

H. Geology

Underlying geologic conditions, in addition to different soil types and observable drainage patterns give an area its unique physical shape and characteristics. These characteristics provide the key to potential future development of any specific area. Geologic data allow predictions to be made concerning the types of problems that may be encountered during site work.

The geologic data for Lake Pleasant Regional Park is based on research conducted by Townsend in 1964; the Bureau of Reclamation in 1966, 1975, and 1977; and by the U.S. Department of the Interior in 1979. The geology of the site includes Precambrian metamorphic rocks, Tertiary volcanics and sediments, and Quaternary alluvium. The northern part of the reservoir contains many tertiary lake beds, primarily between Castle Creek and the Agua Fria River, indicating a natural damming of water as a result of faulting or lavas (First Environmental Inventory, Vol. 11, 1979). For the most part, the rocks on the eastern portion of the lake consist of volcanics, mostly basalt and tuff. Conglomerates are found primarily along the western edge of the lake and channel deposits occur in many of the intermittent streams and washes (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1979).

Although there are numerous faults within the park, there have been no recorded earthquakes originating from it. The park is located in a low seismic risk zone on the Seismic Map of the United States (First Level Environmental Inventory, Vol. 11, 1979).

The area contains uranium-bearing strata and various precious metal deposits. Sand and gravel deposits occur along the Agua Fria River.

Conservation Recommendations

- Avoid development in areas of unstable geologic conditions.
- All activities should be carefully sited to avoid rock outcrops and the shallow depth to bedrock conditions.
- Incorporate use of interpretive programs and trails to take advantage of the complex geology of the park.

I. Soils

Soil properties such as texture, permeability, shrink-swell, corrosivity and bearing strength help determine the type of development that may be appropriate for an area. Several soils occur within the park and are identified as "soil map units" by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service (SCS) in the "Soil Survey of Aguila-Carefree Area, Parts of Maricopa and Pinal Counties" (April, 1986) and the "Soil Survey of Yavapai County, Arizona, Western Part" (March, 1976). A soil map unit delineation represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the classification of the dominant soils or miscellaneous areas. A more extensive description of soils classification and map unit identification are included in both of the soil surveys along with the soil maps. A list and descriptions, by soil survey, of the soils found within Lake Pleasant Regional Park follow. (See Figure 8 for a map of these soils.)

Soil Limitations

The SCS has determined the limitations of specific soils for such uses as septic tank absorption fields, sewage lagoons, sanitary landfills, excavations, ponds, reservoirs, dikes, levees, road construction, crop yield and irrigation practices. They have also identified significant properties of these soils as they relate to urban growth and development and to soil management. Tables 9 and 10 show limitations of each soil type on selected types of development, as defined by the SCS. Tables 9 lists limitations from the Aguila-Carefree Area soil survey and Tables 10 lists limitations from the Yavapai County soil survey. In the table, limitations are rated as slight, moderate, or severe for the specified uses. A slight limitation means the soil properties are favorable and any limitations may easily be overcome. A moderate rating indicates limitations that may be overcome with careful planning, design and maintenance. A severe limitation will require extensive site modifications, intensive maintenance, and/or special designs to reduce or alleviate the soil constraints. Additional information may be obtained by referencing the appropriate soil surveys.

Conservation Recommendations

- Perform thorough investigations and mapping of soils before siting and design of recreational facilities are finalized.

Table 9

SOILS LIMITATIONS FOR SELECTED DEVELOPMENT

(From "Soil Survey of Aguila-Carefree Area, Parts of Maricopa and Pinal Counties")

Soil Unit	Dwellings without basements	Local Roads and Streets	Septic Tank & Absorption Fields
12-Carefree Cobbly, Clay Loam, 1-8% Slopes	Severe	Severe	Severe
45-Ebon Very Gravelly Loam, 8-20% Slopes	Moderate	Moderate	Severe
48-Ebon-Pinamt Complex, 3-20% Slopes	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate to Severe
51-Gachado-Lomitas Complex, 8-25% Slopes	Severe	Severe	Severe
52-Gachado-Lomitas-Rock Out Crop Complex, 7-55% Slopes	Severe	Severe	Severe
72-Lehmans Rock Outcrop Complex, 8-65% Slopes	Severe	Severe	Severe

