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## 3.11 RECREATION

This section describes existing and proposed recreation uses in the Dutch Slough Restoration Project vicinity, potential impacts and benefits to recreation from implementation of the proposed projects, and identifies mitigation measures that would reduce the impacts to recreation to less than significant levels.

### 3.11.1 Affected Environment

This section describes the existing and planned recreation uses in the project area and nearby vicinity, the various plans and policies related to recreation use, and the regulatory agencies that oversee recreation planning and use.

#### Regional Recreation Uses

The predominant recreational feature in Oakley is the San Joaquin Delta. This waterway serves as an open space area, sensitive plant and wildlife habitat, and recreational opportunity for the City. The Delta region provides a variety of recreational opportunities including fishing, hunting, boating, camping, picnics, and viewing nature. In a survey to study recreation uses of the Delta conducted by the Delta Protection Commission in 1996, Contra Costa County had the highest percentage of people partaking in recreation activities along the Delta region.

During the City's General Plan process, participants expressed the desire to ensure that open space and natural landscapes remain a major component of lands near the Delta. Additionally, participants requested a focus on recreational development of the Delta to provide a center for tourism and a base for recreational activity.

#### Designated Open Space

Oakley's open space resources include public and private open space and recreation facilities, lands, waterways, habitat areas, and agricultural lands. Open space resources in Oakley consist of designated parkland, natural and recreational open space areas, and waterways (Delta and creeks). Generally, open space land is unimproved land (and water) used for preservation, recreation, public safety, and/or managed production of resources.

Open space lands in the City of Oakley are included in several City General Plan land use designations as listed below:

- *Agriculture*. This land use designation is primarily intended for agricultural uses, but allows limited residential uses.
- *Agriculture Limited*. This designation includes agriculture and low-density (rural) residential land use.
- *Delta Recreation*. This land use designation encompasses the lowlands of the San Joaquin Delta at the City's northwestern edge, most of which is located within the 100-year flood plain.

- *Parks and Recreation.* This designation includes publicly owned city, county, and regional parks facilities, as well as publicly or privately owned golf courses.
- *Waterways.* Waterways through Oakley include the Contra Costa Canal, Marsh Creek, and the Dutch Slough.

## **Adjacent Recreation Uses**

Several East Bay Regional Parks District (EBRPD), California State Parks system, and City of Oakley preserve and park facilities exist, are in the planning stages, or are proposed for the Oakley area including:

### **ANTIOCH/OAKLEY REGIONAL SHORELINE PARK**

The Antioch/Oakley Regional Shoreline Park is a newly completed 7.5-acre day-use park at the end of Bridgehead Road in the City of Oakley.

### **BIG BREAK REGIONAL SHORELINE**

The Big Break Regional Shoreline, owned by the East Bay Regional Park District, is 1,668 acres. Much of the property is under water or tidal marshlands, with some uplands along the southerly edge. A Regional Shoreline, as defined by EBRPD, provides significant recreational, interpretive, natural, or scenic values on land, water, and tidal areas along the San Francisco Bay and the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta (EBRPD 1997). California's Delta Master Recreation Plan identifies Big Break as an area of scenic beauty and unique resource warranting preservation and management in the public interest.

### **DELTA SCIENCE CENTER AT BIG BREAK**

The site for the Delta Science Center is located at the southwestern edge of Big Break lagoon within the City of Oakley and consists of 40 acres, slightly over one third of which are tidal wetlands. The Center will encourage people of all ages and backgrounds to appreciate, understand, and become active stewards of the Bay-Delta ecosystem. The Center will offer access to an integrated program of education, research, and restoration.

### **FRANK'S TRACT STATE PARK**

The closest state-operated recreation area is Frank's Tract State Recreation Area, located northeast of Bethel Island, covering 3,310 acres, and consisting mainly of open water surrounded by perimeter levee remnants. The park is maintained for water-oriented recreational activities, but currently lacks both park and public boat-launching facilities. Private marinas and launch facilities on Bethel Island, Big Break, adjacent sloughs, and public boat ramps in Antioch and Pittsburg provide water access to the Tract. The park is located approximately two miles northeast of the project site and provides opportunities for fishing and waterfowl hunting (California State Parks 2006).

