



City of Folsom

**PARKS AND RECREATION
MASTER PLAN**

CITY OF FOLSOM

PARKS AND RECREATION

MASTER PLAN

Update - May 28, 1996

RJM Design Group, Inc.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Master Plan of Parks and Recreation for the City of Folsom will serve as a guide to the orderly development, renovation and improvement of parks, recreation programs, facilities and services for the City of Folsom Parks Department as well as guide the preservation, management and use of open space lands in the community. This document describes the Master Plan process and details the recommendations resulting from the process.

Benefits resulting from the orderly and comprehensive development of parks and recreation facilities and programs are plentiful. As described in The Benefits of Parks and Recreation study prepared by the Parks and Recreation Federation of Ontario, the following is a brief description of some of these benefits:

- "Active living, generally through the opportunity of leisure, is directly related to personal health (physical, mental and social). (Benefits, 25)
- Relaxation, rest and revitalization through the opportunity of leisure, is essential to stress management in today's busy and demanding world. (Benefits, 28)
- Meaningful leisure activity is an essential source of self-esteem and positive self-image. (Benefits, 30)
- Active leisure participation throughout life correlates positively with high satisfaction and happiness, and lack of opportunity results in decreased psychological well-being. (Decario, 1974 qtd. in Benefits)
- Our youth and live-alone elderly are often cut off and alienated from the community. By reducing the barriers to participation in community recreation, we re-involve and often renew them. (Benefits, 49)
- Leisure opportunities that allow for togetherness and sharing, promote closer, healthy relationships within the family--bonds that are essential to mental and social health. (Benefits, 52)
- Physical and mental health achieved through recreation and balanced, meaningful lifestyles reduces expensive health care costs. (Benefits, 63)"

Directives within this document such as facility and program recommendations are intended to be opportunities and suggestions for future parks and recreation only, and are not intended to be absolute actions or directives. As planning of park and recreation facilities and programs continues into the future, the recommendations provided herein will be taken under advisement with proper action to be determined at that time.

The Master Plan Process

The Master Plan process began with a comprehensive update of the 1989 plan including a collection of data, needs assessment, community input and recreation analysis. Resulting recommendations used this data to formulate an update to recreation oriented goals, objectives and policies as well as specific facility and program recommendations for not only current needs but projected needs to the year 2015. The plan area addresses critical issues regarding open space areas.

The Master Plan process began with an extensive update with regards to data collection and analysis of existing parks, open space and trail networks.

Facilities at existing parks and schools were updated and inventoried to understand what recreation facilities are currently available for the residents of Folsom. The park system currently has 35 park sites, 8 of which are developed into neighborhood parks. The community has 221.3 acres of developed parkland and an opportunity to develop more acres of recreation space at sites previously identified on the Folsom Park Master Plan prepared by the HLA Group dated December 1992.

The results of the population and demographic research indicates that the residents of Folsom are fairly typical with residents of other communities throughout the State. Folsom residents are typically middle aged, middle class with approximately 1/3 of households with children. Folsom seems to have established family roots and is expected to continue this trend. Since Folsom has a somewhat stabilized population, and this is expected to continue, park and recreation programs in general should be geared towards providing programs that are evenly distributed among age groups and relative to the frequency demands typical for each age group. For example, approximately one quarter of Folsom residents are between one and 17 years with the highest percentages in the 5 to 9 and 10 to 17 age groups. Park programs should be geared towards teen related activities and classes that would provide interest to attract this age group. Approximately one fifth of Folsom residents are 50 years or older. The majority of this older population segment is between 50 to 64. From now, through the next 50 years, this segment of the population will be retiring, shifting greater demands on senior facilities and senior organized activities.

The Needs Assessment Phase established priorities for future development of park and recreation facilities and programs. A number of different methodologies were used to assess the needs of the Community including a phone survey, Community workshops and evaluation of a Community Needs Inventory conducted earlier by AVCA. Resulting needs focused on Community-oriented facilities and programs including a Community Center and associated teen, youth and senior programs, sports facilities, trail linkages and trail orientation, picnicking and swimming.

Recommendations

Information gathered during the first phase of the Master Plan led to an update of recreation goals, objectives and strategies. This update of goals, objectives and strategies satisfies a legal requirement to update the Recreation Element of the General Plan every five years. Goals, objectives and policies outline the necessary steps to achieve a vision of an ideal park system for the City. The goals are general aims, the objectives are more specific tasks, and the strategies are detailed guidelines needed to achieve the goals and objectives.

The vision for the Folsom Parks and Recreation system is one of continuity of image, linkage and recreational opportunity. Through the development and implementation of a comprehensive trail system; a balance of community and neighborhood parks; and continued creation and refinement of recreation programs for all ages, the Parks Department will be able to better meet the recreational needs of a growing and changing community. The addition of the American River Canyon Neighborhood Park in the west area and Silbersteen Community Park in the Humbug West area will be key in providing recreational opportunities to all residents in the City. The unification image for Folsom can be accomplished through a comprehensive system of trail linkages, signage, graphics and landscape treatments.

Park Facility Recommendations

Recreation and park facility planning is based on a sound approach in which sensitivity, efficiency and cost-efficiency integrate park facilities and programs with Folsom residents. Areas of focused planning include:

Existing Parks:

Retrofits of existing parks are intended to complete the intended provision of facilities within each of the existing parks through future phases of park development. The addition of retrofit recommendations include provision of picnic facilities, update of tot lot facilities and completion of phased park development.

Proposed Parks:

Two parks, in addition to the 30 new parks that had already been identified as of 1995, are proposed to meet service needs in the northwest area and Humbug east area. They are, American River Canyon Neighborhood Park and Silbersteen Community Park. Proposed facilities of immediate concern include community center facilities, active sports fields, trail development and children's play areas.

Additional Acreage:

This Master Plan Update identifies 331.7 acres to be added to the current park system. This results in a surplus of 49.2 acres over the City objective of 7.3 acres per 100 population.

Open Space:

Open Space recommendations beyond development of the park system includes a proposed extensive trail system within the Humbug/Willow Creek Open Space Corridor, trail utilization of many of the existing utility easements, nature interpretive areas at Willow Hills Reservoir Community Park, open space/trail linkages between proposed parks as well as two future golf courses (one park and one practice). The City currently and in perpetuity, will enjoy the State recreation areas to the north and east of the community.

Administrative Recommendations

Folsom residents have a wide variety of recreation programs available to them that are offered by the City and various adjacent communities and organizations.

Program needs expressed during the community workshops and the telephone survey included expansion of programs for teens and seniors, health and nutrition programs, educational programs in general, and swimming and music programs. The need for facilities for administering programs was also expressed.

Management of the Folsom recreation programs must regularly assess the needs of the community and regularly review these programs to insure the appropriate level of service. Promotion of Folsom recreation programs through the appropriate use of media, signage and park information facilities will effectively communicate this to the public. In addition, Folsom Parks and Recreation staff shall continue to solicit meaningful input as development and refinement of recreation plans and program evolve through the years.

Implementation

The Capital Improvement Plan assigns priorities to each Master Plan proposal. Unit costs and estimated budgets for facility development are also identified to provide the City with a plan for implementing as many top priority proposals as possible. As the City will experience a shortfall for capital improvements with current funding methods, a variety of methods for funding these improvements is explored including Mello-Roos financing and general obligation bonds.

INTRODUCTION

“Parks and public open spaces are probably the most important part of an urban environment as they provide breaks in the continuity of residential and commercial developments. More importantly, they provide the essential space for a wide range of public recreational and cultural programs.”

City of Folsom Park and Recreation Facilities Analysis, Oct. 1988

In 1995 the City of Folsom Parks and Recreation Department commissioned an update of their 1989 Parks and Recreation Master Plan to ensure that decisions regarding parks and recreation were based on the most current information. The purpose of the Master Plan is to serve as a guide in the systematic development, renovation, and improvement of parks and recreation facilities and programs that will be offered in Folsom over the next 20 years. It is important to note that all proposals and recommendations contained within this plan represent the City's and consultant's current understanding of City needs, conditions and priorities and are subject to change and modification due to changing needs, conditions and priorities with the City.

“The City of Folsom has a unique opportunity to create an outstanding park and recreation system. The City not only has an opportunity to meet the goals of providing neighborhood and community parks, but could interconnect these facilities with open space corridors and trails. Such an interconnected system of public spaces could establish an “identity” for Folsom, separating it from many suburban communities that will have a commonality of appearance. Thus the park and recreation system can provide Folsom with an identity and with an outstanding contribution to the quality of the life of the community” (Parks and Recreation Master Plan, 1).

The 1989 Parks and Recreation Master Plan has served the City well for the past six years. Since the City has a legal obligation to update the Recreation Element of the General Plan every five years, there is a related need, widely recognized in the recreation industry, to also update the Parks and Recreation Master Plan every five years. This enables the Parks and Recreation Department to maintain the plan as a planning tool that reflects the needs of a growing and changing community. As a result of facility and program analysis within the City, it was discovered that the 1989 plan was still very much on target with its vision and specific recommendations for the park system. Changes reflected in this plan that differ from the 1989 plan include the following:

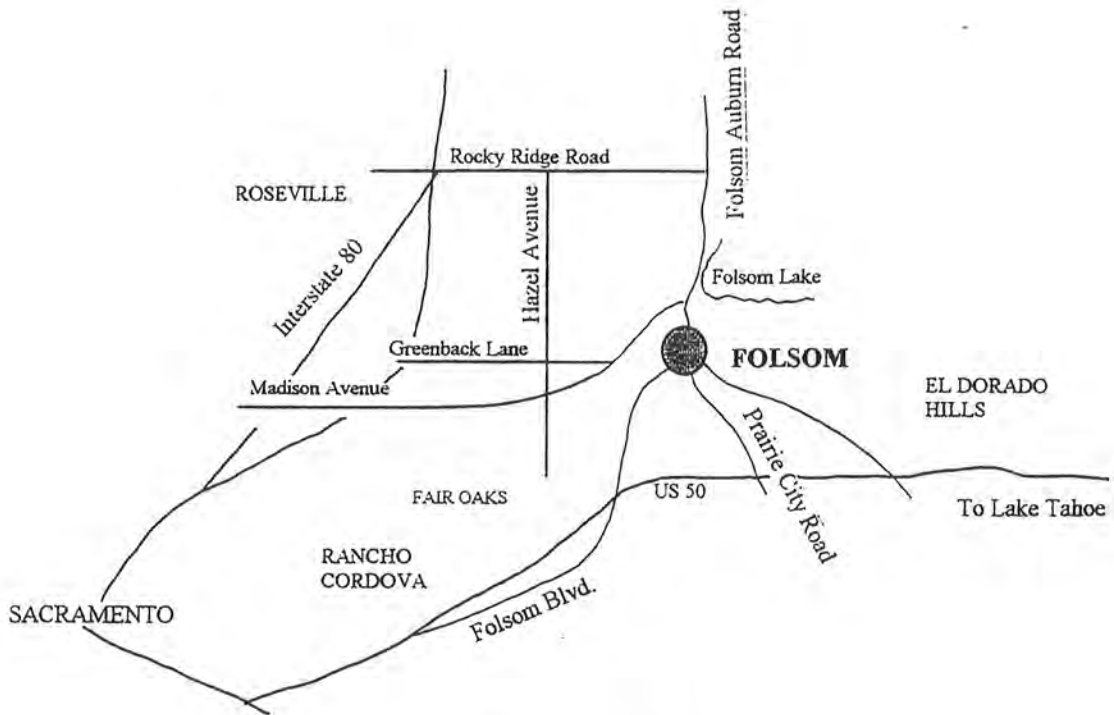
- The format of this Master Plan update differs from the 1989 plan in that it follows the lineal design process followed by the City and Design Team in updating needs and recommendations.
- A telephone survey discussed in the Needs Assessment section yielded facility need ratios specific to the residents of Folsom. This triggered adjustments to some of the facility need ratios used in the 1989 plan which were based upon NRPA Standards.

- Costs of proposed facilities reflect current dollars and construction unit prices.
- Additional facilities and programs have been identified based upon growing and changing needs of the community such as roller hockey, interpretive areas, seniors and teen programs.
- Complete existing and proposed sections for programs and facility maintenance have been added.

Clearly, there are other subtle changes to the plan that address current and projected City conditions as well as nexus issues. However, the reader will find that this Master Plan update fully embraces the general vision, intent, methodology and scope of the 1989 plan.

This chapter provides a basis for understanding the special character of the City of Folsom. The Park and Recreation Department's Mission Statement details the City's philosophy that guided the decision making contained in this document. The Physical Setting section identifies how the natural and built environment enhances the City's quality of life. The History section underscores the importance of recognizing the value of the past in planning for the future. At the end of this chapter, City planning documents that deal with land use, open space, and parks and recreation are identified. Their relationship to this Master Plan update is also explained.

Most of the information contained in this chapter regarding physical setting and history was gathered from a special history edition of the Folsom Telegraph which was generously provided by the Folsom Chamber of Commerce.



VICINITY MAP

CITY OF FOLSOM
PARK & RECREATION
MASTER PLAN

Mission Statement

The following mission statement describes the City's commitment to providing a high quality park and recreation system. This pledge is at the core of all the recommendations contained in this Master Plan update.

"The City of Folsom Park and Recreation Department is committed to establishing and maintaining facilities, parks, and services that enhance the quality of life for all ages, cultural origins, and abilities. As stewards of the public trust, it is the Department's purpose to reflect the changing human service needs of our community."