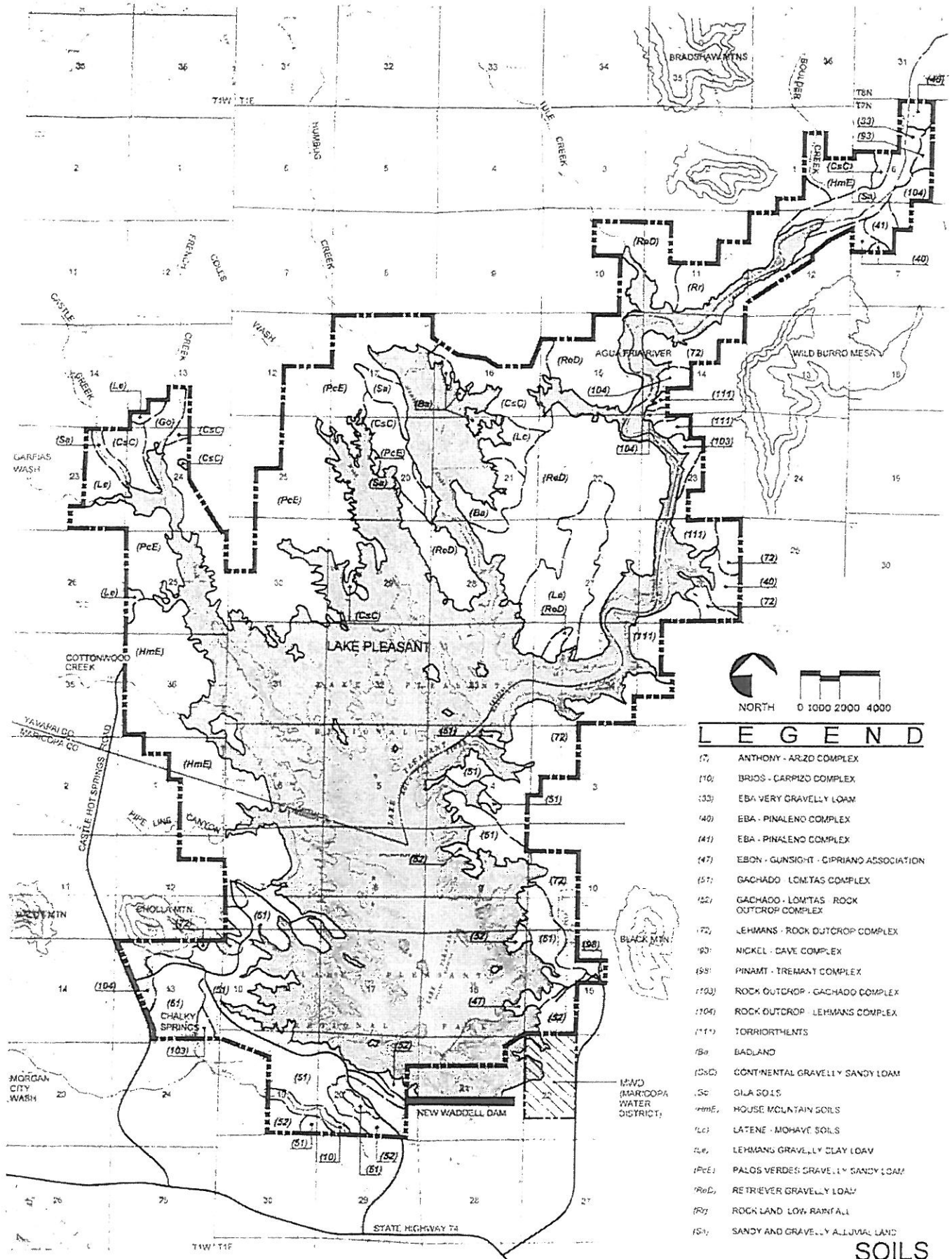
Table 10

SOILS LIMITATIONS FOR SELECTED DEVELOPMENT

(From "Soil Survey of Yavapai County, Arizona, Western Part")

Soil Unit	Dwellings without basements	Local Roads and Streets	Septic Tank & Absorption Fields
Ba-Badlands	Severe	Severe	Severe
CmD-Cellar Very Gravelly, Sandy Loam, 8-30% Slopes	Severe	Severe	Severe
CsC- Continental Gravelly, Sandy Loam	Moderate	Moderate	Slight for slopes 0-8%, Moderate for slopes 8-15%
HmE-House Mountain Soils	Severe	Severe	Severe
Le-Lehmans, Gravelly, Clay Loam, 8-45% Slopes	Severe	Severe	Severe
PcE-Palos Verdes Gravelly, Sandy Loam, 8-40% Slopes	Slight for slopes 0-8%, Moderate for slopes 8-15%	Slight for slopes 0-8%, Moderate for slopes 8-15%	Slight for slopes 0-8%, Moderate for slopes 8-15%
ReD-Retriever Gravelly Loam, 2-30% Slopes	Severe	Severe	Severe
Rr-Rockland, Low Rainfall	Severe	Severe	Severe
Sa-Sandy and Gravelly Alluvial Land	Severe	Severe	Severe

FIG. 8



LEGEND

- (7) ANTHONY - ARZO COMPLEX
- (10) BRIOS - CARPIZO COMPLEX
- (33) EBA - VERY GRAVELLY LOAM
- (40) EBA - PINALENO COMPLEX
- (41) EBA - PINALENO COMPLEX
- (47) EBON - GUNSHOIT - CIPRIANO ASSOCIATION
- (57) GACHADO - LOMITAS COMPLEX
- (52) GACHADO - LOMITAS ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX
- (72) LEHMANS - ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX
- (63) NICKEL - CAVE COMPLEX
- (58) PINAMT - TREMAAT COMPLEX
- (103) ROCK OUTCROP - GACHADO COMPLEX
- (104) ROCK OUTCROP - LEHMANS COMPLEX
- (111) TORRIORIENTENTS
- (Ba) BADLAND
- (CaC) CONTINENTAL GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM
- (So) SILT SOILS
- (HmE) HOUSE MOUNTAIN SOILS
- (Le) LATENE - MOHAVE SOILS
- (Le) LEHMANS GRAVELLY CLAY LOAM
- (PcE) PALOS VERDES GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM
- (ReD) RETRIEVER GRAVELLY LOAM
- (Rr) ROCK LAND LOW RAINFALL
- (Ss) SANDY AND GRAVELLY ALLUVIAL LAND

SOILS

LAKE PLEASANT REGIONAL PARK



J. Climate

The two dominant climatic features about Lake Pleasant Regional Park are the high summer temperatures and the small amount of annual precipitation. From June to August, daily high temperatures may exceed 110° F. Summer lows, from June through August, are usually in the 70's. From late fall until early spring, the climate is mild. Temperatures range from the high 30's or low 40's to the high 60's or low 70's. Freezing temperatures are rare.

The Park has a slightly wetter climate than metropolitan Phoenix. Most of the precipitation falls in winter and summer; spring is generally the driest season. Rains in the summer are frequently associated with thunderstorms which form over mountains during the afternoon and spread out over the adjacent valley later in the afternoon. Precipitation may range from moderate to heavy, but generally does not last more than 30 minutes. Frequently, these seasonal storms, locally called monsoons, produce little more than gusty winds with light rain showers. The average annual rainfall for the last ten years as recorded by the Garfias Mountain and Columbia Hill rain gages are listed in Table 11. These results were compiled by the Flood Control District of Maricopa County.

Lake Pleasant has the most dependable wind of any lake in Arizona. In the mornings, winds travel from the Bradshaw Mountains north of the park in a prevailing southerly direction. Around noon, the area is becalmed, but in the early afternoon, the wind picks up in a prevailing northerly direction, back towards the Bradshaws. In spring, winds associated with the passage of low pressure troughs are generally from the southwest and west. During the late summer, when thunderstorms are most prevalent, local winds are often gusty and flow in an easterly direction.

Conservation Recommendations

- Construct shade structures above some picnic tables.
- Orient buildings and shade structures with the primary axis slightly east of due south to minimize direct solar radiation.
- Construct building overhangs on the west and south faces.
- Avoid or minimize windows and openings on westerly exposures.
- Locate windows to encourage cross-ventilation.
- Use building material that is suitable to the southwest. It should be durable and require little maintenance. Where possible, use on-site materials, such as stone.

Table 11

**YEARLY RAINFALL TOTALS FOR GARFIAS MOUNTAIN
AND COLUMBIA HILL GAGES**
(Precipitation Totals in Inches)

Year	Garfias Mountain	Columbia Hill
1992	23.90	23.74
1991	18.03	14.41
1990	16.54	13.35
1989	7.36	9.38
1988	13.50	11.88
1987	8.07 [1]	6.97 [1] [2]
1986	10.35 [5]	10.98 [3][4]
1985	12.47	12.12 [6]
1984	12.51	13.70
1983	18.29	11.57 [7]

[1] Missing October 1987

[2] Missing May 1987

[3] Missing December 1986

[4] Missing November 1986

[5] Missing September 1986

[6] Missing July 1985

[7] Missing September 1983

K. Air Quality

No air quality data is available from the vicinity of Lake Pleasant. Therefore, no accurate quantitative statements about the local air quality can be made at this time. A portion of the lake is included in the Maricopa County Urban Planning Area, which has been designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as a nonattainment area for total suspended particulates (TSP), carbon monoxide, and ozone. This means that in this designated area at least one national ambient air quality standard for each of these pollutants is being violated, as shown by monitored data or modeling. Any verification of such an occurrence or any distinguishing of difference in the air quality over one part of Lake Pleasant as compared to another part is not possible at this time.

Conservation Recommendations

- All major park roads will have asphalt paving to mitigate dust produced by traffic.
- Park roads will have paved or chip-sealed shoulders to mitigate dust produced by vehicles pulling off the roads.