### **BRANNON ISLAND STATE RECREATION AREA**

This is a recreational park on the Delta, about eight miles north of the Antioch Bridge on Highway 160, with a swimming beach, boat launch, and campground. Across the highway from the park is the Windy Cove windsurfing access, which provides facilities for windsurfers and fishermen.

**DELTA VISTA SCHOOL/COMMUNITY PARK**

The City of Oakley park closest to the project sites is the Delta Vista School/Community Park, approximately 0.5 miles southwest of the project site.

**JERSEY ISLAND**

The Ironhouse Sanitary District allows fishing, hiking and pheasant hunting on their Jersey Island property north of the project site across Dutch Slough, by permit only (Ironhouse Sanitary District 2006).

**Trails**

Three main trails are located adjacent to the project sites: The Marsh Creek Regional Trail, the Delta De Anza Regional Trail and the Big Break Regional Trail (proposed). These three trails are shown on Figure 3.11-1.

**THE MARSH CREEK REGIONAL TRAIL**

This 6.5 mile-long, paved, multi-use trail, administered by the EBRPD, runs along Marsh Creek, from Creekside Park in Brentwood to the shores of Big Break Regional Park. The trail provides recreational opportunities for pedestrians, bicyclists, and equestrians and a plan exists to extend the trail southward for an additional 7.5 miles. At its northern end, approximately 2,000 feet north of where the trail crosses the project site, the trail connects to the Big Break Regional Trail, which parallels the Big Break shoreline westward for approximately 1.6 miles (CCWD 2006).

Marsh Creek Trail runs along Marsh Creek along the western boundary of the Dutch Slough Restoration Project site and crosses the Contra Costa Canal at Marsh Creek. The Marsh Creek Trail also provides connectivity with the Delta de Anza Regional Trail, which extends approximately 15 miles to the west.

**DELTA DE ANZA REGIONAL TRAIL**

This is a paved, multi-use hiking, bicycling and equestrian trail that spans over 15 miles of the planned 25-mile length. When completed, it will generally follow the East Bay Municipal Utility District's corridor and the Contra Costa Water District's canal.

**BIG BREAK REGIONAL TRAIL (PROPOSED)**

This 5-mile trail would run along the shoreline at Big Break from Marsh Creek Road to Big Break Road, then move inland near the Santa Fe railroad tracks south of the DuPont property, and then north along the road to Antioch Pier. Big Break Shoreline Regional Trail connects from the Marsh Creek Trail at the northwestern side of the Dutch Slough Restoration Project site.

Figure 3.11-1 Regional Trails in the Project Vicinity



### Dutch Slough Area Recreation Uses

The Dutch Slough area is a contiguous block of land that includes agricultural lands, ruderal lands and Delta frontage, providing riparian habitat, foraging and shelter opportunities for several resident and migratory wildlife species. The land was designated “Delta Recreation” by the City of Oakley General Plan, a designation that is intended to ensure the preservation of open space within the area, while providing the opportunity for enhancement of biological resources and development of passive recreational activities.

Because the wetland restoration site and city park site had been privately held land used for agricultural purposes, the only historic recreation use of the site was along the Marsh Creek Regional Trail on the northern end of the property. Although within private property, occasional boaters enter the Emerson Slough and Little Dutch Slough. There is no recreation use within the Ironhouse parcel.

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## City of Oakley Recreation and Open Space Planning

The Oakley General Plan states that in order to preserve and enhance the City's open space resources, the City will continue to implement existing tree preservation ordinances, implement the Parks and Recreation Master Plan, expand recreation trails and access to the Delta, and establish restoration programs for areas such as Dutch Slough. The City will also support the joint-venture use of open space areas to reduce City maintenance costs, and participate/cooperate with other jurisdictions in the region to enhance regional open space resources.