B. T. Collins Park

Benefits of Parks and Recreation

The Parks and Recreation Federation of Ontario developed a booklet called The Benefits of Parks and Recreation. This report cites existing research from the United States and Canada that documents the personal, social, economic, and environmental benefits that parks and related recreation programs bring to a community. The key conclusions contained in the book are repeated on the next page to emphasize the critical role that the Folsom parks and recreation system plays in meeting the recreation needs of the community but also in creating a sense of community and a sense of place.

Benefits of Parks and Recreation

Personal Benefits

- Physical recreation and fitness contributes to a full and meaningful life.
- Regular physical activity is one of the very best methods of health insurance for individuals.
- Relaxation, rest and revitalization through the opportunity of leisure is essential to stress management in today's busy and demanding world.
- Meaningful leisure activity is an essential source of self-esteem and positive self-image.
- Leisure provides the opportunity to lead balanced lives, achieve our full potential, and gain life satisfaction.
- Children's play is essential to the human development process.
- Leisure opportunities for youth provide positive lifestyle choices and alternatives to self-destructive behavior.
- Parks and open spaces bring beauty to an area while giving people satisfaction and improving their quality of life.

Social Benefits

- Leisure provides leadership opportunities that build strong communities.
- Community recreation reduces alienation, loneliness and anti-social behaviors.
- Community recreation promotes ethnic and cultural harmony.
- Recreating together builds strong families, the foundation of a stronger society.
- Leisure provides opportunities for community involvement and for sharing of management and ownership resources.
- Integrated and accessible leisure services are critical to the quality of life of people with a disability and disadvantaged individuals.
- Leisure opportunities, facilities and the quality of the local environment are the foundations of community pride.
- Leisure services enrich and complement protective services for latchkey children through after school and other recreational services.

Economic Benefits

- Pay now or pay more later! Investment in recreation as a preventive health service makes sense.
- A fit work force is a productive work force.
- Small investments in recreation yield big economic returns.
- Parks and recreation services motivate business relocation and expansion in your community.
- Meaningful leisure services reduce the high cost of vandalism and criminal activity.
- Recreation and park services are often the catalyst for tourism, a growing sector of our economy.
- Investments in environmental protection through the provision of parks and open spaces pay for themselves.

Environmental Benefits

- Through the provision of parks, open spaces and protected natural environments, recreation can contribute to the environmental health of our communities.
- The public is often prepared to pay for environmental protection and rehabilitation in their communities, and to support parks and recreation organizations that play a lead role in that protection.
- Investing in the environment through parks and the provision of open space in residential areas, leads to an increase in neighborhood property values through accessibility to environmentally friendly green spaces and associated recreation opportunities.
- The trend toward natural environment based leisure activities is insurance for a new and improved environmental future.

Source of Information--[The Benefits of Parks and Recreation](#)

Physical Setting

The City of Folsom is located in northern California, approximately 22 miles northeast of the City of Sacramento on the eastern border of Sacramento County. The unique character of Folsom is due in large part to the beautiful natural features of the City which are enhanced by many distinctive built structures.

The area's rolling foothills are rich with oak woodlands. Humbug and Willow Creeks course through the City, running seven miles in a southwesterly direction from Folsom Lake to Lake Natoma (Humbug/Willow Creek Parkway Master Plan). In the undeveloped areas of the City, the distinctive lush green riparian vegetation along the creek banks provides a dramatic contrast to the golden summertime grasses of the foothills. Near Folsom Lake and Lake Natoma the oaks are interspersed with pine and chaparral. The area's vegetation provides habitat for a wide variety of wildlife, including deer and bobcats.

The American River originates in the Sierras and travels through the western portion of the city. The river drops 6,000' in its first 50 miles, but its speed is checked at Folsom Dam two miles upstream from the City of Folsom Historic District. The dam rises approximately 350' above the stream bed and creates Folsom Lake. Nimbus Dam, which is about 6 miles downstream from Folsom Lake, forms Lake Natoma. Folsom Lake State Recreation Area, which includes both Folsom Lake and Lake Natoma, is a 17,500 acre park with 120 miles of shoreline. Below Nimbus Dam the American River flows into the Sacramento River on the eastern border of the City of Sacramento, approximately 20 miles west of Folsom. Folsom and Nimbus Dams are operated by the US Bureau of Reclamation as an integral part of the Central Valley Project.



Folsom Landscape Character

The City's climate is typical of the Central Valley with low humidity during warm dry summers with rainfall of around 18" annually. September to May is usually cloudless. Nights are generally cool and this combination has brought many into the area for health reasons.

The City's beautiful natural setting is overlaid with a fabric of distinctive built features. One of the most recognizable landmarks in the City is Rainbow Bridge with its elegant concrete arches. The bridge, built in 1918, spans the American River at the northern portion of Lake Natoma connecting the east and west portions of Folsom. The bridge has survived the numerous floods that occurred before Folsom Dam was built. The historically significant brick structure of the Folsom Powerhouse is just south of the bridge and adjacent Lake Natoma.

Sutter Street and its adjacent residential area form the historic core of Folsom. This area includes significant sights such as the Wells Fargo Assay Office and the Southern Pacific Depot. The hand carved granite lamp pillars in the median of Sutter Street originally marked the entrances to the State Capitol grounds. Not far from Sutter Street is the Civic Center which includes City Hall, the Firehouse, and Folsom City Park.

Folsom's parks, schools, and open space provide recreation opportunities and a series of green spaces that contrast and complement the built environment. The commercial core, located east of the historic area, contains a wide variety of services.

Residential development varies from the historic residences of the "Nob Hill" area to the new housing tracts. Older residential areas have the rich character of diverse architecture and mature trees. Much of the recently constructed residential development has been carefully integrated into oak covered hillsides creating highly desirable residential neighborhoods. This approach has also protected the valuable physical and visual resource of oak woodlands that contribute strongly to the overall character of the City.

Folsom Prison is a short distance beyond the Civic Center. The prison has an impressive and beautiful granite perimeter wall with an arched gateway and turrets. Open space buffers of rolling oak-covered hillsides between the prison and the City are a valuable visual resource for the community.

Folsom Dam, which is not far from the prison, provides a variety of benefits for the City. Its distinctive gates provide architectural character. The damming of the river creates a lake and recreation area at the north edge of the city. And the dam eliminates the destructive seasonal floods historically tied to the American River.

History

The City of Folsom has a rich and varied history involving a series of fascinating people and major milestone events. Fortunately for present day residents, that history has been valued and preserved through the years, and the City has honored many of its predecessors by using their names for City locales. A few of these names and places are highlighted below.

The City of Folsom takes its name from its founder, Captain Joseph Libby Folsom. Captain Folsom purchased the land from the heirs of William Leidesdorff who was the original Mexican land grant holder of this territory. The name of Leidesdorff Plaza recalls this part of the City's history.

Captain Folsom hired engineer Theodore Dehone Judah to lay out the town of Folsom and the railroad line from Sacramento to Folsom. Theodore Judah Elementary School reflects the major impact this man had on the City's history. Oak Chan Elementary School is named after the last "mayor" of Chinatown, Chan Oak. This man saved his earnings from working in a gold mine to open a store, Wing Sing Woo, that provided mining equipment and supplies to the large Chinese population in Folsom.

John Augustus Sutter shares his name with Sutter Street, the heart of today's historic downtown. Sutter founded Sutter's Mill where gold was first discovered in 1848, starting the gold rush. John Bidwell was a partner in Sutter's Mill, and Bidwell Street reflects his connection to the area. The name of Negro Bar State Park reflects the history of this sand bar on the north side of the American River where black miners first discovered gold. Dan Russell Arena at City Park honors the long line of the Russell family cattle ranchers in Folsom.



City of Folsom Chamber of Commerce

Many state and national “firsts” took place in the Folsom area.

- 1848--The first gold strike of the California Gold Rush occurred at Sutter’s Mill, 20 miles from Folsom.
- 1849--The first passenger stage in California operated on Old Coloma Road which was the route from Sutter’s Fort to the sawmill at Coloma where gold was discovered.
- 1856--The first railroad in the west was built between Sacramento and Folsom
- 1893--The original Folsom Dam began operation, giving electric lights to the prison. Folsom Prison was the first prison in the nation to have electric lights.
- 1895--On July 13th, with a 100-gun salute, three-phase alternating current was carried from the powerhouse in Folsom to the City of Sacramento, a distance of 22 miles. This was the first time that electricity had been transmitted more than five miles. By September and State Fair time, Sacramento was lighted with 25,000 incandescent lamps and 600 arc lights. The Capitol building was outlined by lights that could be seen for 50 miles.

Folsom became a crossroads for mail, freight, and travelers. For one year starting July 1, 1860, Pony Express mail was carried from the east to the Wells Fargo Assay Office in Folsom as its western terminus. In 1861 freight and mail stages from St. Joseph, Missouri came into Folsom to connect with the railroad that ran to Sacramento.

These are just a very few brief highlights from the City’s rich and exciting history. An Historic Timeline is included in this chapter to emphasize the importance of this history as a basis for planning the future of the City. Historic events and locales add a depth and fullness to the identity of Folsom that are unequaled in many other cities. This historic emphasis also expands opportunities for developing a highly diversified range of recreation offerings.

Historic Timeline

- “Pre-contact”--The Maidu Indians had many villages along the American River. Boulders along the river’s banks have depressions caused by the many centuries of use in the grinding of acorns by the Maidu.
- 1827-- Jedediah Strong Smith and a small band of trappers traveled up the American River searching for a place to cross the Sierra Nevada Mountains. During their journey they encamped on the south shore of the American River in a place that eventually became part of the City of Folsom. They are the first explorers recorded in the Folsom area.
- 1839-- John Augustus Sutter arrived in California. By this time the waters and lands of the American River had become territory fairly well known to explorers.
- 1847--Joseph Libby Folsom, Captain in the US Army, arrived in California with the Stevenson Regiment.
- 1848--John Sutter along with James Marshall built a saw mill on the American River at Coloma. James Marshall spotted gold at Sutter’s Mill starting the California gold rush. Gold mining started in the Folsom area at Mormon Island and Negro Bar.
- 1849--Captain Folsom purchased land in the Folsom area to capitalize on the potential increase in land values promised by the rich gold strikes.
- 1849--The first passenger stage in California operated on Old Coloma Road which was the route from Sutter’s Fort to the sawmill at Coloma where gold was discovered.
- 1850--California was admitted to the Union as the 31st state.
- 1850--Horatio Gates Livermore arrived in California from Maine.
- 1852--Plans began for construction of a railroad to be built eastward from Sacramento at least as far as Negro Bar. This was the first railroad to be constructed in the West, and Captain Folsom accepted the post of president of the fledgling railroad.
- 1852--Chan Oak arrived in Folsom at the age of 16 and worked in a gold mine for \$4 a month. From his small wages he eventually saved enough to open a small store, Wing Sing Woo, located at present day River Way and Reading Street.
- 1853--The Natoma Water and Mining Co. began supplying water to the area around old Prairie City. The water source provided an element vital for Placer mining. Miners staked claims along the Natoma Co.’s canal and began removing gold.
- 1854--Horatio Gates Livermore was elected to the State Senate.
- 1855--Captain Folsom hired Theodore Judah and two others to survey and lay out a townsite to be called Granite City near the mining camp of Negro Bar.
- 1855--Joseph Folsom died at the age of 38 at Mission San Jose. Only 3 weeks after Folsom’s death the first rail was laid on the new Sacramento Valley Railroad
- 1856-- The first train completed the trip to Folsom from Sacramento in February.
- 1856--Granite City was founded. In February, town lots in Granite City, which was renamed Folsom in Captain Folsom’s honor, were placed on the auction block, with all lots sold the first day.
- 1856--Population of Prairie City surpassed that of Folsom City.
- 1856--The Folsom Telegraph was launched. It is California’s fourth oldest newspaper, and the second oldest in Sacramento County.
- 1857--St. John’s Church, the first church in Folsom, was built.
- 1857--The Folsom Volunteer Fire Department was initiated.