L. Acoustics

Lake Pleasant Regional Park is impacted by noise from various sources. Traffic (both land and water based), fly-overs from Luke Air Force Base, and gunfire are the primary sources for noise at the park. Sound becomes noise based on the subjective interpretation of the receiver. Distance, wind, atmospheric conditions, ground cover and topographic elements affect how sound travels and how the sound waves decay. Thick grass and heavy shrubbery attenuate sound to some extent, while hard surfaces, such as concrete or metal, do not. Wind affects sound in a directional manner. Sound waves travelling with the wind are forced toward the ground thus appearing louder than normal. Sound waves travelling against the wind are forced up, thus appearing softer than normal. Field tests at other park sites indicate that sound is channeled up canyons, with intervening ridges lessening the noise (Greiner 1990).

Human hearing ranges from about 0 decibels (dB) to about 140 dB. The human ear is more sensitive to sound at high frequencies than at low frequencies. Some examples of decibel levels for everyday sounds are: average whisper, 20 dB; range of speech, 48 dB - 72 dB; average office, 50 dB; noisy urban street, 90 dB; and loud auto horn at 10 feet away, 100 dB. The typical day-night sound levels anticipated for the park are from the 15 dB to 45 dB, depending on the distance from the source to the receptor. Generally, each time the distance from source to receptor is doubled, the sound level is reduced by 6 dB.

Conservation Recommendations

- Allow hunting during limited hours and not at all during holiday periods. Limit hunting areas.
- Re-evaluate noise quality and abatement as increased residential development occurs near the park.

M. Visual Resources

Lake Pleasant presents a unique visual setting, with its large body of water set in the midst of a desert landscape. The east side of the lake has visually unique steep cliffs. The Bradshaw Mountains form a rugged backdrop to the north and the Agua Fria River channel provides a steep canyon-like setting at the northeast end of the reservoir.

The topography of the area is varied with many small distinct hills and valleys rising and falling away from the lake. There are distant views of the mountains to the west, north, and east from almost any vantage point around the lake. Spectacular views of varying rock formations and cliffs, as well as the existence of several small islands within the lake enhance the area's scenic quality. Vegetation of the park is sparse, lacking dense compositions of tree and shrub cover native to the area.

Conservation Recommendations

- Avoid developing on peaks and ridges where feasible in order to preserve the highest quality scenic resources within the park.
- Fluctuating water levels will detract from overall visual quality in some areas. Orient facilities carefully to maximize aesthetic assets and minimize negative impacts.
- Because visual quality is primarily related to topographic features, give consideration to field-locating vistas and overview spots within all circulation elements, including hiking trails, equestrian trails and roadways. This will give all park visitors the opportunity to experience the visual quality found within the park.
- Mitigate areas impacted during construction, i.e., cut and fill, vegetation removal, etc. Utilize rock staining of cut and fills. Salvage desert plants and cacti and replant where feasible. Revegetate with native plant species in impacted areas.

N. Existing Mineral Right and Mining Claims

Several existing mining claims and water rights lie within the boundary of Lake Pleasant Regional Park. Development of these claims may result in destruction of vegetation and wildlife habitat and would not be compatible with park development. See Figure 12 for existing mineral and water rights within and adjacent to the park boundary.

Several options are available for resolving and relinquishing the claims.

The mining claimants could voluntarily relinquish the claims.

The claims could be purchased from the claimants by interested parties and then relinquished.

A mining claim constitutes a possessory interest in the land, authorized by the Mining Law of 1872, as amended (30 USC 21-54). If the mining claim is valid, the mining claimant has possessory right to the mineral and the right to purchase the surface and mineral estates. This property right may not be extinguished without due process.

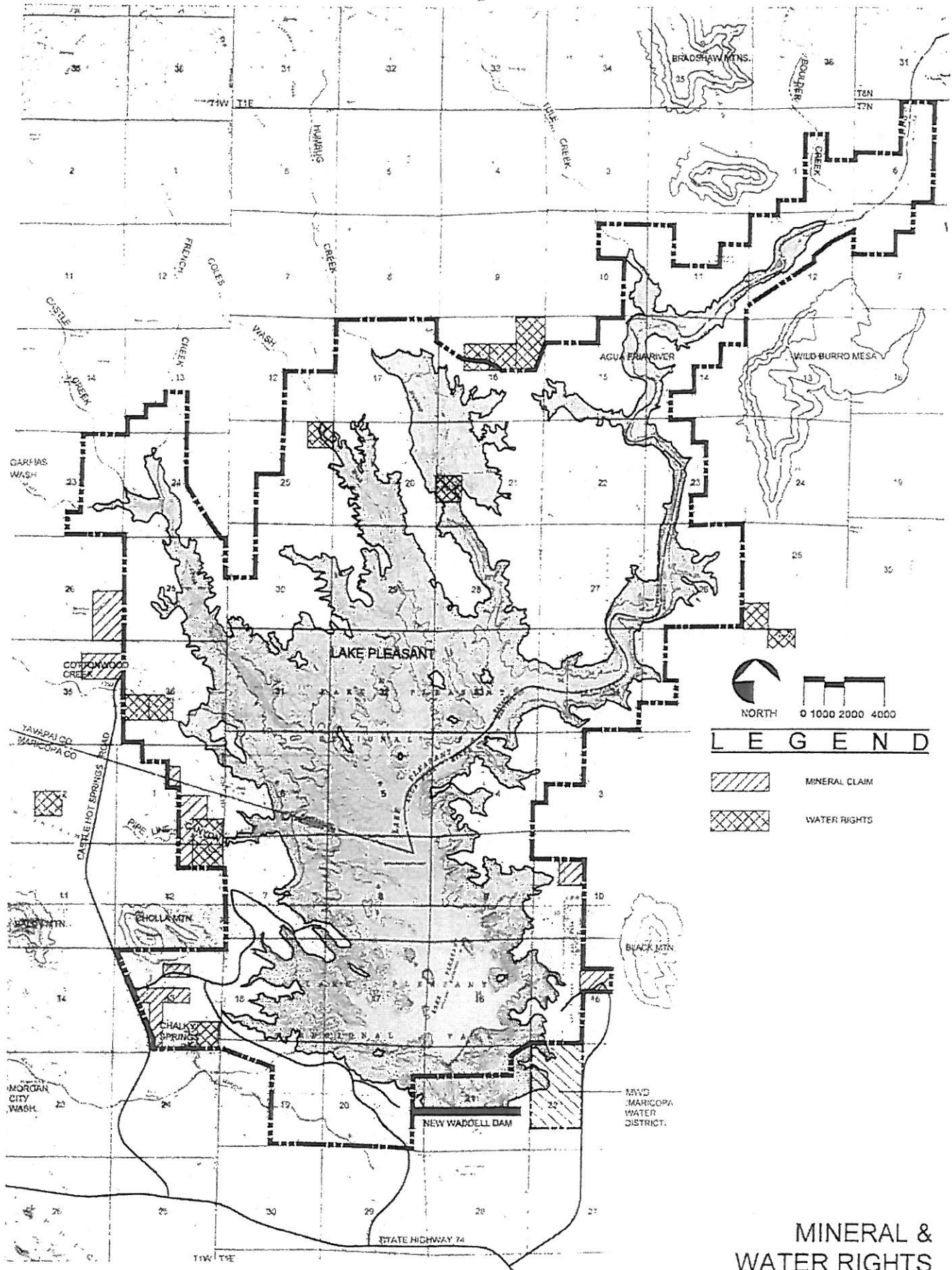
When mining claims conflict with land disposal or other actions a validity examination may be required to resolve these conflicts, after all other legal remedies have been exhausted.