The General Plan also identifies the potential waterfront opportunities at Dutch Slough, and specifically discusses the plans for a wetlands preserve, a community park and community recreation.

The Parks and Recreation Element of the Oakley General Plan describes the public input process including seven public workshops addressing parks issues that were held in the City of Oakley dating back to 1997. The public workshop results indicate that a major underlying concern of the community is the strong need for more open, green spaces and recreation facilities in Oakley.

The Oakley General Plan identifies the need for a learning, recreation and meeting center to serve the entire community. The goal of the proposed facility would be to serve a mixture of community users with a variety of facilities and programs such as: a recreation center, library, swimming pool, skateboard park, trail staging area, open space, and a basketball court.

### Park and Recreation Master Plan

The City has developed a Park and Recreation Master Plan identifying all existing and proposed park and recreation facilities within the City and surrounding areas. This document will serve as an implementation tool for the General Plan, consistent with the goals and policies of the Park and Recreation, Land Use, and Open Space and Conservation Elements.

The City of Oakley Parks and Recreation Master Plan – 2020 (Master Plan) serves as the basis for the General Plan Parks and Recreation Element. While this Element provides the overall policy statement for Oakley's park and recreation facilities, the Master Plan will provide recommendations for the day-to-day tasks, as well as standards for planning future parks and recreation facilities.

### The Delta Recreation Master Strategy

In 1997, the California Department of Parks and Recreation conducted recreation use assessment for the entire Delta region for the Delta Protection Commission and the Department of Boating and Waterways. This assessment included demand projections in five-year increments to the year 2020. The study described needed boating facilities, attractions, and infrastructure throughout the Delta.

Oakley is located within the "Delta Breezeway" zone as defined by the California Department of Parks and Recreation. Findings presented in the Master Strategy identified that Oakley is within an "Urban Edge Zone" defined as areas of opportunity for Delta aquatic recreation. Urban edges should include water-oriented features as part of development or redevelopment actions (City of Oakley 2006).

## Regional Partnerships

The Oakley community will require park and recreation facilities that may be beyond the City's financial means for the foreseeable future. In such cases the City will work cooperatively with local and regional entities to serve the needs of the community.

In addition to partnering on the Dutch Slough Restoration Project, major projects and potential partnerships include working with:

**Contra Costa County/TRANSPLAN.** On- and off-street bikeways exist, and there is an East Bay Bike Coalition working on the east county bikeway plan. CalTrans has a competitive grant program that can help adopt the needed bikeway plan.

**East Bay Regional Park District.** The EBRPD is responsible for preserving and managing the regional shoreline and trails in the project vicinity. The EBRPD can work on unique preservation and education opportunities, environmental sciences, and partnering to improve access to the wetlands areas and educate on natural resource protection.

## Regulatory Framework

A variety of state agencies exert influence over the Delta, Eastern Contra Costa County and, therefore, Oakley. Those agencies primarily concerned with recreation include the State Department of Parks and Recreation, the Department of Fish and Game, and the State Resources Agency, and the Delta Protection Commission, amongst others.

At a minimum, any shoreline development should incorporate the Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) standards for public access to the Bay Edge. The BCDC was created in 1965 to protect and manage coastal resources on a large and complex scale. In addition to the BCDC, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Suisun Marsh Preservation Act, and the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), provide important policies and regulations that relate to regional resource management.

The provision of recreational opportunities at all levels is recognized as a key goal of the City of Oakley. Relevant goals and policies from the General Plan are provided below.

### OPEN SPACE

**Goal 2.6** Ensure that open space areas are properly managed and designed to conserve natural resources and enhance the community's character and provide passive recreational opportunities.

### POLICIES

**2.6.1** Provide public access to the Delta and the waterfront wherever appropriate and feasible. Typically, such access should be unobstructed to the public by foot or bicycle, and where appropriate by horse, automobile and/or boat.