- 1858--Trinity Episcopal Church was built at Figueroa and Wool Streets. It is the oldest continuously operated church in Folsom.
- 1860--Community Church was built. It was the first kiln-fired brick church, and was first used by the Methodists, later by Presbyterians, and once served as a high school.
- 1860--Starting July 1, Pony Express mail was carried for one year to the Wells Fargo Assay Office, built by Palmer and Day, as its western terminus.
- 1861--Freight and mail stages from St. Joseph, Missouri came into Folsom to connect with the railroad.
- 1862--Horatio Livermore and his sons obtained control of the Natoma Water and Mining Co.
- 1865--Prairie City became a ghost town because all the gold had been worked out.
- 1866--Horatio Livermore built a sawmill on the American River.
- 1867--Livermore and his Natoma Water and Mining Co. began building a dam above Folsom at Stony Bar gorge to create a holding area for logs, to provide water for factories, and to store water to irrigate farmland.
- 1870--Construction was started on the dam and then was delayed for 12 years over arguments between the water company and prison officials over the value of convict labor that was to be used to build the dam.
- 1880--Folsom Prison, a maximum security prison, was established.
- 1882--The prison quarry opened, providing stone for the building of the dam.
- 1891--The Folsom Prison powerhouse, constructed by prisoners along with the dam, was completed.
- 1892--Horatio Livermore died.
- 1893--The dam began operation, giving the first electric lights to the prison.
- 1895--On July 13th, with a 100-gun salute, three-phase alternating current was carried from the powerhouse in Folsom to the City of Sacramento, a distance of 22 miles.
- 1918--Rainbow Bridge was built by the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors and was the fourth bridge in this location.
- 1927--The US Army Corps of Engineers made their first study of the American River water resources.
- 1936--A second survey of the American River was made, but W.W.II delayed any action resulting from these surveys.
- 1944--A flood control act was passed in Congress. Folsom Dam is a result of that act
- 1946--Folsom incorporated as a general law city, governed by mayor-city council type government, with a City Administrator.
- 1948--The City acquired the 19 acres of land for Folsom City Park from Folsom Prison through the efforts of the Folsom Lions Club.
- 1952--Construction began on Folsom Dam in October. The old dam in this location was destroyed during the construction of the new dam. The Folsom Powerhouse was abandoned by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company after 57 years of continuous service.
- 1956--Folsom Dam was dedicated in May. The dam is operated by the US Bureau of Reclamation as an integral part of the Central Valley Project. Remnants of the mining camp at Mormon Island are under the waters of Folsom Dam.
- 1959--The Wells Fargo & Co. Assay Office was razed to make way for a service station. Concerned residents salvaged the front facade and doors, rebuilding the building as the Historical Society museum.
- 1959--The Sacramento County Board of Supervisors called for the creation of the "American River Parkway", a system of regional parks and recreational facilities along the river's 22 miles course from Folsom to the Sacramento River.
- 1962--Gold dredging operations in Folsom were discontinued.

- 1963--Opening of R.G. Smith Clubhouse.
- 1963--The zoo in City Park was first established by Gordon Brong.
- 1964--Twenty-seven acres were acquired from the County for Lew Howard Memorial Park. This was part of the Folsom Rotary Club civic projects.
- 1965--Opening of Lew Howard Memorial Park.
- 1965--Richard Horn established the Horn Memorial Garden of camellias at City in memory of his parents, Karl and Marie Horn. The camellia is the official flower of Folsom.
- 1965--City Hall was built
- 1966--The Arena in the amphitheater at City Park was completed for the Rodeo and named Dan Russell Arena in honor of local cattleman, Dan H. Russell.
- 1967--Opening of Garden Mini Park.
- 1981--Opening of Hinkle Creek Nature Area.
- 1983--Opening of Lembi Community Park.
- 1985--Development of the Recreation Division under Public Works
- 1987--Opening of Steeple Chase Mini Park.
- 1989--Opening of The Shores Mini Park.
- 1990--Opening of:
 - Ed Mitchell Neighborhood Park.
 - Natoma Station Mini Park B.
 - Natoma Station Mini Park A.
 - Rodeo Neighborhood Park.
- 1991--Opening of Granite Mini Park
- 1992--Creation of the Parks and Recreation Department
- 1992--Civic Center was built.
- 1993--Opening of:
 - Hannaford Family Park
 - Egloff Family Park
 - Kentfield Mini Park
 - Windsor Mini Park
- 1994--Opening of:
 - Bud and Artie Davies Neighborhood Park
 - Reflections Mini Park
 - B.T. Collins Park
- 1995--Opening of:
 - Keller Mini Park
 - Chadwick Mini Park
 - Thorndike Mini Park
 - Wellfleet Mini Park
 - Cambridge Place Park
 - Prewett Place Park
- 1996--Opening of:
 - The Parkway Neighborhood Park B
 - Prewett Mini Park B
 - Los Cerros Community Park
 - Folsom Youth Sports Complex A
 - Folsom Youth Sports Complex B
 - California Hills Neighborhood Park

Sources of Information: The Telegraph, History Issue, 1966
Folsom Powerhouse, State of California Department of Parks & Recreation
Seven Mile Historical Tour, Folsom Historical Society
Folsom History Museum
 Folsom City Staff

Relationship of the Master Plan Update to Other Plans

The Folsom Parks and Recreation Master Plan update is closely related to several other documents currently governing the City of Folsom in regards to parks, recreation, land use, historic preservation, and open space. This section describes the key documents that played a role in the Master Plan update process. For a listing of all reference documents used in this process refer to the Bibliography at the end of this report.

The diagram on page 29 describes the relationships between the Master Plan update and other plans. The General Plan is shown on the diagram as a shaded bubble because it is the primary planning document for the City. Most other planning documents support the General Plan.

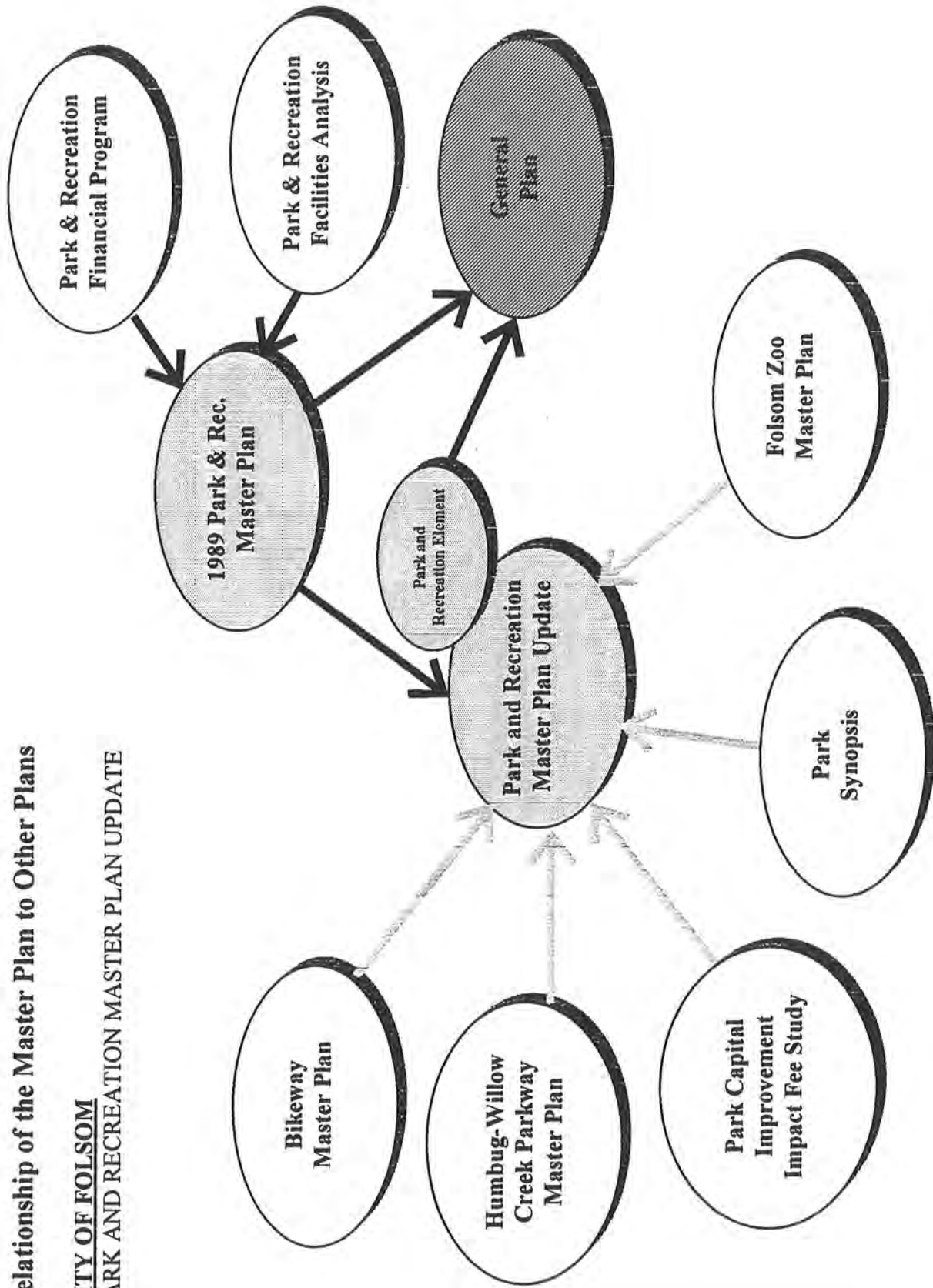
The Master Plan update, shown in the center of the diagram, directly results from those key documents connected to the Master Plan update bubble with a heavy line. These key documents are briefly described below. The remaining documents, shown on the diagram with a light gray line to the Master Plan update, are not fully detailed here. These secondary documents provided valuable information, but the information had a more peripheral relationship to the update than the key documents.

- General Plan--The General Plan is a policy document that defines the major goals and objectives for Folsom's parks system and establishes policies for accomplishing these goals. Implementation methods for achieving these goals, such as parkland dedication and in-lieu fee payments, are contained in the Parkland Dedication section of Title 16 of the Folsom Municipal Code, Chapter 16.32, "Dedication, Reservation, and Development Fees".
- Parks and Recreation Master Plan, September 1989--The Park and Recreation Master Plan is an implementation tool as identified in the Park and Recreation Element. The Plan's proposals and background information are incorporated into the 1995 Master Plan update.
- Park and Recreation Element--This document is shown on the exhibit overlapping the Master Plan update bubble because the goals and policies of the element are contained within this Master Plan update. "*The Parks and Recreation Master Plan is an optional element of the Folsom General Plan and relates to the Land Use Element, the Open Space and Conservation Element, and the Circulation Element of General Plan.*" (*Parks and Recreation Master Plan, Sept. 1989, p. 1*) . *The Parks and Recreation Element identifies Folsom's diverse recreational facilities and activities and establishes policy for acquisition, development, administration and utilization of Folsom's parks and recreation resources (Park Element, 31-2).* This element also describes the relationship between the General Plan elements and other City documents, such as Title 4 of the Folsom Municipal Code (FMC), the Parks and Recreation Ordinance and the Master Environmental Assessment.

- Parks and Recreation Facilities Analysis, October 1988--This document, prepared for the General Plan, identifies recreational standards and analyzes recreation sites and facilities as they existed in 1988. The document also includes a wish list of improvements to these facilities.
- Parks and Recreation Financial Program--This document is part of the 1989 Master Plan and its purpose was to *examine available revenue sources, recommend the source best suited for the City of Folsom, estimate yield available from the preferred source and offer an action plan to enable the City Council and staff to proceed with implementation of financing (Financial Program, 1).*

Relationship of the Master Plan to Other Plans

**CITY OF FOLSOM
PARK AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN UPDATE**



APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

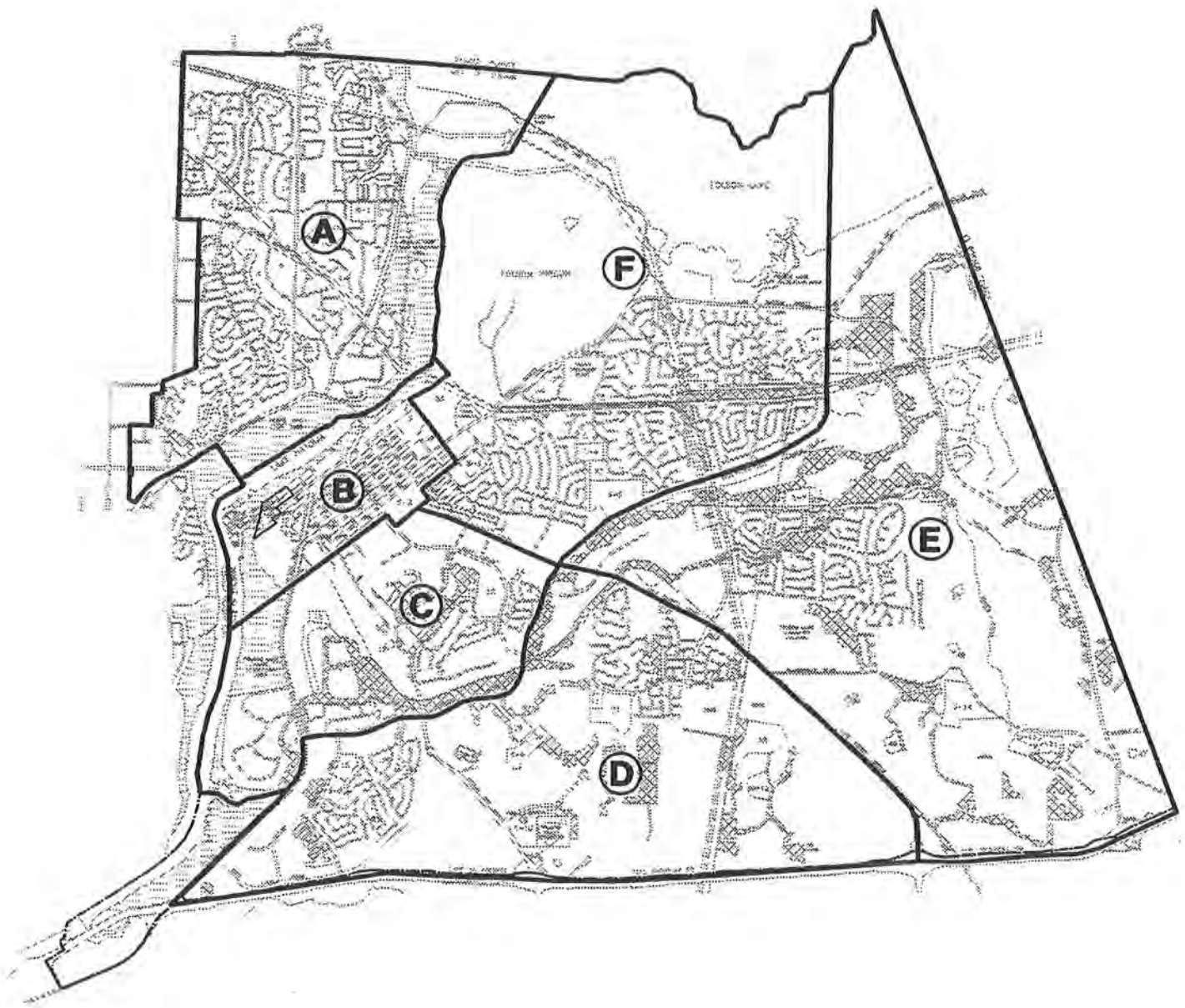
“Parks enhance the quality of life and contribute positively to the mental health of its citizens.”

