time	1-5 years	PRD

Type	Project Name	Description	Costs	Time	Responsibility (Lead vs Support)
Plan	Access to Public Lands and Open Space	Continue to partner and engage with the Payette Land Trust and other agencies to secure public access to public lands and open spaces.	\$-\$\$\$	1-10 years	Lead: Partners Support: PRD
Plan	Secure Pathway Easements	Secure already identified opportunities and incorporate, identify, and/or act on new opportunities to improve pedestrian connectivity across the community.	\$-\$\$\$	1-10 years	Lead: Partners Support: PRD
Project/ operations	Operational Needs Reviews	Annually review budget allocations, capital projects, staffing LOS metrics and update staffing structure to meet standards.	Staff time	On-going	PRD
Project	Dog Park at McCall Rehab and Care Facility	Work within the public/private partnership at the McCall Rehab and Care Facility to expand the dog park making it ADA accessible and adding a shelter, adding an ADA walking path, expanding public awareness of the dog park.	Staff time	On-going	Lead: Rehab Center Support: PRD
Plan	Access to Payette Lake	Develop a funding source to acquire easements and/or real property to protect access to Payette Lake.	Staff time and Acquisitions: \$\$\$\$+	6-10 years	PRD Support: Partners
Plan	Meanders Plan	Create an implementation plan for the Meanders, above Payette Lake, that provides recreation access and minimizes natural resource impacts.	\$\$	6-10 years	Lead: IDPR Support: IDL, PRD, concessionaires
Plan	Payette River Management Plan	Complete a River Management Plan south of Payette Lake to maintain water quality and recreational access, while minimizing natural resource impacts.	\$\$	6-10 years	Lead: Valley County Support: PRD, IDFG
Capital	Lardo Bridge/ Neal Street Payette Whitewater Park and River Access	Below the irrigation headwater gates, work with project partners to implement high school project/concept plan.	\$\$\$	6-10 years	PRD, IDFG, Payette Reservoir Company

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