**2.6.2** Preserve, enhance and/or restore selected existing natural habitat areas, as feasible.

**2.6.3** Create new wildlife habitat areas in appropriate locations, which may serve multiple purposes of natural resource preservation and passive recreation, as feasible.

## **TRAILS**

**Goal 2.7** Provide a system of multi-use trails that connects residential districts, parks and schools, employment centers and natural areas, throughout Oakley and the region, including the Delta.

### **POLICY**

**2.7.1** Promote a comprehensive trail program throughout the Oakley community and give preference to developments that incorporate the design of the trails, including trails of neighboring communities where feasible, and associated open space into their design.

## **OPEN SPACE RESOURCES**

**Goal 6.6** Encourage preservation and enhancement of existing open space resources in and around Oakley and balance open space and urban areas to meet the social, environmental and economic needs of the City now and for the future.

### **POLICIES**

**6.6.1** Encourage public access in multiple forms and improvements along the City's waterways, particularly the San Joaquin Delta, Marsh Creek and Dutch Slough.

**6.6.2** Establish buffers from adjoining land uses to protect the natural open space resources in the City.

**6.6.3** Encourage preservation and enhancement of the watershed, natural waterways, and areas important for the maintenance of natural vegetation and wildlife populations.

## **GENERAL PARKS AND RECREATION**

**Goal 7.1** Develop and maintain a system of parks, recreational facilities and open space areas to meet the needs of the City of Oakley.

### **POLICIES**

**7.1.1** Develop and maintain a park system that provides 6 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents.

**7.1.2** Offer a wide variety of indoor and outdoor recreational opportunities in proximity to all residents of the City, enabling residents to participate in activities that will enhance the quality of life in the community.

**7.1.3** Provide a full range of park and recreation facilities and programs for all community residents.

**7.1.4** Provide recreation services that enhance the quality of life and meet the changing needs of residents.

**7.1.5** Maintain and improve existing parks and develop new neighborhood and community parks in new residential neighborhoods as growth occurs.

**7.1.7** Provide sufficient playfields within the City to accommodate both practice and competitive demands for organized and informal activity.

**7.1.8** Develop and operate recreational facilities in the most efficient and economical method possible, providing multi-use facilities where feasible.

**7.1.10** Consider multiple uses for open space land (i.e. land use buffer zones and green-ways for trails and linear parks, flood control basins for basin and park joint use, and school sites for neighborhood/community park joint use).

**7.1.11** Distribute public parks in Oakley to provide adequate community-wide facilities while emphasizing neighborhood recreation within walking distance of most residents. Different kinds of public parks and recreation facilities are required to serve a range of needs. Greenways and trails also constitute important ways in which residents use open space.

### **COMMUNITY PARKS, PLAYFIELDS, AND RECREATION CENTERS**

**Goal 7.2** Provide a vital system of community parks, playfields, and recreation facilities to serve the residents of Oakley.

#### **POLICIES**

**7.2.4** Locate a community park generally within 1 mile of almost all Oakley residents. Parks should be located on a major arterial or thoroughfare, where impact to surrounding residential neighborhoods is minimized. If the community park should abut residential areas, those uses common to neighborhood parks would be used as buffers. Wherever possible, incorporate community parks and trails that are part of the Citywide trail network.

**7.2.5** Design community parks to have a minimum size of 10 acres, comfortably 15 to 20 acres with an ideal size of 40 to 50 acres. As recreation activities will drive the design of the community park, these parks should host formal and organized recreation tournaments, and should meet adult recreation opportunities, which generally requires larger fields and therefore larger sites.

**7.2.7** Eliminate all biological and/or ecological restrictions on land designated as active use areas within proposed park sites.