Benefits of Parks and Recreation, 1992

This Park and Recreation Master Plan update uses the groundwork established in the 1989 Master Plan to develop recommendations that reflect the immediate and future park and recreation needs in the City of Folsom. Where appropriate, base information, planning strategies, and even exact wording from the 1989 Master Plan are included in this Master Plan update.

To highlight the consistencies between the 1989 Master Plan and this update, all text taken directly from the 1989 Master Plan and other City documents is italicized. At the end of the italicized information, a reference to the original document and a page number is included in parenthesis. The Bibliography provides full information on all documents cited as well as other reference material used in the preparation of this Master Plan update. The use of direct references and established planning strategies ensures consistency between the 1989 and 1995 Master Plans and provides a method for logically documenting the evolution of the planning process.

One of the planning strategies utilized in the 1989 Master Plan that is continued in this update is the division of the City into six park planning areas. These are described in the first section of this chapter. The second and third sections of this chapter describe the two-phase organization of this Master Plan update. The first phase, Community Needs Analysis, involves gathering and analyzing data and includes Community Analysis and Needs Assessment. The second phase, the Action Plan, begins with a distillation of the findings of the first phase into a City vision for the park system and then to Recommendations.



PLANNING AREAS
 CITY OF FOLSOM
 PARKS & RECREATION
 MASTER PLAN UPDATE

SCALE IN FEET



NORTH



Description of Planning Areas

The City of Folsom is divided into eight study or park areas for planning purposes as indicated on page 32. This division was based upon geographic separations such as major thoroughfares and rivers. Also the separation of established neighborhoods from new growth areas was used as a basis in creating these planning areas. Six of these planning areas will require park and recreational facilities. The Central Business District planning area and the Folsom Prison planning area are not included, as they do not require park facilities (Park and Recreation Master Plan, 8).

The single capital letter preceding each planning area description below is a plan reference symbol for each area that will be used on all graphics throughout this document.

- A. ***Northwest Area**—includes all of the corporate area to the west of the American River and Lake Natoma that is within the City limits of Folsom.*
- B. ***Historic Folsom Area**—includes the older section of the City, as covered by the original plat, with Stafford Street on the east, Lake Natoma on the north and west, and Bidwell Street on the south.*
- C. ***Natoma Area**—located immediately to the south of Bidwell Street with Lake Natoma on the west, the Central Business District on the east and Blue Ravine Boulevard on the south. This area is somewhat smaller in size, however, it contains a considerable amount of multi-family housing.*
- D. ***Humbug West Area**—covers all of the south sector of the City. This is the area south of Blue Ravine Boulevard and south of Bidwell Street (extended) that extends south to US 50. As with the Humbug East Area, this area will receive a greater part of the City's future growth as well as the proposed regional shopping center.*
- E. ***Humbug East Area**—embraces the areas lying to the east of Blue Ravine Boulevard and Bidwell Street (extended). This is essentially an undeveloped area planned for single-family residential development.*
- F. ***Central Area**—includes the area between Natoma Street and Folsom Lake on the north, the Central Business District to the southwest and Blue Ravine Boulevard along the southeasterly and easterly sides. A greater part of this planning area has been developed (Park and Recreation Master Plan, 8).*

Use of the framework of these six planning areas not only ensured that the Master Plan update was consistent with the 1989 Master Plan, but also that research and planning proceeded in a methodical manner. The planning areas were at a workable scale that allowed adequate attention to detail in planning proposed facilities.

Community Needs Analysis

Understanding existing conditions in the City regarding parks and recreation and demographics is an essential first step in a process that concludes with recommendations for immediate and future park and recreation improvements.

Community Analysis

An inventory of existing recreation facilities and programs was achieved through site visits, document reviews, and telephone queries. Standards for park acreages, park types, and specific recreation facilities were obtained from City planning documents. Demographic trends for the City were analyzed as they relate to recreation needs.

Needs Assessment

Information gathered during the Community Analysis, such as existing park inventory and population figures, was used as a basis for studies completed during the Needs Analysis phase. The park acreage study compared the number of existing acres of parkland to the city desired park standard of 7.3 acres/1,000 population which was established in the 1988 Park and Recreation Facilities Analysis. The service area study identified geographic areas not adequately served by the existing neighborhood and community parks.

Community input was gathered through a telephone survey, two community workshops, and written surveys to determine the residents' recreation patterns and desires. The community workshops helped to focus the citizens' attention on the importance of park and recreation issues in Folsom.

The park and recreation demand study utilized information gathered in the phone survey along with the population figures to identify the number of recreation facilities needed in Folsom. These are called facility need ratios and are expressed in terms of the number of facilities needed per 1,000 people. The surplus and deficiency study compares the facility need ratios to the number of existing facilities in the City to determine the number of facilities that still need to be developed. Needs were identified not only for 1995, but also in 5 year increments over the next 20 years.

The results of these studies were combined to create a list of priorities for future recreation facilities. This priorities list then led to the Recommendations of the Master Plan update.

Action Plan

Information collected during the Community Needs Assessment study resulted in a “big picture” or “vision” for the City’s parks and recreation future. The Goals and Policies are written guidelines that provide the planning tools for accomplishing this vision. The Community Concept, contained in the Recommendations chapter, uses text and graphics to describe the vision.

Goals and Policies

The framework for the Goals and Policies of the Master Plan update is from the Park Element of the General Plan. Revisions to these Goals and Priorities reflect the priorities resulting from the studies of the first phase.

Recommendations

The Parks and Recreation Master Plan update Community Concept summarizes the physical and visual opportunities and constraints within the City of Folsom. Subsequent recommendations, resulting from the Goals and Policies and Community Concept, support the parks and recreation vision for the City in the form of specific proposals for park facilities, park retrofits, school facilities, recreation programs, and policies.

Recommendations are divided into two main categories. “Future” indicates parks and facilities that are shown on preliminary or approved subdivision plans already on file with the City of Folsom. “Proposed” parks and facilities are recommendations resulting from the Master Plan update process and/or were previously described in the 1989 City of Folsom Park and Recreation Master Plan.

Master Plan Update Process Schedule

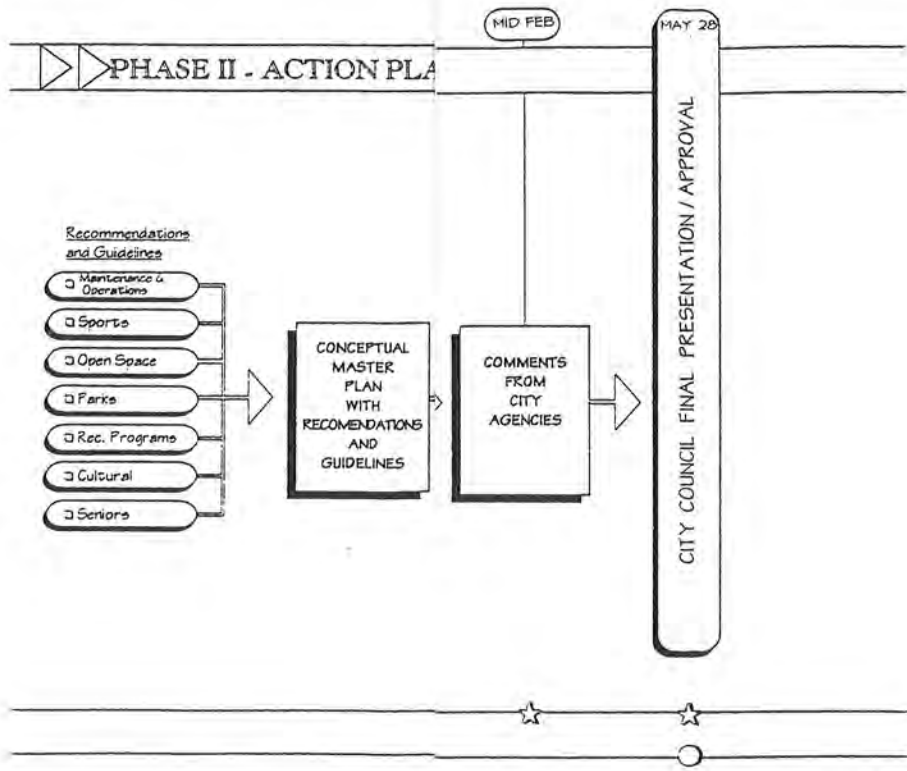
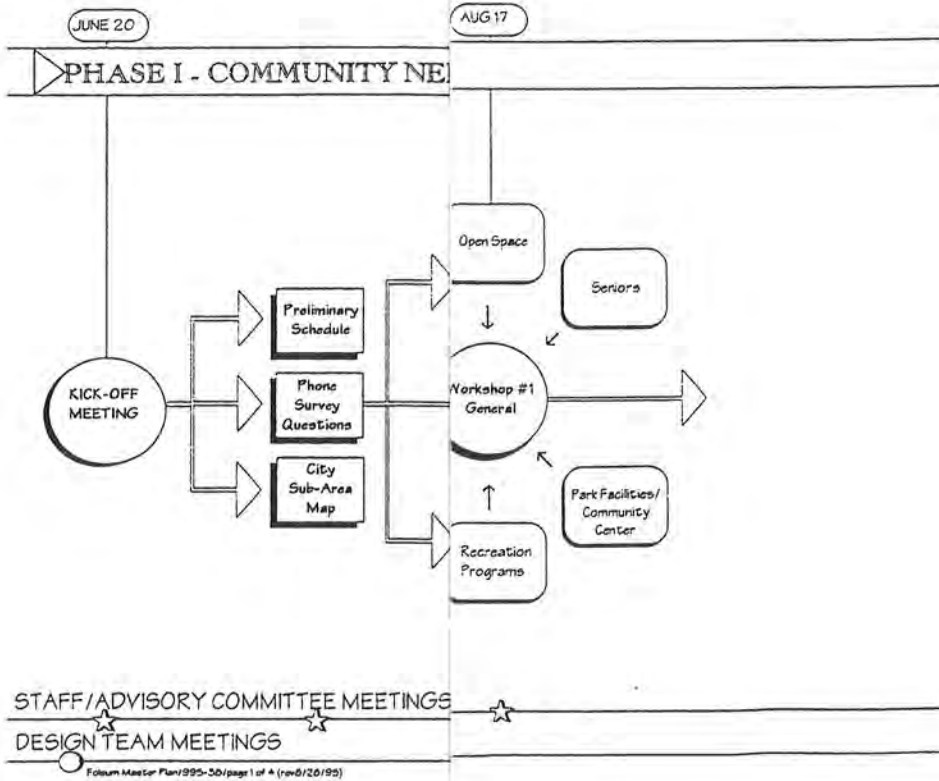
The exhibit on page 39 is a flow chart graphically describing the planning process used for this project. Table 1 lists the dates of all public meetings. After approval by the Park and Recreation Commission, the Master Plan update was submitted to the City Council for review and adoption.

An important aspect of the Master Plan update process was the input obtained from community residents, special interest groups, Master Plan Advisory Committee members, and the City of Folsom Parks and Recreation staff. The Master Plan Advisory Committee was composed of 8 City staff members, 4 park commissioners, 1 member of Friends of Folsom Parkway, and 1 representative from the community at large.

To insure the continuing validity of the planning process for parks and recreation, the Master Plan should be reviewed and updated at least once every five years. At the time of each update, the accomplishments of the City should be documented in the Plan. The Goals and Policies should be reviewed and evaluated, and the proposed improvements and priorities should be evaluated and revised as needed.

**CITY OF FOLSOM
 PARK AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN
 Table 1
 MASTER PLAN MEETING SCHEDULE**

June 29, 1995 (Thursday) 6:30 p.m.	Finalize Survey Questionnaire
July 20, 1995 (Thursday) 6:30 p.m.	Advisory Committee Meeting #1 Review information gathered to date
August 17, 1995 (Thursday) 6:30 p.m.	Public Workshop #1 Review Phone Survey Results
September 13, 1995 (Wednesday) 6:30 p.m.	Advisory Committee Meeting #2 Review draft Master Plan
September 21, 1995 (Thursday) 6:30 p.m.	Public Workshop #2 Presentation of Conceptual Master Plan
December 4, 1995 (Monday) 6:30 p.m.	Advisory Committee Meeting #3 Review draft of final Master Plan
February 6, 1996 (Tuesday) 7:00 p.m.	Park and Recreation Commission Presentation of Draft Master Plan
February 20, 1996 (Tuesday) 7:00 p.m.	Park and Recreation Commission Budget Workshop - Formal Approval
March 5, 1996 (Tuesday) 7:00 p.m.	Park and Recreation Commission Commission Financing Workshop
May 28, 1996 (Tuesday) 6:30 p.m.	City Council Final Approval of Master Plan



COMMUNITY ANALYSIS UPDATE

" For the majority of citizens, work by itself does not provide sufficient opportunity to achieve our full potential--the opportunity of leisure is essential. "

The Benefits of Parks and Recreation, 1992

As a beginning step in the Master Plan update process, existing facilities were inventoried to determine the number of facilities implemented since the 1989 Master Plan. Existing recreation programs were also evaluated to determine how well the current offerings were meeting needs of the residents. In addition, demographic trends for the City were studied to determine the number of existing residents and to analyze population characteristics as they relate to recreation needs. Existing maintenance practices and expenditures were analyzed to determine the efficiency of current maintenance efforts.