Valid mining claims on public land in areas which are later required by the U.S. for single resource uses, must be appraised for purchase or for condemnation.

Conservation Recommendations

- Work with the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Arizona Department of Water Resources, and State Lands to have all claims within the park abandoned by their owners.

Fig. 12



MINERAL & WATER RIGHTS

LAKE PLEASANT REGIONAL PARK



O. Existing Zoning

Lake Pleasant Regional Park lies within two jurisdictional areas: Maricopa County and Yavapai County. Additionally, except for a small area within the City of Peoria limits adjacent to the south end of the park, the surrounding land is also within either Maricopa or Yavapai County. Existing zoning classifications for lands within and adjacent to the park are described in Table 13.

See Figure 14 for a map of jurisdictional boundaries and zoning classifications within and adjacent to the park.

Table 13

Zoning Classifications

Maricopa County

Rural - 43: Rural Zoning District - one (1) acre per dwelling unit.

Yavapai County

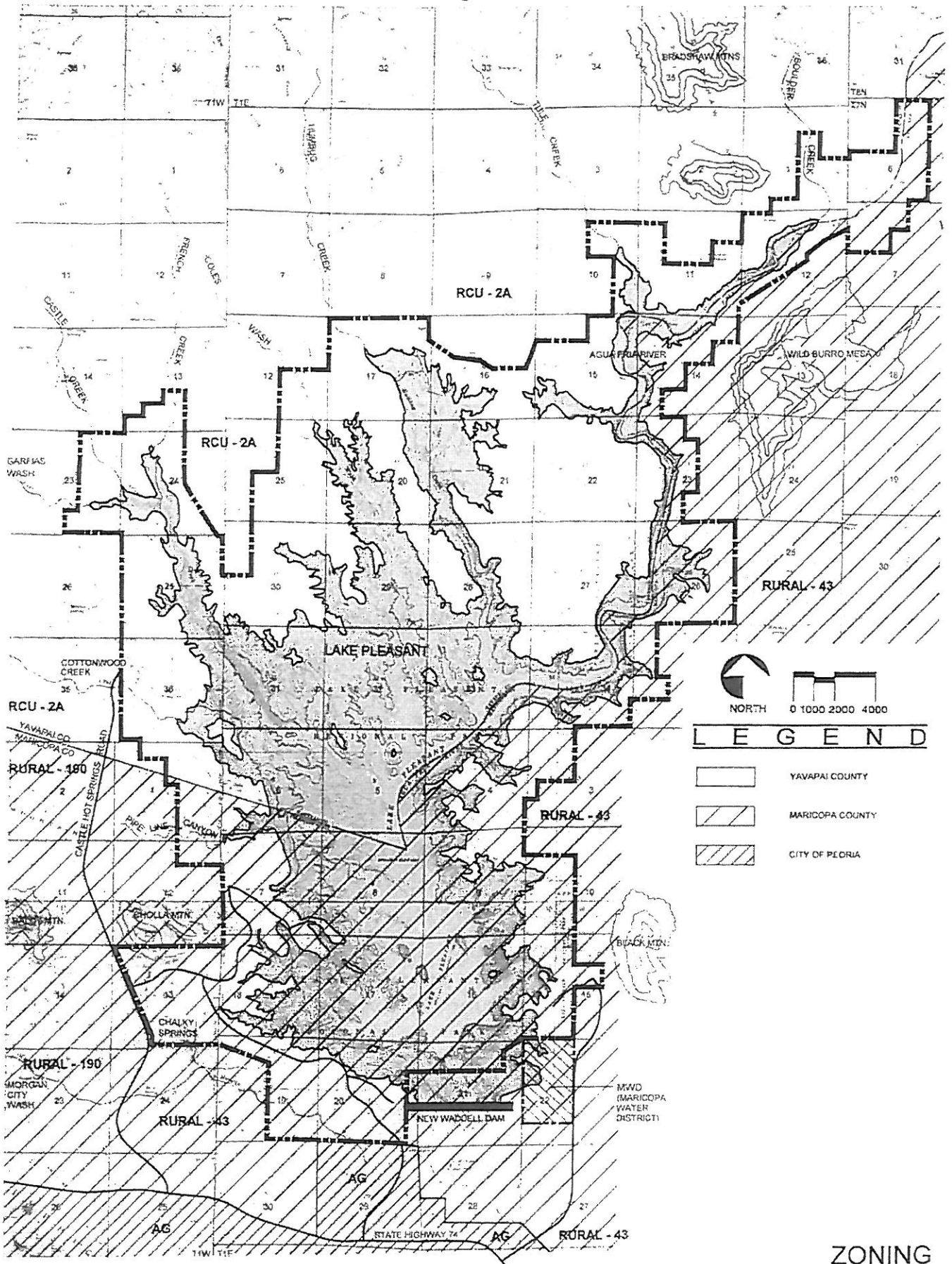
RCU - 2A: Residential Conditional Use - two (2) acres per dwelling unit.

City of Peoria

AG: General Agriculture - minimum lot size 5 acres.

SR - 43: Suburban Ranch - one (1) acre per dwelling unit.