**7.2.8** Design community parks to contain features that serve the community at large and provide economies of scale. Allocate at least 65% of the land to be available for active recreation. Appropriate features include:

- Multiple play fields for organized play with lighting of some fields
- Multiple play courts
- Separate play areas for both school age and pre-school children
- Special features such as a skate park or playground with water play
- Areas for special events such as an amphitheater or festival facilities
- Group picnic as well as individual picnic areas
- Restrooms and concessions



- Parking
- Equipment storage

**7.2.9** Include community facilities appropriate to community parks.

#### **SPECIAL PURPOSE FACILITIES**

**Goal 7.4** Provide a system of creek corridors and special purpose facilities to serve the residents of Oakley.

#### **POLICIES**

**7.4.9** Public park uses adjacent to the Delta should meet the following criteria:

- Related primarily to water activities
- Compatible with surrounding residential and commercial activities
- Available for year round use and enjoyment
- Provision for barrier-free public access and use for active and passive recreational and social enjoyment
- Balance between retention of natural resources and the creation of hard urban features

**7.4.10** Connect special purpose facilities, shoreline, and regional parks, whenever possible, by trails and paths. Use of trails by pedestrians, joggers, bikers or other non-motorized transportation, or equestrian activity shall be determined and posted as necessary.

#### **TRAILS**

**Goal 7.5** Establish and maintain a comprehensive system of local and regional trails linking open space, neighborhood parks, community parks and recreation centers, libraries and schools, public transportation nodes, governmental buildings and commercial uses throughout Oakley to provide for pedestrian, equestrian and bicycle circulation.

#### **POLICIES**

**7.5.1** Construct trails to provide transportation, exercise, and connection to nature and leisure opportunities for Oakley residents.

**7.5.2** Construct short feeder trails to connect proposed developments to the regional trail system.

**7.5.5** Provide easements along stream corridors of not less than 100 feet in length and 20 feet in width.

**7.5.6** Construct trails, whenever possible, for multiple uses (i.e., pedestrian, bicycle and equestrian).

**7.5.7** Whenever possible, separate the activities (i.e., pedestrian, bicycle and equestrian) of multi-use trails, by providing easements on each side of major arterials, to provide safe resolution of potential conflicts between users, animals, and vehicles.

**7.5.8** Construct trails, whenever possible, to be accessible to persons with disabilities.

**7.5.9** Construct trails to provide for proper grading, drainage and erosion control.

**7.5.10** Construct pedestrian trails to have a surfaced width of 6-8 feet (emergency and service vehicle accessible) providing sufficient space for two people to walk abreast.

**7.5.12** Provide clearance over trails of not less than 7 feet for pedestrian and bike trails, and not less than 9 feet for equestrian trails.

## 3.11.2 Impacts and Mitigations

### Significance Criteria

Significance criteria are derived from the CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G. A project could have a significant impact on recreational resources if it would:

- Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated;
- Result in conflicts with other recreational uses; or
- Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment

The second of these criteria is addressed in this EIR's technical analyses with respect to the City of Oakley's Dutch Slough Community Park and Public Access Conceptual Master Plan. Therefore, the analysis below focuses on the first and third criteria.

### Alternative 1: Minimum Fill

#### **IMPACT 3.11.1-1: CONFLICTS BETWEEN NON-MOTORIZED WATERCRAFT AND MOTORIZED WATERCRAFT (ALL OPTIONS)**

The proposed projects do not include any facilities for increased motorized watercraft use. However, the proposed City Community Park Project would add a kayak/canoe boat ramp into Emerson Slough. Since motorized watercraft occasionally use the waterways at Dutch Slough, Emerson Slough, and Little Dutch Slough, and there are no restrictions currently on watercraft use, there is the potential for conflicts between motorized watercraft and non-motorized watercraft that would use the new boat ramp. The tidal marsh restoration area sloughs and open water areas would be managed for non-powered boating access only, except for emergency access and project monitoring under the adaptive management program. (City of Oakley 2006).