Existing Facilities

This "Existing Facilities" section studies the current park system in several ways. First, Park Standards for park acreage, park types, and specific recreation facilities, originally documented in the 1988 Park and Recreation Element Facilities Analysis, are included here to restate minimum standards for future development. Second, the existing facilities at mini-parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, and special use areas are detailed in the Park section. School facilities are then inventoried because their open space and sports fields provide recreation opportunities for Folsom residents. To complete the existing park and recreation picture, regional facilities, open space and trails in the area are also described.



Folsom City Park

Park Standards

PARK ACREAGE STANDARDS

The park acreage standards identify recreation needs based on the number of acres of parkland required per 1,000 persons of the population. These standards were based on national standards developed by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), but were modified to reflect the specific needs of the City of Folsom. The standards, by park type, as identified in the 1989 plan, are summarized below.

Park Type	Acres of parkland /1,000 population	Recommended Size
Mini Parks	0.3	1 - 2 Acres
Neighborhood Parks	2.0	15.0 Acres
Community Parks	<u>5.0</u>	45.0 Acres
Total	7.3 (Facilities Analysis, 3)	

The breakdown of the park standards into the three types of parks--mini, neighborhood, and community--was a method used in the 1989 Master Plan to identify goals for development of each type of park. As of this update, the acreage goals of the 1989 Master Plan for each park type have not been fully realized, especially for community parks, due to limitations placed by developer agreements and by the lack of opportunities for parkland acquisition.

Currently, the City's only method for acquiring parkland, other than by purchase and/or donation, is the Quimby Act. The Quimby Act enables the City to exact the dedication of up to 5 acres per one thousand population of parkland from developers of residential subdivisions. This leaves a potential shortfall of 2.3 acres per one thousand population of parkland.

For this Master Plan update, the city desired total park standard of 7.3 acres/ 1,000 population is the standard that will be used in the assessment of acreage needs for the City as a whole rather than by park type. The park acreage standard study will be combined with several other methods to determine facility needs in the City of Folsom. These studies are described in the next chapter, "Needs Assessment."

PARK DESIGN GUIDELINES

The following discussion of park design guidelines reflects a hierarchy of parks that is devoted to meeting the diverse recreational and cultural needs of the City's residents. Classification into park type is based on use, function and acreage. This system of park organization includes mini parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, special use facilities, regional parks, and park/school sites.

The park standards can be compared to the condition of existing facilities to identify deficiencies. These standards will also be used in the planning of all facilities

recommended as a result of this update process. The italicized information presented below is primarily from the City of Folsom Park and Recreation Element Facilities Analysis. Updated information is italicized and underlined and is derived from standards contained in the Park and Recreation Element of the General Plan.

In general, all park facilities should have adequate setbacks to prevent undesirable noise and glare from sports field lighting from intruding on residential areas that are adjacent to parks and recreation facilities.

***Mini Parks**—These are specialized facilities that serve a concentrated or limited population such as preschool children or senior citizens. They are generally placed in residential neighborhoods in close proximity to homes which do not normally have significant amounts of open space and high lot coverage. Mini parks are of less value in single-home areas where yards are common. A large number of scattered mini parks create a maintenance burden and are not as essential in low-density residential areas (Facilities Analysis, 2-3). Mini Parks are also beneficial where neighborhoods are bisected by arterials.*

In comparison to neighborhood and community parks, mini parks provide necessary but limited recreation benefit to the entire community when examined in light of the cost of construction. For this reason, the Master Plan update discourages planning mini parks beyond those contained in this document. When mini parks are constructed in the future, their acreages may be given only partial credit toward the parkland standard of 7.3 acres/1,000 as determined on a case by case basis by City staff.

Generally located within less than one quarter mile of the population to be served. The recommended size for a mini park is one to two acres (Park Element, 31-8).

***Neighborhood Parks**—These are areas for intense recreational activities/facilities with field games, court games, playground apparatus picnic tables, and wading pools. This is the essential core park for residential areas, as they provide the most close-at-hand recreational facilities. Neighborhood parks should be easily accessible to the neighborhood population, geographically centered, and within safe walking and/or biking distance, and are often developed in conjunction with an elementary school (Facilities Analysis, 2).*

Normally neighborhood parks serve a 1/4 to 1/2 mile radius and serve a population of 2,000 to 5,000, or a standard residential neighborhood. The desirable site size is 15 acres.

***Community Park**—This type of park should be in an area of diverse environmental quality. It may include areas suited for intense recreational facilities as found in the neighborhood park, along with athletic complexes and swimming pools. Such a park would desirably include land with outstanding natural qualities for activities such as*

walking, viewing, sitting, and picnicking and/or may be a combination of the above depending on the community needs (*Facilities Analysis, 2*).

A community park serves several neighborhoods within a 1 to 2 mile radius. The desirable size is 45 acres (Park Element, 31-8).

Special Use Recreation Area—These areas do not fit into the other park categories because they vary in character and use from more traditional park sites. Special Use Areas may contain areas of environmental, cultural, and/or historical significance. The landform or designated use for the land may make providing active recreation facilities infeasible, but the land may have value for interpretation and preservation.

Regional Parks—These should be areas of outstanding natural beauty with wooded areas, bodies of water and interesting terrain. They are used for outdoor recreation such as picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, camping, and trail uses (*Facilities Analysis, 2*).

They would normally serve several communities and are within a maximum of one-hour driving time. They should contain over 200 acres of land and should be developed on a basis of 5 to 10 acres per 1,000 population (Facilities Analysis, 2).

School/Park Site—Planning schools and park site adjacent one another has historically proven to be very beneficial. The City and School District should be encouraged to co-plan outdoor facilities with respect to schools and parks.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

National standards suggest a wide range of recreational facilities many of which are not suited for the City of Folsom. Suggested facility development standards are shown on Table 2 with the actual activities selected from the NRPA guidelines that are appropriate for the residents of the City of Folsom. The recommended space requirements, size, dimensions, orientation, number of units per population, and service radius are shown in Table 2. Except for group picnic and roller hockey standards, the information in Table 2 is from the Facilities Analysis document (2-3).



Lake Natoma

Table 2 Recreational Facility Development Standards

ACTIVITY/FACILITY	RECOMMENDED SPACE REQUIREMENTS	RECOMMENDED SIZE AND DIMENSIONS	RECOMMENDED ORIENTATION	NUMBER OF UNITS PER POPULATION*	SERVICE RADIUS
Baseball	3.0 to 3.85 acres minimum	Baselines—90' Pitching dist.—60 1/2" Foul lines— 320' min. Center field—400' +	Locate home plate so pitcher throwing across sun and batter not facing it. Line from home plate through pitcher's mound runs east-north-east	1 per 5,000 Lighted 1 per 30,000	1/4 to 1/2 mile
Softball	1.5 to 2.0 acres	Baselines—60' Pitching dist.—46' men, 40' women Fast pitch field radius from plate—225' between foul lines Slow pitch—275' men, 250' women	Same as baseball	1 per 5,000 (if also used for youth baseball.)	
Little League	1.2 acres minimum	Baselines—60' Pitching dist.—46' Foul lines—200' Center field—200' to 250'	Same as baseball	1 per 5,000 Lighted 1 per 30,000	1/4 to 1/2 mile
Football	1.5 acres minimum	160 to 360' with a 10' minimum clearance on all sides	Fall season—long axis northwest to southeast. For longer periods, north to south	1 per 20,000	15 to 20 minutes travel time
Soccer	1.7 to 2.1 acres	195' to 225' x 330' to 360' with a 10' minimum clearance on all sides	Same as football	1 per 10,000	1 to 2 miles
Field Hockey	1.5 acres minimum	180' x 300' with a 10' minimum clearance on all sides	Same as football	1 per 20,000	15 to 30 minutes travel time
Running Track (1/4 mile)	4.3 acres	Overall width—276' Length—600.02' Track width for 4 to 8 lanes is 32'	Long axis in sector from north to south to north-west-south-east with finish line at northerly end.	1 per 20,000	15 to 30 minutes travel time
Multi-Use Turf Area	2.0 acres	200' x 400'	Same as football	1 per 5,000	1/4 to 1/2 mile
Volleyball	4,000 sq. ft. minimum	30' x 60' with a 6' min. clearance on all sides	Long axis north-south	1 court per 5,000	1/4 to 1/2 mile
Basketball—outdoor • Youth • H.S.	2,400 to 3036 sq. ft. 5,040 to 7,280 sq. ft.	46 to 50' x 84' 50' x 84'	Long axis north-south	1 per 5,000	1/4 to 1/2 mile
Tennis Court	7,200 sq. ft. single court minimum (2 acres for complex)	36' x 78' with 12' clearance on both sides and 21' clearance on both ends	Long axis north and south	1 court per 2,000	1/4 to 1/2 mile
Play apparatus	0.5 to 1.0 acres min.	6 units—swings, go-rounds, slide, climber, etc.	Any arrangement within sight of street	1 per 5,000	1/4 to 1/2 mile
Handball (3 to 4 wall)	800 sq. ft. for 4 wall 1,000 sq. ft. for 3 wall	20' to 40' with a minimum of 10' go rear of 3 wall court. Minimum 20' overhead clearance.	Long axis north-south Front wall at north end.	1 per 20,000	15 to 30 minute travel time
Multiple Recreation Court (Basketball, volleyball, tennis)	9,840 sq. ft.	120' x 80'	Long axis of courts with primary use is north-south	1 per 10,000	1 to 2 miles

ACTIVITY/ FACILITY	RECOMMENDED SPACE REQUIREMENTS	RECOMMENDED SIZE AND DIMENSIONS	RECOMMENDED ORIENTATION	NUMBER OF UNITS PER POPULATION*	SERVICE RADIUS
Swimming pool	Varies on size of pool and amenities. Usually 1/2 to 2 acre site.	Teaching—minimum of 25 yards x 45' even depth of 3' to 4'. Competitive—minimum of 25 m x 16 m. and 27 sq. ft. of water surface per swimmer. Ratios of 2:1 deck vs. water.	None, although care must be taken in siting of lifeguard stations in relation to afternoon sun.	1 per 20,000 Pools should accommodate 3 to 5% of total population at a time.	15 to 30 minutes travel time.
Group Picnic	1.0-2.0 acres	Shelter with 10 tables	Wooded Area-any arrangement	one per 10,000	1/2 mile
Roller Hockey	0.5 acres	Youth - 80' x 60' Adult- 85' x 80'	N/A	N/A	1/4 to 1/2 mile
Trails	N/A	Well defined trail head. Width—10' max. Grade—5% not to exceed 15%. Trail capacity • rural —40 hikers/day/mile. • urban—90 hikers/day/mile	N/A	1 system per region	N/A
Horseshoe Pit					
Golf driving range (Minimum of 25 tees)	13.5 acres	900' x 690' wide. Add 12' width for each additional tee.	Long axis south-west- northeast with golfer driving toward northeast	1 per 50,000	30 minutes of travel time
Golf • Par 3 (18 hole) • 9 hole standard • 18 hole standard	50 to 60 acres 50 acres minimum 110 acres minimum	Average length: • 600 to 2,700 yards (varies) • 2,250 yards • 6,500 yards	Majority of holes on a north-south axis	 1 per 25,000 1 per 50,000	 1/2 to 1 hour travel time

*NOTE: The above standards represent NRPA standards. The number of units per population (ratios) do not necessarily reflect specific needs of the City of Folsom residents. These ratios are revised later in this plan update.



Humbug / Willow Creek Open Space

Parks

The existing parks are detailed below within the framework of the park planning areas. Specific facilities at each park site are identified in Table 3. At this time, the makeup of the entire park system includes:

- 5 community parks
- 8 neighborhood parks
- 3 special use areas
- 19 mini parks
- 221.3 gross acres of existing parkland

- A. Northwest Area**--This area is currently served by:
- 1 Community park--Lew Howard Community Park.
 - 1 Neighborhood park--Bud and Artie Davies Park (Phase I).
 - 1 Special use area—Hinkle Creek Nature Area
 - 2 Mini parks--Hannaford Family Park and Egloff Family Park
- B. Historic Area**--In addition to the parks listed below, the historic downtown area provides recreation opportunities with a historic and cultural emphasis such as the Folsom Powerhouse, the train depot, and unique shops on Sutter Street.
- 1 Neighborhood Park--Rodeo Neighborhood Park
 - 2 Mini parks--Garden and Granite Mini Parks.
- C. Natoma Area**--This area *contains a considerable amount of multi-family housing (Facilities Analysis, 4)* and is currently served by:
- 1 Community park--Lembi Community Park
 - 1 Neighborhood park--California Hills Park
 - 1 Special use area—Auto Par Course
 - 4 mini parks--Reflections, The Shores and Steeplechase Mini Parks, and Ridgeview.
- D. Humbug West Area**--*This area will receive a greater part of the City's future growth as well as the proposed regional shopping center (Facilities Analysis, 4).* This area is currently served by:
- 2 Community parks--Los Cerros Community Park (Phase I), Willow Hills Reservoir
 - 2 Neighborhood parks--Folsom Youth Sports Complex A (Phase I) and Folsom Youth Sports Complex B.
 - 4 Mini parks--Kentfield, Windsor, Natoma Station A and B Mini Parks.