FIG. 14



ZONING

LAKE PLEASANT REGIONAL PARK

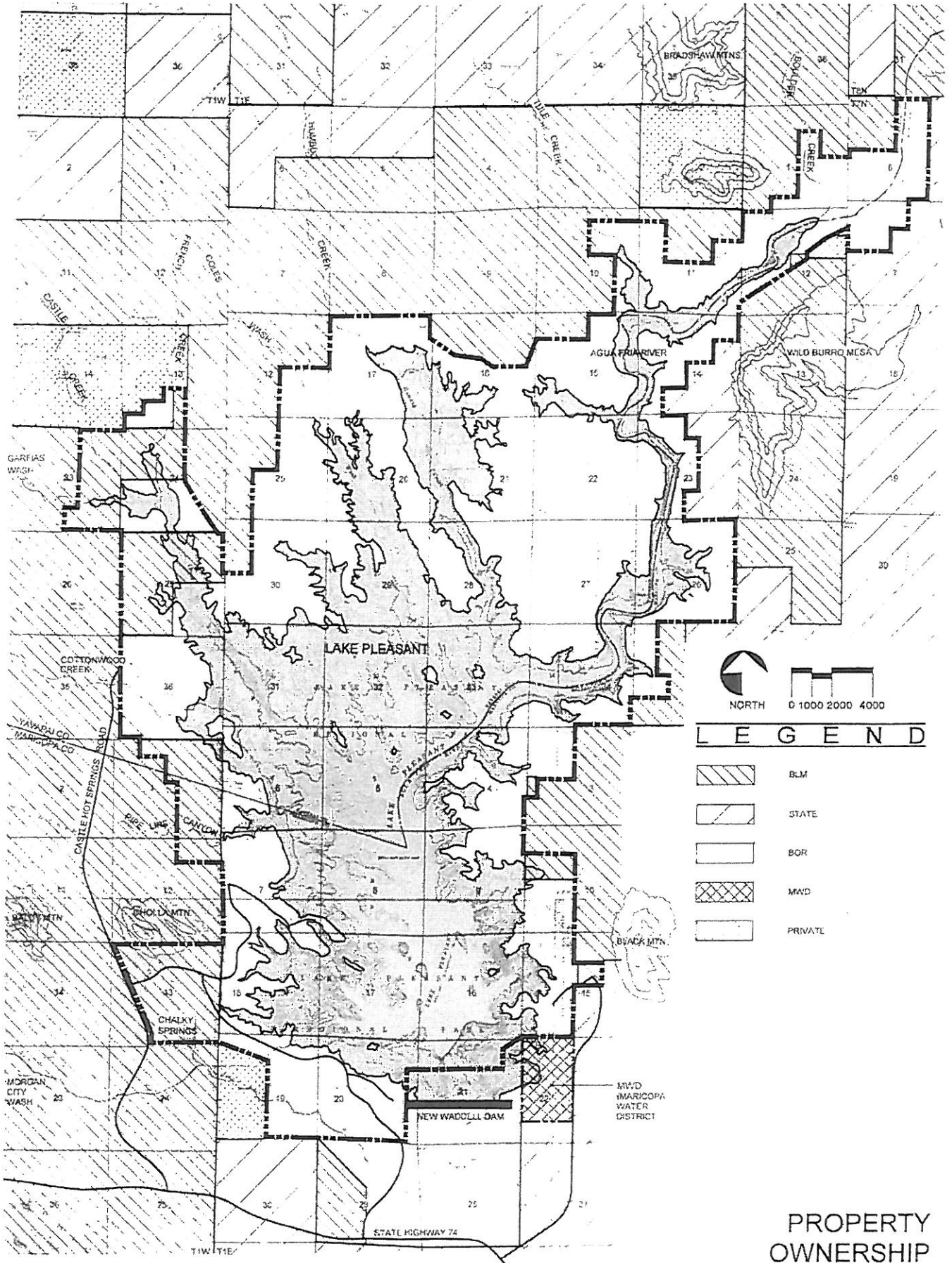


66A

P. Existing Property Ownership

Currently the majority of the land within the boundary of Lake Pleasant Regional Park is owned or being transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation from the Bureau of Land Management. Maricopa County Municipal Water Conservation District owns approximately 225 acres located just east of the New Waddell Dam, adjacent to the lake and park boundary.

The land surrounding the park is owned in a large part by State Lands (to the north, east, and south) and Bureau of Land Management (to the west). Smaller areas of privately held land occur mainly to the south. See Figure 15 for existing property ownership.



PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

LAKE PLEASANT REGIONAL PARK



CGA

Q. Land Use Options, Opportunities and Constraints

Lake Pleasant contains approximately 9,970 surface-acres of water at the top of the conservation water surface elevation of 1,702. The attractiveness of this water for recreational uses will increase the demand for recreational facilities. Current use clearly shows that water resources in the Phoenix metropolitan area are heavily used. Expanded use will impact the lake and the land around it. Opportunities for expansion of public recreational facilities offer these challenges:

1. Protect and replace current recreational facilities and opportunities at Lake Pleasant.
2. Provide new facilities and opportunities in the form of enhancement at the lake.
3. Develop plans to maximize the use of the water resources and still protect the environment of the area.

In developing these plans, extensive coordination with government agencies, public groups and individuals and potential recreational sponsors was necessary. Public interaction is described in Section B. The problem was (1) to identify a planned recreational development which addressed existing facilities replacement, new facilities development, and protection of a unique recreational and natural resource, and (2) to provide a solution which was viable and implementable.

Lake Pleasant fluctuates according to the needs for irrigation water. New Waddell provides 816,000 acre-feet of storage. When the regulatory storage pool is filled the lake will have a surface area of approximately 9,970 acres at an elevation of 1,702 feet. Seasonal fluctuations in the water level of the reservoir will create serious site location and design problems for all forms of water-oriented recreation. The predicted annual fluctuation in the water level at the lake will vary 60 feet to 150 feet.

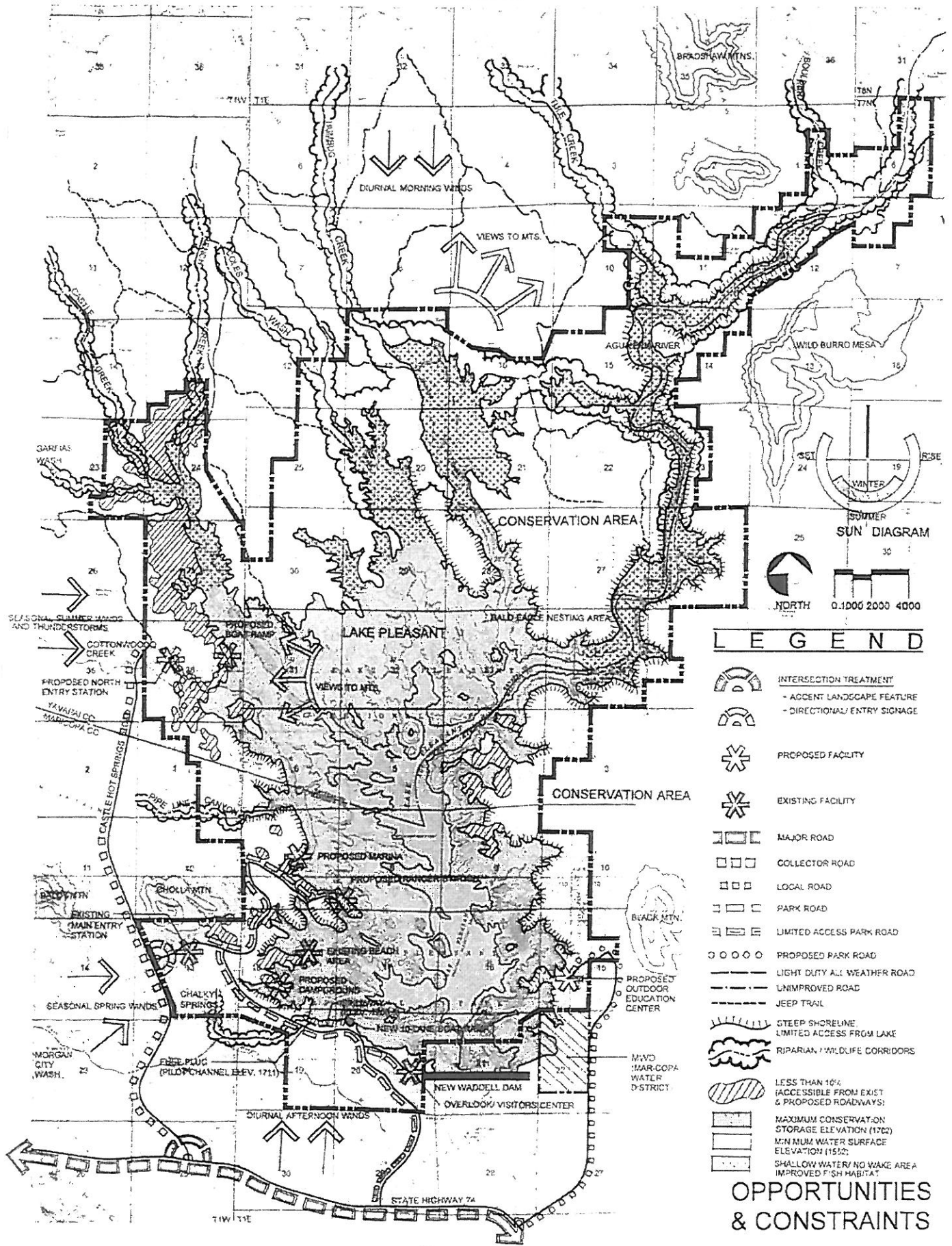
In early April the lake should be at its highest level. From April through early October, the reservoir will be lowered, with the period of greatest drawdown starting in late June. The reservoir level will remain fairly constant during the heaviest recreational use period, March to June. Recreation sites were situated to minimize the potentially adverse effects of the water level fluctuation for Lake Pleasant.