#### **MITIGATION 3.11.1-1: WATERCRAFT RESTRICTIONS (ALL OPTIONS)**

To minimize conflicts between motorized and non-motorized watercraft, 5 mile-per-hour speed limit signs (no wake zone) should be posted in Emerson and Little Dutch sloughs. In addition, signs should be posted at the entry points to the new open water areas indicating that no motorized watercraft are allowed. A mutual aid agreement with the Contra Costa Sheriff's Department Marine Unit and the California Department of Boating and Waterways would provide enforcement oversight as well as provide for public safety.

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**SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATIONS**

Less than Significant

**IMPACT 3.11.1-2: TEMPORARY EFFECTS ON RECREATIONAL ACCESS DURING PROJECT CONSTRUCTION (ALL OPTIONS)**

The only existing recreational use that would be affected by construction activities (on the Dutch Slough Restoration Project and, possibly, the Ironhouse Project) would be access to the Marsh Creek Trail. Access to the trail could be restricted, or closed temporarily, along the project site during some portions of construction.

**MITIGATION 3.11.1-2: MINIMIZE TRAIL ACCESS RESTRICTIONS AND POST RESTRICTION NOTICES DURING CONSTRUCTION (ALL OPTIONS)**

Construction activities shall be phased and coordinated to minimize the amount of time that Marsh Creek Trail access would be restricted. Public notices with information on restricted access conditions and timeframes shall be posted on site and provided to any recreation users who have requested notification.

**SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATIONS**

Less than Significant

**IMPACT 3.11.1-3: LONG-TERM CHANGES IN RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES**

Dutch Slough Community Park would be the City of Oakley's largest park as well as the main access point to the Dutch Slough Restoration Project. The park would afford many opportunities to celebrate the cultural and ecological history of the site. Existing buildings, including a former one-room schoolhouse, would be reused for park functions, while remnants and materials from the remaining outbuildings would be incorporated into the design. The City Community Park would balance active uses, including ball fields, picnic areas, restrooms, and playgrounds, with more passive recreation and interpretive trails along the slough. Sustainable design principles would be incorporated throughout, creating a community destination that educates and inspires the public and is compatible with the adjacent sensitive habitat (City of Oakley 2006).

The proposed action would create an all-weather multi-use trail around the entire perimeter of the Emerson parcel, the three-mile long Emerson Loop Trail. The proposed Gilbert-Burroughs Trail, also approximately 3-miles long, would lead east from the City Community Park parallel to the Contra Costa Canal then follow the Jersey Island Road levee north to the City Community Park. A spur trail would travel west along the Dutch Slough levee. These trails would provide public access to the shoreline and would provide linkages to the Marsh Creek Regional Trail and the Big Break Regional Trail and Shoreline. The portion of the Emerson Loop Trail that would overlap with the Marsh Creek Trail would be administered by EBRPD, CCFCD, and the City of Oakley. The remainder of the trail and the Gilbert-Burroughs Trail would be administered by the City of Oakley alone (Kaiser 2006). The public access component of the project would also provide interpretive points and learning stations along the trails, a fishing platform, and canoe/kayak access to Emerson Slough.

The City Community Park Master Plan envisions an outdoor classroom, a museum education center, group and family picnic areas, lighted and fenced adult softball fields, multi-use open fields, an equestrian staging area, multiple play areas (sand dune, a meadow, grass maze and others), an off

leash dog area, and an amphitheatre. In addition, the Emerson Slough Water Access would provide a graded sandy area for sunning and informal water access.

Because the City is currently deficient in park and active recreational facilities, the proposed action would have a beneficial impact by providing additional facilities. These facilities would help meet the City's passive and active recreation goals including providing access to the Delta. The proposed multi-use trails would provide access to regional trails and shorelines to pedestrians, bicyclists and equestrians, meeting City goals to provide such access (Policy 7.4.10). The City Community Park facility would meet active recreation goals including adult recreation opportunities such as ball fields which require larger parks. Specific General Plan programs support the City Community Park (Program 7.4.C). Providing these recreation facilities and meeting City recreation goals and policies would represent a beneficial impact.