E. Humbug East Area--*This is essentially a developing area planned for single-family residential development (Facilities Analysis, 4). This area is currently served by:*

- 1 Neighborhood park--The Parkway Park B
- 7 Mini parks--Prewett Mini Park B and the 6 Lexington Hills Mini Parks including Keller, Chadwick, Thorndike, Wellfleet, Cambridge Place, and Prewett

F. Central Area--*A greater part of this planning area has been developed (Facilities Analysis, 4). This area is currently served by:*

- 1 Community park--Folsom City Park
- 2 Neighborhood parks--B.T. Collins Neighborhood Park (Phase I) and Ed Mitchell Neighborhood Park
- 1 Special Use Facility--R.G. Smith Clubhouse.

Ed Mitchell Neighborhood Park is located adjacent to the Blanche Sprentz School and Folsom Middle School.. The park and school combination provides an excellent example of joint facilities (Master Plan, 23). Folsom City Park is the focal point to the City's park system.

Schools

Existing public schools within the City of Folsom include Folsom High School, Folsom Middle School, and five elementary schools--Carl Sundahl, Theodore Judah, Blanche Sprentz, Folsom Hills, Oak Chan and Natoma Station. The City and the School District currently have a joint use agreement in place that allows each agency to program activities on both park and school grounds; therefore, the school facilities are included in this inventory. Refer to Table 4 for the listing of existing school recreation facilities.

Regional Facilities and Open Space

Regional Parks

The state and federal lands along the American River, Lake Natoma and Folsom Lake provide Folsom with regional open space that cannot be matched by most communities. These major open spaces with their access points, facilities, and trails contribute significantly to the quality of life in Folsom. These lands are shown on the Park and Recreation Master Plan as regional open space. With regards to neighborhood parks, the City should attempt to negotiate a long-term lease with the Bureau of Reclamation to make up for some park land shortfalls in already developed areas of the City.

Municipal Open Space

A significant amount of land is shown as open space in the General Plan. This land is not a part of the Park and Recreation Master Plan, as it is covered in the Open Space element and Conservation Element of the General Plans. These lands are to be left in their natural state and used as greenways, waterways, and flood channels, throughout the urbanized community. Wherever possible, the greenways should act as a corridor for pedestrian and bicycle use, linking residential, schools, parks, and commercial developments.

The utility easements are not shown as park land as they are encumbered by the utility lines. Some utilities require total clearance of plant materials or have other restrictions. The City and developers should not rely on these spaces as serving the community's needs since their use is typically restricted. Conversely, the Park and Recreation Master Plan should not encumber their future use by the power companies.

Folsom Zoo

The Folsom City Zoo, located in the Folsom City Park, is a regional facility serving visitors from the greater Sacramento area and the foothills communities as well as City residents. The five acre core area currently has an animal population that varies between 50 - 60 animals, however, only \pm 2 acres are currently developed. The expansion area would be used for large naturalistic exhibits, educational and interpretive facilities, and a children's zoo or farm. A recent study estimates zoo attendance at approximately 100,000 annually. The 1992 Master Plan for the Folsom Zoo is hereby included as part of this Master Park and Recreation Plan update.

Dan Russell Arena

The Dan Russell Arena facility is also located in the Folsom Community Park occupying about six acres north of Stafford Street. This lighted outdoor arena has a seating capacity of 7,000 and is used for rodeos, bicycle races, concerts, and plays. An 11 acre area south of Stafford Street provides adequate parking for these events. A logical addition to this facility would be a riding stable. This stable could use the rodeo ring and the future trails along the American River Parkway. The extension of Sutter Street to Stafford Street could provide access to this area from Riley Street (Master Plan, 31).

Humbug/Willow Creek Parkway

The Humbug/Willow Creeks extend 7 miles through the heart of Folsom, from the Mormon Island Dam at Folsom Lake to the confluence of Willow Creek at Lake Natoma.

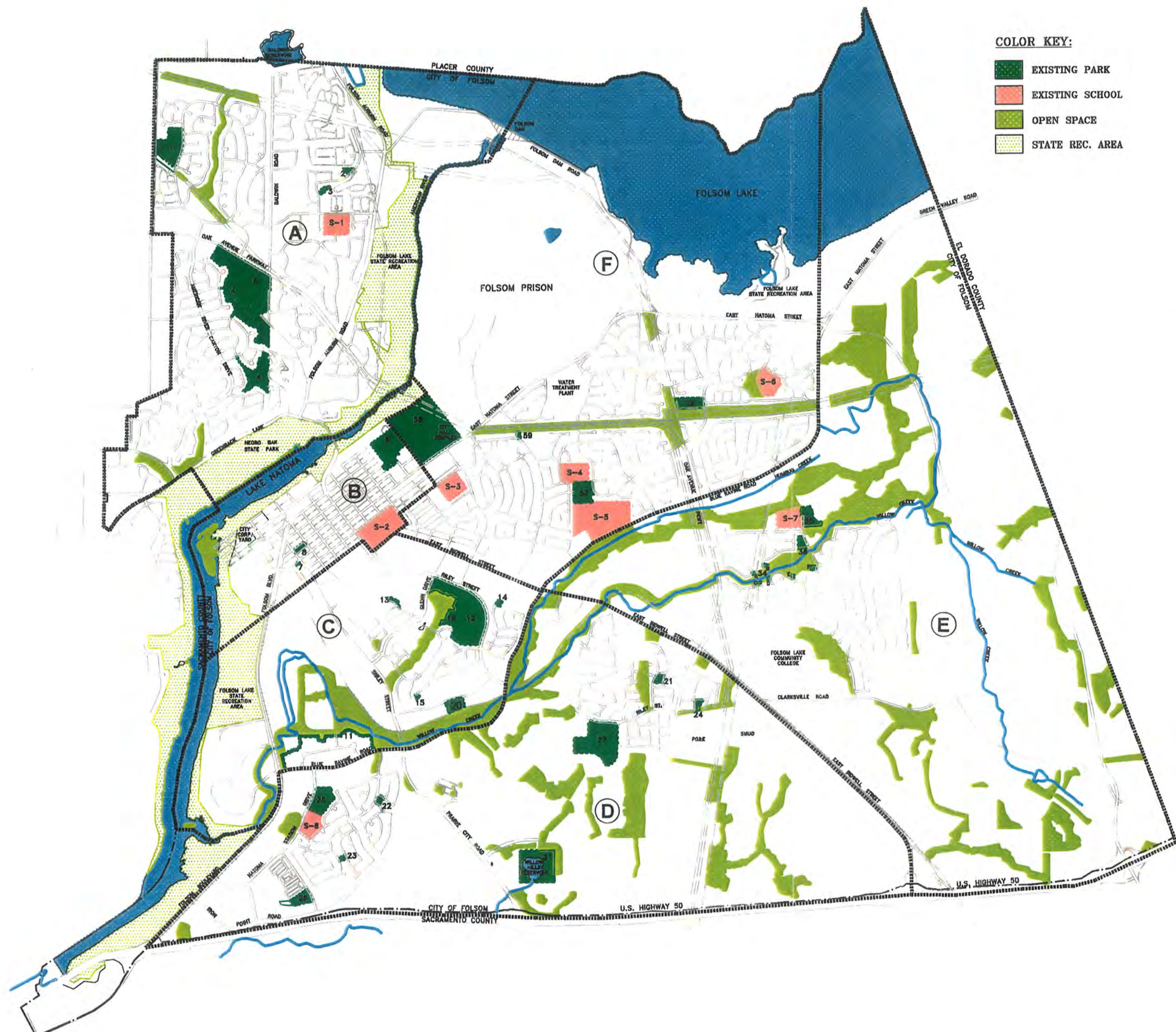
The Humbug/Willow Creek Parkway plays an important role in:

- defining the City's identity by enhancing its visual qualities,*
- providing opportunities for recreation, trail linkages, and interpretation of habitat,*
- protecting a riparian open space system, wildlife habitat, and environmental heritage*
- preserving viewsheds and natural topography*

The Humbug-Willow Creek Parkway Master Plan, developed by the City of Folsom, is a resource protection document which generally identifies the locations of sensitive natural resources and recommends strategies for their preservation and enhancement. Objectives of the plan are 1.) preservation and enhancement of environmental diversity and 2.) provide for increased environmental awareness, education and public access to the parkway environment (Humbug/Willow Creek Master Plan). The 1994 Humbug/Willow Creek Parkway Master Plan is hereby included as part of this Master Park and Recreation Plan Update.

Trails

The American River Parkway is a system of regional parks and recreational facilities along the American River's 22 mile course from Folsom to Sacramento (Telegraph). Trails in the City of Folsom can provide access to this regional system as well as to City recreational facilities. Existing trails and proposed improvements to the trail system are identified in the City of Folsom Bikeway Master Plan.



COLOR KEY:

- EXISTING PARK
- EXISTING SCHOOL
- OPEN SPACE
- STATE REC. AREA

PARKS

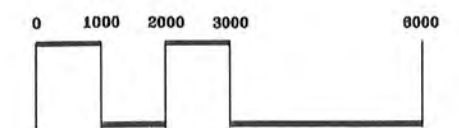
- (A) NORTHWEST AREA**
 - 1 BUD AND ARTIE DAVIES NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
 - 2 HANNAFORD FAMILY PARK
 - 3 EGLOFF FAMILY PARK
 - 4 HINKLE CREEK NATURE AREA
 - 5 LEW HOWARD COMMUNITY PARK
- (B) HISTORIC AREA**
 - 7 GARDEN MINI PARK
 - 8 GRANITE MINI PARK
 - 9 RODEO NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
- (C) NATOMA AREA**
 - 11 AUTO PLAZA PAR COURSE
 - 12 LEMBI COMMUNITY PARK (SPORTS COMPLEX)
 - 13 REFLECTIONS MINI PARK
 - 14 THE SHORES MINI PARK
 - 15 STEEPLECHASE MINI PARK
 - 16 CALIFORNIA HILLS NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
 - 20 RIDGE VIEW PARK
- (D) HUMBUG WEST AREA**
 - 21 KENTFIELD MINI PARK
 - 22 NATOMA STATION MINI PARK "A"
 - 23 NATOMA STATION MINI PARK "B"
 - 24 WINDSOR MINI PARK
 - 25 FOLSOM YOUTH SPORTS COMPLEX "A"
 - 26 FOLSOM YOUTH SPORTS COMPLEX "B"
 - 27 LOS CERROS COMMUNITY PARK
 - 28 WILLOW HILLS RESERVOIR COMMUNITY PARK
- (E) HUMBUG EAST AREA**
 - 34 LEXINGTON HILLS MINI PARKS
 - A. KELLER PARK
 - B. CHADWICK PARK
 - C. THORNDIKE PARK
 - D. WELLFLEET
 - E. CAMBRIDGE PLACE PARK
 - F. PREWETT MINI PARK
 - 35 THE PARKWAY NEIGHBORHOOD PARK "B"
 - 36 PREWETT MINI PARK "B"
- (F) CENTRAL AREA**
 - 56 B.T. COLLINS PARK
 - 57 ED MITCHELL NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
 - 58 FOLSOM COMMUNITY PARK / ZOO
 - 59 R.G. SMITH CLUBHOUSE

SCHOOLS

- S-1 CARL SUNDAHL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- S-2 FOLSOM HIGH SCHOOL
- S-3 THEODORE JUDAH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- S-4 BLANCHE SPRENTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- S-5 FOLSOM MIDDLE SCHOOL
- S-6 FOLSOM HILLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- S-7 OAK CHAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- S-8 NATOMA STATION ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