While the fluctuation in water level is a major consideration in the development of recreational facilities, several other factors will strongly influence the amount and extent of development. One of the main restrictions is the topography around the lake. The west side is relatively hilly terrain, punctuated by several arroyos and washes draining into the lake. However, there are limited areas of usable slopes (<10%) along the current shoreline (approx. 1,700 elevation). Additionally the west side has the only vehicle access at this time.

Conversely, the east side of the lake is characterized by rugged terrain and steep slopes making access and development prohibitive. Due to limited accessibility, steep slopes, and the preservation of prime riparian corridors to the north, both the east and north portions of the park have been designated Conservation Areas. Additionally, several riparian areas along the west side have also been designated Conservation Areas, further limiting development.

Figure 16 illustrates the current opportunities and constraints affecting the park.

Fig. 10



LEGEND

- INTERSECTION TREATMENT
- ACCENT LANDSCAPE FEATURE
- DIRECTIONAL ENTRY SIGNAGE
- PROPOSED FACILITY
- EXISTING FACILITY
- MAJOR ROAD
- COLLECTOR ROAD
- LOCAL ROAD
- PARK ROAD
- LIMITED ACCESS PARK ROAD
- PROPOSED PARK ROAD
- LIGHT DUTY ALL WEATHER ROAD
- UNIMPROVED ROAD
- JEEP TRAIL
- STEEP SHORELINE LIMITED ACCESS FROM LAKE
- RIPARIAN WILDLIFE CORRIDORS
- LESS THAN 10% ACCESSIBLE FROM EXIST & PROPOSED ROADWAYS
- MAXIMUM CONSERVATION STORAGE ELEVATION (1762)
- MINIMUM WATER SURFACE ELEVATION (1552)
- SHALLOW WATER/NO WAKE AREA IMPROVED FISH HABITAT

OPPORTUNITIES & CONSTRAINTS

**L A K E P L E A S A N T
R E G I O N A L P A R K**



X. Master Plan Development

B. Historic and Projected Visitation

Visitation figures for the years 1979-80 through 1990-91 indicate that visitation reached 1,097,818 in 1980-81, and then declined somewhat until 1983-84 totaling 940,868. Visitation increased again until 1985-86 when 1,017,462 visitors were recorded. Park visitation has steadily declined since that time with 1990-91 figures of 791,287 total visitors. This decline can be attributed to the closure of many park facilities associated with construction of the new dam, and the weak economic conditions during this time.

It is anticipated that visitation will continue to decline until many of the new facilities such as drinking water, the marina, roads, picnic facilities, rest rooms and camping facilities are constructed.

As new facilities and services are available, visitation should increase rapidly. It is conservatively estimated that visitation should reach 1,451,857 by the year 2000, if the planned facilities are constructed.

As of the publication of this document, visitation was on the rebound with 1,157,935 visitors recorded for 1993-94.

A. Circulation

Primary access to Lake Pleasant Regional Park from the Phoenix area is from I-17, approximately 15 miles north to Carefree Highway then approximately 11 miles west to Castle Hot Springs Road and two miles north to Main Park Entry on North Park Road.

North Park Road enters the park from the west through the main entry station and gradually curves to the north around Cholla Mountain providing access to camping, picnic, and beach areas along the west shoreline and finally ending at the junction of Peninsula Road.

Peninsula Road turns southeast towards the lake for a distance of approximately 3/4 of a mile along the peninsula and provides the main access to the Marina complex. At the end of the Peninsula Road, Operations Center Road tees off to the east down a secondary Peninsula to the Operations Center.

Much of the developable areas occur along the southwest shoreline and are accessed by a 2 1/2 mile roadway called South Park Road. South Park Road tees south off of North Park Road approximately 3/4 of a mile from the main entry. It follows the ridgeline along the south shore accessing camping, picnic areas, and a 10 lane boat ramp. Gradually climbing, it culminates at the Visitor Center/Overlook approximately 100 feet above the lake adjacent to the New Waddell Dam.

Access to the development areas at the north end of the park will be achieved through the North Entry Station and North Entry Road which tees off of Castle Hot Springs Road 5 miles north of Highway 74. The North Entry Road enters the park from the west and provides access to camping, picnic, and equestrian/hiking staging areas before coming down to the shore and a four lane boat ramp facility.

Development on the east portion of the lake is limited to improvements on the MWD property and the Outdoor Education Center which occurs along the southeast shore. Access for these facilities is provided by 87th Ave. which extends north from Highway 74.

The remainder of the east portion of the lake shore will remain largely inaccessible by vehicles due to its rugged topography and conservation area status.

The majority of the north portion of the lake is designated as conservation area with access limited to a few existing dirt roads and jeep trails. Access to these areas may be further limited by obliteration of selected roads, designation of roadless wildlife areas, designation of roads for administrative use only, and renovation of selected roads to trail specifications.

B. Site/Use Relationship

Site/Use Matrix:

In evaluating the park and its suitability for development, it was important to analyze the proposed activities/facilities in relation to the site in terms of characteristics and requirements. The following matrix was developed to evaluate this relationship and rank the importance of a site characteristic to a particular facility. (See Table 18).

Density Criteria:

The facility/space ratios for camping and picnicking have been determined by evaluating several sources including county standards and standards used in Plan 6 (prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation). The following chart illustrates the ratios used in preparing this Master Plan. (See Table 19).

Master Plan Process:

To assist during the Master Planning process, the park was divided into eight areas of development. These areas were determined through the evaluation of the following items:

1. Existing facilities: These are facilities which were constructed (or are currently in the design stage) to replace ones which were destroyed when the lake level was raised.
2. Site Constraints: By evaluating the natural and man-made resources which affect the site, areas can be determined which are suitable for the different levels of development.
3. Previous Master Plan Work: Previous work has evaluated many factors in determining proposed facilities and their location.