The proposed multi-use trails would include a 12-foot wide paved trail with a 2-foot shoulder on one side and a 6-foot wide graded shoulder with a natural impacted surface on the other side. This shared use trail would accommodate pedestrians, joggers, bicyclists and equestrians.

Some conflicts between the groups of trail users (such as pedestrians, bicyclists and horse riders) may occur due to differences in speed, sight distance requirements, surface types and width. In addition, faster moving users such as bicycles can spook horses if the bicycle comes up from behind quickly and silently. Studies have shown that trail users are not aware of the "right of way" etiquette. By having a two trail system (paved adjacent to natural trail surface) all types of trail users can safely be accommodated. The faster modes of travel (bicycle and rollerbladers) can use the paved section of the trail, and pedestrians and equestrians can use the softer trail base.

**MITIGATION 3.11.1-3: PROVIDE SIGNAGE AND EDUCATION ON TRAIL RULES AND ETIQUETTE**

Signs shall be posted displaying the proper protocol and pamphlets shall be provided at the park and at all trailheads. In addition, outside of the dog run area, dogs must be on leashes no longer than 10 feet. There shall be a limit of 3 dogs per person in the City Community Park and Dutch Slough Restoration Project public access areas.

**SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATIONS (ALL OPTIONS)**

Less than Significant

**CUMULATIVE IMPACTS: LONG-TERM CHANGES IN RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES (ALL OPTIONS)**

The proposed Dutch Slough Restoration Project and City Community Park Project would provide a variety of recreational facilities for both active and passive recreation and education. Proposed development surrounding the project site would be required to pay park and recreational fees to the City, which would be used to provide additional city recreational facilities, including neighborhood parks and community trails. For example, a neighborhood access trail is planned along the south side of the Contra Costa Canal, outside of the project boundary. The combination of increased recreational facilities through the proposed action and surrounding development would result in a beneficial impact to recreational use, and no mitigation is required.

A separate project, the proposed Dutch Slough Access Park at the northeastern corner of the Dutch Slough Restoration Project site, proposes a boat ramp to Dutch Slough. The potential increase in watercraft from this boat ramp could increase potential conflicts with non-motorized watercraft in Emerson Slough, and Little Dutch Slough. Mitigation 3.11.1-1 would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

**SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATIONS**

Less than significant

**Alternative 2: Moderate Fill Alternative**

Impacts to Recreation would be the same as under Alternative 1 (all options).

**Alternative 3: Maximum Fill**

Impacts to Recreation would be the same as under Alternative 1 (all options).

**Alternative 4: No Project**

The No Project Alternative would not result in an increase in recreational facilities to help meet the recreational needs of the City. The City would continue to be deficient in providing recreational facilities and public access to the Delta.

<b>Impact</b>	<b>Dutch Slough Restoration Project</b>	<b>Related Projects</b>	
		<b>Ironhouse Project</b>	<b>City Community Park Project</b>
Impact 3.11.1-1: Conflicts between Non-Motorized Watercraft and Motorized Watercraft	Potential conflicts within the Emerson Slough and Little Dutch Slough	No Impact.	No Impact
Impact 3.11.1-2: Temporary Effects on Recreational Access during Project Construction	Potential for restricted access including closure of the Marsh Creek Trail during construction	Potential for restricted access including closure of the Marsh Creek Trail during construction	No Impact.
Impact 3.11.1-3: Long-term Changes in Recreational Opportunities	Some conflicts between the groups of trail users (such as pedestrians, bicyclists and horse riders)	No Impact.	Some conflicts between the groups of trail users (such as pedestrians, bicyclists and horse riders)

Impact/Mitigation	Dutch Slough Restoration Project	Related Projects	
		Ironhouse Project	City Community Park Project
Mitigation 3.11.1-1 Watercraft Restrictions	X		
Mitigation 3.11.1-2: Minimize trail access restrictions and post restriction notices during construction	X	X	X
Mitigation 3.11.1-3: Provide signage and education on trail rules and etiquette	X		X