EXISTING DEVELOPED OR UNDEVELOPED PARK SITES
CITY OF FOLSOM
PARKS & RECREATION
MASTER PLAN

SCALE IN FEET



NORTH



Table 3 Folsom Community Facilities--Existing Park Facilities

Plan Reference No.	Existing Park Facilities	Acreage (Gross)	Acreage (Net)	Baseball	Organized Adult	Organized Youth	Multi-Use Field*	Softball	Organized Adult	Organized Youth	Multi-Use Diamond	Soccer	Football	Multi-Use Field***	Running Track	Multi-Use Turf Area	Volleyball	Basketball	Tennis Court	Play Apparatus	Community Facility	Gymnasium	Indoor Racquetball	Swimming Pool	Group Picnic Area	Picnic/Barbecue	Restroom	Roller Hockey	Senior Facility	Amphitheater/Arena	Maintenance Structure	Trails	Horseshoe Pit	Concession Facility		
A	Northwest Area																																			
1.	Bud and Artie Davies Neigh.	7.0																1	2	1						x										
2.	Hannaford Family Park	1.0																1		1						x										
3.	Egloff Family Park	1.0																																		
4.	Hinkle Creek Nature	32.0																																		
5.	Lew Howard Comm. Park	25.0																2	2	2	1				1	x	1									
B	Historic Area																																			
7.	Garden Mini Park	1.0																		2	1					x										
8.	Granite Mini Park	1.5																																		
9.	Rodeo Neighborhood Park	13.0					4																													
C	Natoma Area																																			
11.	Auto Par Course	4.0																																		
12.	Lembi Community Park	30.0							1	2		2								1					1											
13.	Reflections Mini Park	1.0																		1	2															
14.	The Shores Mini Park	0.6																																		
15.	Steeplechase Mini Park	0.5																																		
16.	California Hills Park	6.0																																		
20.	Ridgeview Park	1.8																2	4	1																
D	Humbug West Area																																			
21.	Kentfield Mini Park	1.0																		1																
22.	Natoma Station Mini Pk. A	0.9																																		
23.	Natoma Station Mini Pk. B	0.6																																		
24.	Windsor Mini Park	1.0																																		
25.	Folsom Youth Sports Comp. A	10.0	9.8											1						1	1					x										
26.	Folsom Youth Sports Comp. B	4.3	4.3																							x										

Table 3 Folsom Community Facilities--Existing Park Facilities (Continued)

Plan Reference No.	Existing Park Facilities	Acreage (Gross)	Acreage (Net)	Baseball	Organized Adult	Organized Youth	Multi-Use Field*	Softball	Organized Adult	Organized Youth	Multi-Use Field**	Multi-Use Diamond	Soccer	Football	Multi-Use Field***	Running Track	Multi-Use Turf Area	Volleyball	Basketball	Tennis Court	Play Apparatus	Community Facility	Gymnasium	Indoor Racquetball	Swimming Pool	Group Picnic Area	Picnic/Barbecue	Restroom	Roller Hockey	Senior Facility	Amphitheater/Arena	Maintenance Structure	Trails	Horseshoe Pit	Concession Facility		
27.	Los Cerros Community Park	7.0												1							1				1	x											
31.	Willow Hills Res. Comm. Pk.																																				
E	Humburg East Area																																				
34.	Lexington Hill. Mini Parks																																				
	Keller Park	0.20																			1																
	Chadwick Park	0.20																																			
	Thorndike Park	0.20																																			
	Wellfleet Park	0.20																																			
	Cambridge Place Park	0.20																																			
	Prewett Mini Park	0.20																																			
35.	The Parkway Neigh. Park B	6.8	6.0														1				1																
36.	Prewett Mini Park B	2.1	2.0																		1																
F	Central Area																																				
56.	B.T. Collins Park	8.0	8.0															2			2																
57.	Ed Mitchell Neighborhood Pk.	8.0	8.0																																		
58.	Folsom City Park	44.0																																			
59.	R.G. Smith Clubhouse	1.0																																			
	TOTALS		221.3		1	4	4	1	4	0	0	5	1	4	0	2	5	7	15	26	3	0	0	0	6	6	2	0	1	1				8	1		

LEGEND

* Multi-use field includes a soccer overlay, but is typically scheduled for baseball.

** Multi-use field includes soccer overlay, but is typically scheduled for softball.

***Multi-use field includes ballfield overlay, but is typically scheduled for soccer or football.

Table 4 Folsom Community Facilities--Existing School Facilities

Plan Reference No.	Existing School Facilities	Baseball	Organized Adult	Organized Youth	Multi-Use Field*	Softball	Organized Adult	Organized Youth	Multi-Use Field**	Multi-Use Diamond	Soccer	Football	Multi-Use Field***	Running Track	Multi-Use Turf Area	Volleyball	Basketball	Tennis Court	Play Apparatus	Community Facility	Gymnasium	Indoor Racquetball	Swimming Pool	Group Picnic Area	Picnic/Barbecue	Restroom	Roller Hockey	Senior Facility	Amphitheater/Arena	Maintenance Structure	Trails	Horseshoe Pit	Concession Facility
S-1	Carl Sundahl Elementary				2								2		1		2		1														
S-2	Folsom High School	1		2								1		1			8				1		1										
S-3	Theodore Judah Elementary				4								3				4		1														
S-4	Blanche Sprentz Elementary			2				2					2				1		1														
S-5	Folsom Middle School			1				1									8																
S-6	Folsom Hills Elementary				4								2				8		1														
S-7	Oak Chan Elementary				3								1				2		1														
S-8	Natoma Station Elementary									2		1	1				4																
	TOTALS	1	1	5	13	1	0	5	0	2	0	1	11	1	1	0	37	4	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LEGEND

* Multi-use field includes a soccer overlay, but is typically scheduled for baseball.

** Multi-use field includes soccer overlay, but is typically scheduled for softball.

***Multi-use field includes ballfield overlay, but is typically scheduled for soccer or football.

Existing Programs and Services

The City of Folsom currently has an extensive offering of recreation programs for its residents. These programs are listed in Table 5 and are summarized below.

Sports Related Programs--Sports offerings are quite varied and extensive and include sports leagues, classes, clinics, tournaments and open gym programs. Sports offerings are available for all age groups.

Education and Entertainment Programs--This is the most extensive group of offerings for preschoolers to adult. The offerings include opportunities for pursuing more educational activities such as computer classes, along with classes to expand horizons, such as arts and crafts, cooking, and excursions.

Human Services--Both youth and seniors are somewhat served through existing programs, but there are actually very few program offerings in this category. Programs for youth and seniors will be a primary focus in human service program recommendations.

Cultural Arts--Some classes are offered here for ages 3 to adult, but the cultural arts offerings are very limited.

The diversity of the sports and the education/entertainment programs needs to be maintained in future program offerings. The success of these programs indicates that these offerings are meeting the recreation needs of the residents.

Future recreation proposals should include more services for senior citizens and teens. Traditionally these two age groups have time for recreation activities and have a great need to socialize with their peers. They have a need for special activities and for facilities that are designated strictly for their use. Cultural arts offerings should also be expanded to include more fine arts, dance, and music programs as well as programs that explore the City's interesting history.

Table 5 EXISTING PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO FOLSOM RESIDENTS

ACTIVITY	TYPE OF PROGRAM	AGE	FOLSOM LOCATION	PROGRAMS OFFERED IN ADJACENT CITIES
Sports Related Programs				
Aerobics	Classes (Jazzercise) Classes (Low impact)	13+ Adults	Blanche Sprentz School. Folsom Community Center	
Baseball	Little League	5 to 15	Folsom H.S., Rodeo, Judah Elem., Sundahl, Jr. Coll., City Pk., Lembi	
	Clinic	5 to 12	Lembi Park	
	Camp	7 to 12	Lembi Park	
Basketball	League (Men's)	Adult	Folsom H.S. gym	
	League (Women's)	Adult	Folsom H.S. gym	
	Open Gym		Folsom H.S. gym	
	League	8+	Folsom H.S. gym, Elem. schools	
Bicycling	Trail Rides	11 to 15	Bicycles Plus & trails	
Bowling	Program	Teens	Folsom Lake Bowl	
Canoeing	Classes	13+		CSUS Aquatic Center
Cheerleading	Teams (Folsom Youth)	8 to 14	Folsom H.S.	
Flag Football	League (Men's)	Adult	Folsom H.S. gym	
Football	League (Folsom Youth)	8 to 14	Folsom H.S.	
Golf	Lessons	Adults	Lembi Pk. Golf Net	
	Lessons (Individual)	7+		El Dorado Hills Golf Course
	Jr. Clinic	7+		El Dorado Hills Golf Course
	Jr. Club	7+		El Dorado Hills Golf Course
Gymnastics	Classes	2 to 18	Trix Gymnastics (private)	
Horseback Riding	Lessons	5+	Several locations (private)	
Kayaking	Classes	13+		CSUS Aquatic Center
Marathon	California International	All	Folsom to Sacramento	
Martial Arts	Classes (Taekwondo)	6 to 12	Folsom Middle School	
	Classes (Taekwondo)	Adult	Folsom Middle School	
Roller Hockey	Clinic	7 to 18	Rodeo Park	
Rowing	Classes	13+		CSUS Aquatic Center
Sailing	Classes	13+		CSUS Aquatic Center
Scuba Diving	Certified Training	12+	Dolphin Swim School	Monterey
Soccer	League (Folsom Youth)	5 to 18	Sports Complex, Theo. Judah	
	League (Co-ed)	Adult	Folsom Sports Complex	
	League (Men's)	Adult	Folsom Sports Complex	
Softball	League (Folsom Girls)	6 to 16	Folsom H.S.	
	League (Coed)	Adult	Lembi Sports Complex	
	League (Men's)	Adult	Lembi Sports Complex	
	Tournament (Men's)	Adult	Lembi Sports Complex	
	Clinic	5 to 12	Lembi Sports Complex	
Swimming	Open Swim	All	Folsom H.S. Pool	
	Folsom Sea Otter	4 to 18	Folsom H.S. Pool	
	Classes (Parent/tot)	1 to 5	Folsom H.S. Pool	
	Classes	5 to 18	Folsom H.S. Pool	
	Lessons	Adult	Folsom H.S. Pool	

ACTIVITY	TYPE OF PROGRAM	AGE	FOLSOM LOCATION	PROGRAMS OFFERED IN ADJACENT CITIES
Sports Programs (continued)				
Tennis	Lessons	4 to 6	Ed Mitchell Pk.	
	Lessons	7 to 8	Ed Mitchell Pk.	
	Camp	4+	Ed Mitchell Pk.	
	Lessons (Group)	Adult	Ed Mitchell Pk., Comm. Coll.	
	League (Men's)	Adult	Ed Mitchell Pk., Comm. Coll.	
	League (Women's)	Adult	Ed Mitchell Pk., Comm. Coll.	
	League (Junior)	8 to 18		
	Tournaments	Adult	Ed Mitchell Pk.	
	Mayor's Cup	10+		
	Workout (ball mach.)	18+	Ed Mitchell Pk.	
	Workout (Women's)	18+	Ed Mitchell Pk.	
Drills (Men's)	Adult	Ed Mitchell Pk., Comm. Coll.		
Triathlon	Run/Cycle/Kayak	All		American River Parkway
Volleyball	League (Co-ed)	Adult	Folsom H.S. gym	
	Open Gym	Adult	Folsom H.S. gym	
	Clinic/League	8 to 11	Folsom H.S. gym	
Volleyball (grass)	Fall League (Co-ed)	Adult		
Volleyball (sand)	Summer league(Co-ed)	Adult		
Water-skiing	Classes	13+		CSUS Aquatic Center
Weight Lifting	Training	15+	Folsom H.S.	
Windsurfing	Classes	13+		CSUS Aquatic Center
Wrestling	Classes	8+	FHS Wrestling Rm.	

Education and Entertainment Programs				
Adult Education	H.S. completion	Teen+	Folsom H.S.	
	Independent Study	Teen+	Folsom H.S.	
	SAT preparation	Teen+	Folsom H.S.	
	Classes (Flower Arr.)	Adult	Folsom H.S.	
	Classes (Finances)	Adult	Middle School	
	Classes (Int. Design)	Adult	Folsom H.S.	
	Classes (Computers)	Adults	(See computer listing below)	
Arts and Crafts	Classes (Clay)	6 to 12	Lembi Park	
	Classes (Painting)	Adults	Lembi Park	
	Classes (Drawing)	15+	Lembi Park	
	Classes (Calligraphy)	16+	Lembi Park	
	Classes (Photo Album)	13+	Lembi Park	
	Classes (Draw/Paint)	5 to 15	Lembi Park	
	Classes (Stain. Glass)	18+	Quail Ridge	
	Workshop (Bath salts)	Adults	Lembi Park	
	Workshop (Lotions)	Adults	Orangevale Admin.	
	Classes (Flower Arr.)	15+	Lembi Park	
	Classes (Holiday)	16+	Lembi Park	
Class (Pine Baskets)	Teens+	Lembi Park		
Babysitting	Classes (Red Cross)	11+	Lembi Park	
Balloon Sculpture	Classes (Parent & Child)		Lembi Park	
Baton Twirling	Classes	4 to 12	Folsom H.S.	
Braiding	Workshop	3+	Lembi Park	