Conceptual Master Plan:

In developing the Master Plan, each area was analyzed and evaluated, and several options were developed for each area, which offered a different mix of facilities. The options were reviewed and discussed with county park personnel and a preferred option was selected for each area. (See Figure 19).

LAKE PLEASANT REGIONAL PARK
Site/Use Matrix
 Table 18

- Rankings**
 1-High Importance
 2-Moderate Importance
 3-Low Importance
 4-Not Desirable

FACILITY	Rankings																							
	Near Proposed Facilities and Developed Areas	Individual Parking	Group Parking	0-5% Slope Areas	Access to Roadways	10-15% Slope	Protected Shoreline	Adjacent to Parking	Handicap Accessible	Paved Surface	Natural Surface	Locate in Improved Areas	Locate in Unimproved Areas	Rugged Terrain	Flat Terrain	View of Lake	Access to Lake	Utilities	Large Area Required	Small Area Required	Restrooms	Remote from Facilities	Remote from Main Road	
Parking Areas	1			1	1																			
Boat Ramps	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	2	4	4	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	4
Natural Trails	3	4	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	4	1	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1
Improved Trails	2	4	2	2	2	4	3	2	2	1	4	2	4	4	1	2	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	4
Barrier Free Trails	1	3	2	1	2	4	3	1	1	1	3	2	4	4	1	2	3	2	3	3	2	4	4	4
Equestrian Staging	2	3	1	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	1	4	2	2	2	3

LAKE PLEASANT REGIONAL PARK
Site/Use Matrix

Table 18

FACILITY	Rankings																							
	Near Proposed Facilities and Developed Areas	Individual Parking	Group Parking	0-5% Slope Areas	Access to Roadways	10-15% Slope	Protected Shoreline	Adjacent to Parking	Handicap Accessible	Paved Surface	Natural Surface	Locate in Improved Areas	Locate in Unimproved Areas	Rugged Terrain	Flat Terrain	View of Lake	Access to Lake	Utilities	Large Area Required	Small Area Required	Restrooms	Remote from Facilities	Remote from Main Road	
Primitive Camping	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	1	4	1	2	1	2	3	4	3	1	3	1	1	1
Unimproved Camping	3	3	2	2	2	4	3	2	3	3	1	3	2	3	1	2	2	4	3	2	4	2	2	3
Improved Camping	2	1	2	1	1	4	3	2	1	2	3	2	4	4	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	4	4	4
Group Camping	2	3	1	1	2	4	3	1	1	2	3	2	3	4	1	1	2	2	1	4	2	3	3	3
Shoreline Camping	4	4	4	2	4	3	2	3	3	4	1	3	3	3	2	1	1	4	3	3	4	3	3	3
Family Picnic	2	3	2	1	1	4	3	2	1	1	3	2	3	4	1	2	3	2	2	3	1	3	3	3
Group Picnic	2	3	2	1	1	4	3	2	1	1	3	2	3	4	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	3	3	3

**Facility/ Space Standards
Lake Pleasant Regional Park**

Table 19

Facility	County Standards	Plan 6 Standards	Master Plan
Group Camping	75 Units/Site(8 Acre Site)	50 Units/Site	9 Units/Acre
Improved Camping	5 Sites/Acre	6 Sites/Acre	5 Sites/Acre
Unimproved Camping	3.5 Sites/Acre	3 Sites/Acre	3.5 Sites/Acre
Primitive Camping			3 Sites/Acre
Indiv. Picnic	6 Sites/Acre	4 Sites/Acre	6 Sites/Acre
Group Picnic		75 Units/Site (5 Acre site)	15 Units/Acre

C. Conceptual Development

Development within Lake Pleasant Regional Park has been determined by several major factors, including topography, access, lake level fluctuations, natural conservation areas and public input. The result of these factors is that of the 24,500 acres within the park boundary, 9,966 acres (at 1,702 elev.) are occupied by Lake Pleasant. Of the remaining 14,500 acres, approximately 1,000 acres are considered developable, occurring primarily along the south and west portions of the lake shoreline.

These areas have been identified for the various facilities which will occur in the park and occur in seven main locations:

(See Figure 20).

Area 1

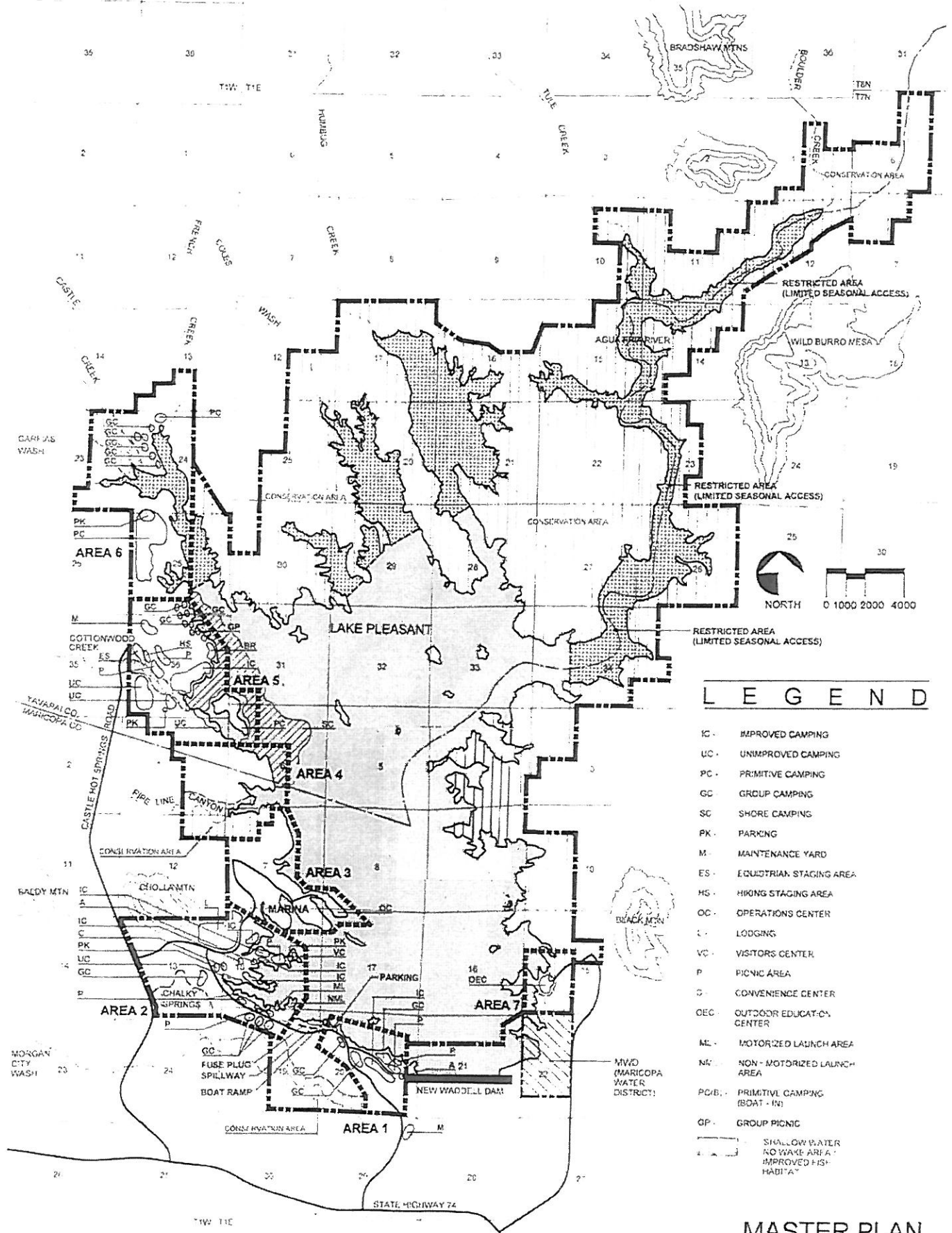
Area 1 is located just northwest of the New Waddell Dam along the end of the South Park Road between the spillway and overlook. See Figure 21. The area is characterized by the following:

- Varied topography with areas of land less than 15% slope near water.
- Excellent view of lake to the northeast.
- Views to the south of Morgan City Wash (Conservation Area).
- No mineral or water rights in area.
- Vegetation is sparse; Palo Verde/Saguaro community.
- Sites along lakeside of ridge protected from afternoon winds from south and exposed to morning winds from north.
- Soil type limitations indicate severe restrictions for structures, roads, and absorption fields.
- Much of area near roadway and overlook have been disturbed by construction.
- No cultural resources impact the area.

The following facilities are currently built or have been designed and sited in this area:

1. 10 lane boat ramp - Built
2. Parking for 435 autos with trailers and 149 autos - Built
3. 3 restroom buildings - Designed
4. 1 ramada - Designed
5. 1 fish cleaning station - Designed
6. 70-80 improved campsites
7. 2 group campsites
8. Individual picnic sites with parking
9. Overlook facility - Built

FIG. 2U



LEGEND

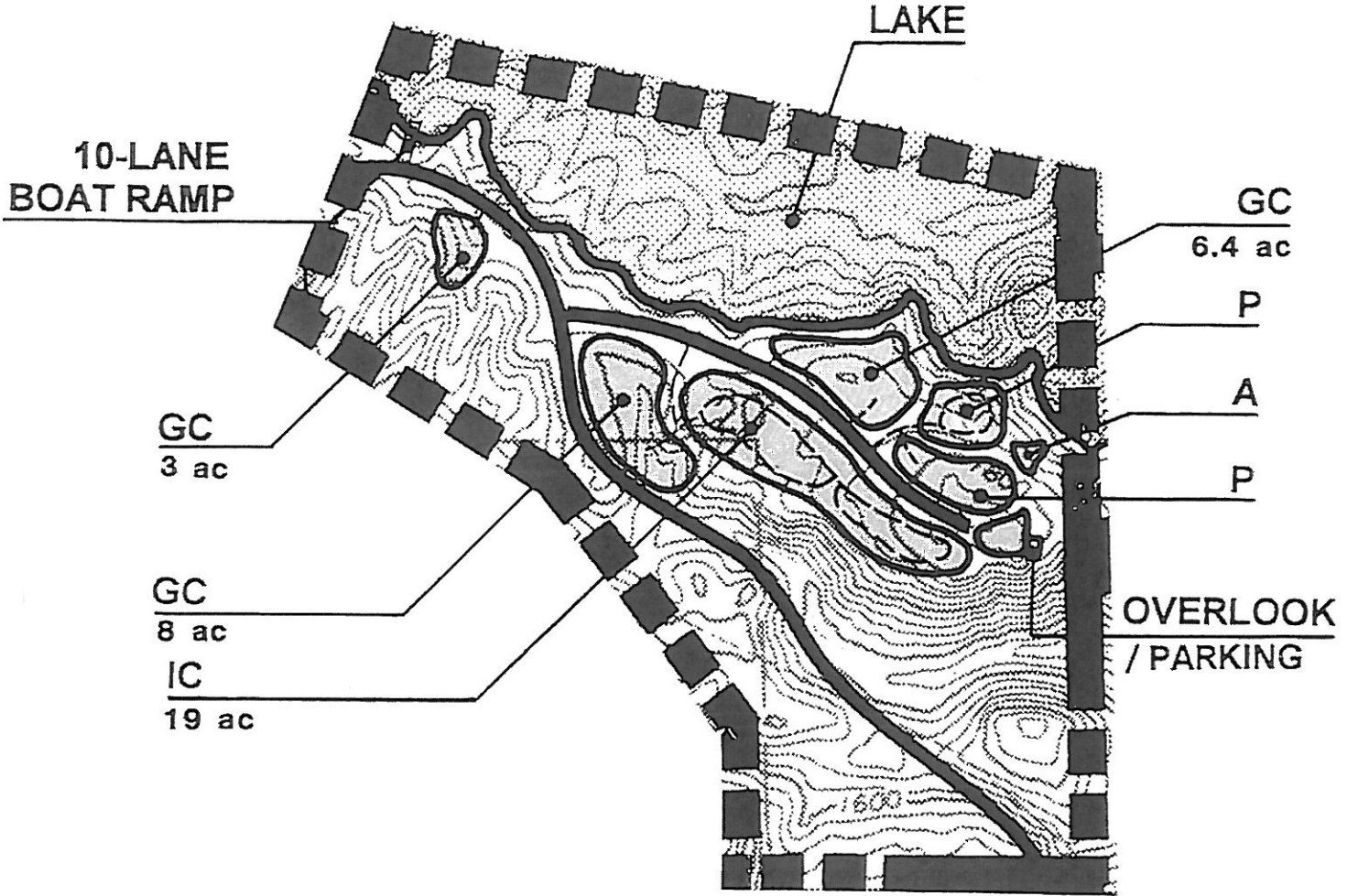
- IC - IMPROVED CAMPING
- UC - UNIMPROVED CAMPING
- PC - PRIMITIVE CAMPING
- GC - GROUP CAMPING
- SC - SHORE CAMPING
- PK - PARKING
- M - MAINTENANCE YARD
- ES - EQUESTRIAN STAGING AREA
- HS - HIKING STAGING AREA
- OC - OPERATIONS CENTER
- L - LODGING
- VC - VISITORS CENTER
- P - PICNIC AREA
- C - CONVENIENCE CENTER
- OEC - OUTDOOR EDUCATION CENTER
- ML - MOTORIZED LAUNCH AREA
- NL - NON-MOTORIZED LAUNCH AREA
- PC/B - PRIMITIVE CAMPING (BOAT-IN)
- GP - GROUP PICNIC
- SHALLOW WATER NO WAKE AREA
- IMPROVED FISH HABITAT

MASTER PLAN

LAKE PLEASANT REGIONAL PARK



Fig. 21



LEGEND

- GC- GROUP CAMPING
- IC- IMPROVED CAMPING
- P- PICNIC AREA
- A- OUTDOOR EVENT AREA



AREA 1

L A K E P L E A S A N T
R E G I O N A L P A R K