ACTIVITY	TYPE OF PROGRAM	AGE	FOLSOM LOCATION	PROGRAMS OFFERED IN ADJACENT CITIES
Education and Entertainment Programs (continued)				
Bridge	Classes	Adults	Lembi Park, Comm. Center	
Camping	Classes	13+	Lembi Park	
Computers	Classes (Keyboard)	5 to 12	Folsom H.S. (Adult Ed.) Folsom H.S. (Adult Ed.) Folsom H.S. (Adult Ed.)	Rancho Cordova Adult Ed.
	Classes (Keyboard)	Adult		Rancho Cordova Adult Ed.
	Classes (Word Perf.)	Adult		
	Classes (Windows)	Adult		
	Classes (MS Office)	Adult		
Cooking	Classes	Adults	Folsom Comm. Ctr., Lembi Pk.	
	Workshop (Holiday)	14+	Folsom Community Center	
CPR	Certified Training	13+	Lembi Park	
Crocheting	Classes	8+	Lembi Park	
Day Camp	Activities/ Excursions	5 to 12	Folsom Community Center	
	Adventure Track	5 to 12	Folsom Community Center	
Day Care	Before and After Sch.	5 to 12	Most Elem. Schools (Sch. Dist.)	
	Preschool	3 to 5	T. Judah, Sundahl, Folsom Hls. (Sch. Dist.)	
	Toddler	1.5 to 3	T. Judah, Sundahl, Folsom Hls. (Sch. Dist.)	
Dog Obedience	Classes		Folsom City Park	
Etiquette	Classes	6 to 11	Lembi Pk.	
Excursions	Equestrian Trail Ride	16+		Orangevale
	Water Activities	All		Lake Natoma
	Ski Trip	13+		Tahoe
	Nature Walk	All		Orangevale Comm. Park
	Whale Watching	All		San Francisco Bay
	Weekend Trip	Family		Yosemite
	Day Trip	Family		Nevada City
	Christmas Shopping	Family		San Francisco
Festivals & Fairs	Rodeo	All	Dan Russell Arena	
	Fun Run/Walk	All	Lembi Park (Albertsons)	
	Snail Race	All	Folsom City Park (FAA)	
	Community Yard Sale	All	Lembi Park	
	Renaissance Fayre	All	Folsom City Park	
	Sports Collectible	All	Lembi Park	
First Aid	Certified Training	13+	Lembi Park	
History	Exhibits	All	Folsom Historical Museum	
Hunter Safety	Certified Training	12+	Lembi Park	
Juggling	Classes	8 to 14	Lembi Park	
	Classes	15+	Lembi Park	
Language	Classes (Am. Sign)	13+	Lembi Park	
Leadership	Workshop	11 to 18	Folsom Community Center (CAVE)	
Library Programs	Internet Day	Teen+	Folsom Public Library	
	Storytime	Presch.	Folsom Public Library	
	Storytime	All	Folsom Public Library	
	Storyteller Concert	All	Folsom Community Center	
	Reading Program	6+	Folsom Public Library	
Magic	Classes	9+	Lembi Park	
Manicuring	Classes	13+	Lembi Park	

ACTIVITY	TYPE OF PROGRAM	AGE	FOLSOM LOCATION	PROGRAMS OFFERED IN ADJACENT CITIES
Education and Entertainment Programs (continued)				
Modeling	Classes	9+	Theodore Judah	
	Classes	5 to 8	Theodore Judah	
Nutrition	Classes	13+	Lembi Park	
Pediatric Basic Life Support	Classes	11+	Lembi Park	
Preschool	Day Camp	3 to 4	Blanche Sprentz Elem.	
	Classes (Dance)	3 to 5	Lembi Park	
	Classes (K prep.)	4 to K	Lembi Park	
	Classes (Drama)	3 to 5	Lembi Park	
Parenting	Program (Police Dept.)	Adult		
	Class (Infant Massage)		Lembi Park	
Photography	Classes	Adults	Lembi Park	
Quilting	Classes	18+	Annie's Crafts	
Radio Controlled Model Sailplane	Classes	8+	Lembi Park	
Self Defense	Classes	55+	Theodore Judah Elem.	
	Classes (Women)	14+	Theodore Judah Elem.	
Self Improvement	Classes (Qual. Work.)	Adult	Lembi Park	
Teen Center	Program	Teens	Folsom Community Center (CAVE)	San Francisco, Santa Cruz
	Excursions	Teens		
	Classes (Drama)	14 to 18	Folsom Community Center	
	Program (Leadership)	Teens	Lembi Park	
	Classes(CPR/First Aid)	12 to 18	Lembi Park	
	Workshop(Job Search)	15 to 18	Folsom H.S.	
	Workshop (Auditions)	12+	Folsom Community Center	
	Open Gym	H.S.	Folsom H.S. gym	
	Sports (After School)	11 to 13	Folsom Middle School, Ed Mitchell	
	Classes (Bike Mech.)	11 to 14	Folsom Middle School	
	Classes (Vocals)	11 to 14	Folsom Middle School	
Classes (Hop Hop)	11 to 14	Folsom Middle School		
Wine Appreciat'n	Classes	Adults	Cellar Cafe	Nimbus Winery
Zoo Programs	Guided Tours	Youth	Folsom City Zoo	
	Outreach	All	Folsom City Zoo and other sites	
	Holiday Events	All	Folsom City Zoo	
	Day Camp	4 to 6	Folsom City Zoo	
	Storytime	Presch.+	Folsom City Zoo	
	Storytime	All	Folsom City Zoo	
	After Hours Tour	All	Folsom City Zoo	
	Campout	8 to 12	Folsom City Zoo	
	Education	7 to 12	Folsom City Zoo	

ACTIVITY	TYPE OF PROGRAM	AGE	FOLSOM LOCATION	PROGRAMS OFFERED IN ADJACENT CITIES
Human Services				
Senior Citizens	Meetings/speakers	55+	Folsom Community Center	
	Pot Luck	55+	Folsom Community Center	
	Classes (Fitness)	55+	Folsom Community Center	
	Blood Pressure Testing	55+	Folsom Community Center	
	Home-delivered meals	60+	R.G. Smith Clubhouse (Serve Our Seniors)	
	Transportation	All	Dial-a-Ride (Private)	
	Sons in Retirement	Adult	Folsom Community Center	
	News & Crafts	Seniors	Folsom Convelescent Home (Adult Ed.)	
Sport Scholarship	Assistance	Youth	Folsom Athletic Assoc.	
Youth and Teen			Girl Scouts (private)	
			Cub Scouts (private)	
			Boy Scouts (private)	
			Brownies (private)	
			Explorer Scouts (private)	
Youth Employ.	Workshop	Teens	Folsom Community Center	

Cultural Arts				
Concerts in Pk.	Folk Concerts	All	Folsom Community Center	
Dance	Classes (Ballroom)	Adult	Folsom Community Center	
	Classes (Belly Dance)	Adult	Lembi Park	
	Classes (Country W.)	14+	Oak Chan School	
	Classes (Sq. Dancing)	Adults	Carl Sundahl Elem.	
	Classes	3 to 5	Lembi Park	
	Classes (Dance story)	4 to 6	Lembi Park	
	Classes (Tap/ballet)	4 to 6	Oak Chan	
	Classes (Tap/ballet)	7 to 12	Oak Chan	
Drama	Workshop	8 to 12	Lembi Park, Folsom Comm. Ctr.	
Music-Instrument	Lessons (Piano)	Adults	Lembi Park	
Music-Vocal	Lessons/Performance	3 to 9	Lembi Park	
	Classes	Adult	Lembi Park	
	Performance	11 to 14	Folsom Middle School	

Sources of Information:

- City of Folsom Activity Guide for Summer of 1995, Winter and Spring 1995, and Fall 1994
- Folsom Parks and Recreation Element Data Base, 9/28/88
- Eppie's Great Race Information Brochure, 7/15/95
- Final 31 Parks and Recreation Element, Quad Consultants, 10/31/88
- Phone Calls to the Folsom Cordova Unified School District and private business in Folsom and adjacent communities
- Flyers from the Folsom Cordova Unified School District, Summer 1995

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

The demographic analyses presented in this section provides a primary basis for which to determine current and future park and recreation facilities demands.

This section of the report analyzes current and projected demographic and socioeconomic trends including:

- Population,
- Housing and Household Characteristics
- Age
- Income, and
- Ethnicity

Each of the demographic variables and forecasted results are used in conjunction with the demand survey results. Analyzing this information together permits an assessment of current and future park and recreation facilities needs. These identified needs are then analyzed in the “Needs Assessment Update” section of this report against existing facilities to determine facility surpluses and shortfalls which are specific to the needs of Folsom residents.

The findings of this section are also used in conjunction with the results of the citywide survey of Folsom households to determine participation levels in selected recreational activities. Using the demographic findings with survey results allows us to determine a per capita participation rate for each selected recreational activity and assess both current and future recreational facilities.

Population

Two analyses are presented for population and include Folsom population growth trends as compared to selected areas in the region; and a series of forecasts using building permit activity, City growth policies and future development, and two population projection models using regression analysis. These two basic population projection models make different assumptions about the pace at which growth will occur. The results of these projection models are then tested with the City’s population projections and U.S. Census Bureau figures. In essence, this allows for checks against the population figures and could possibly identify major discrepancies between the City’s projections and historic and future trends.

Currently, Folsom has a population of approximately 36,314. As shown in the following Table the City has experienced significant population increases since 1980. Since this time the City’s population has more than tripled, realizing an increase of approximately 245 percent over the fifteen year period.

In terms of Sacramento County and other selected areas, the City of Folsom has far exceeded the growth realized for these other areas. Sacramento County has grown by almost 43 percent and the City of Sacramento by 41 percent over the fifteen period. The nearby City of Roseville, in Placer County, has realized a 131 percent population increase over the same period which is the second largest increase for the region, only behind Folsom. The following table presents the population and growth rate for each selected area for comparison.

**City of Folsom Recreational Facilities
Needs Analysis
Population Trends**

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>% Growth 1980-1995</u>
City of Folsom	10,536	17,050	29,802	36,314	244.7
City of Sacramento	278,700	322,500	374,600	393,500	41.2
Sacramento County	791,600	905,500	1,066,800	1,130,400	42.8
City of Roseville	24,200	28,050	43,900	56,000	131.4
Placer County	116,300	136,400	170,100	200,100	72.1

Source: State of California; Department of Finance; Williams-Kuebelbeck & Associates, Inc.

As mentioned, two other population forecasts were analyzed and compared against the City's forecast. None of these models are inherently better or worse than any other in the ability to project future populations. These models are used because they approximate an historic growth trend which is expected to continue. Obviously political and regulatory conditions and possible future legislation are variables that affect growth rates but are impossible to forecast.

The City population projections - are based on anticipated future building permits, number of households and persons per household which are variables that could change. For example the City currently uses an estimated 2.6 persons per household which could remain constant or increase or decrease over time.

Linear (trend) regression projections - assumes that the same absolute amount of population growth will occur each year projecting a "straight-line" that best fits the empirical population values and projects future growth along the calculated regression line.

Exponential (modified growth) regression projections - assumes that growth rate will remain constant over time. Since a constant rate is applied to an increasing population base, the absolute population increase is larger every year. The exponential model computes the constants of the actual equation for exponential regression. The straight line method or linear regression model are the linear equivalents.

As a result of these models the City's forecasted growth will reach 44,800 in the year 2000 and cap out at 69,019. This is a 54 percent increase over the fifteen year period between the years 2000-2015.

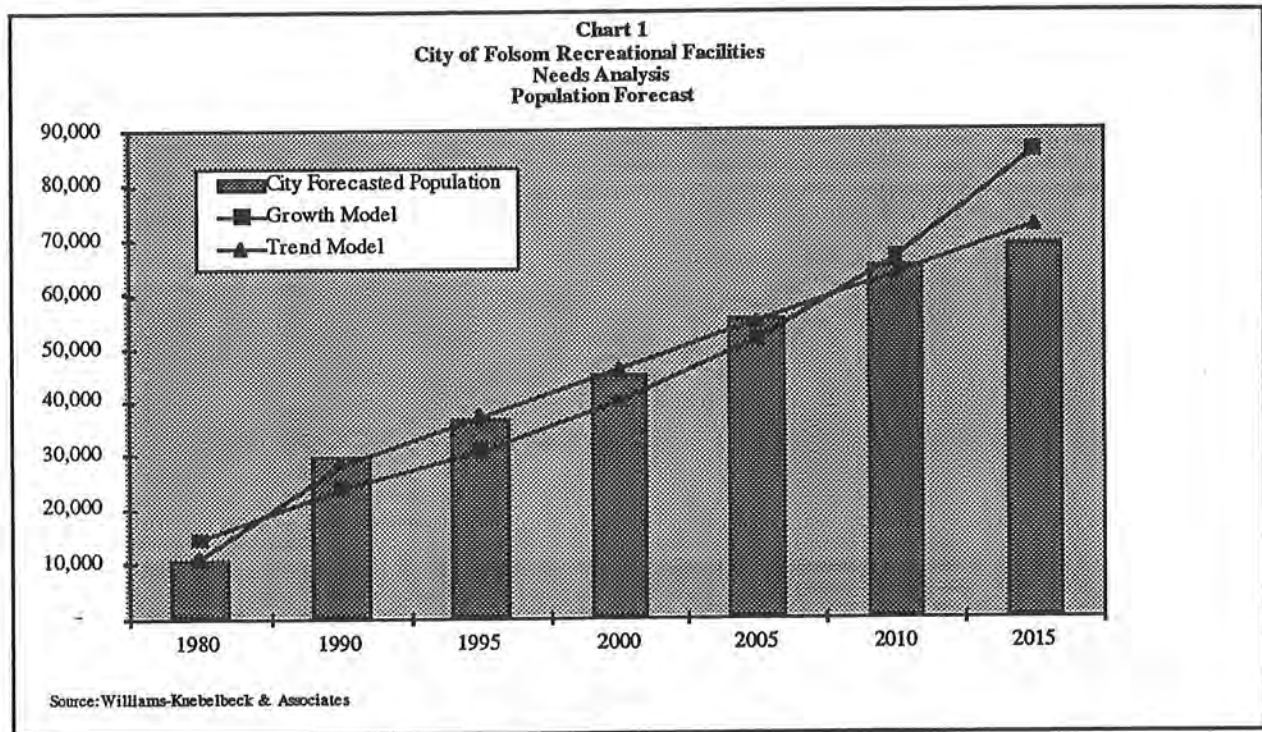
When using the trend regression the population will achieve 45,947 in the year 2000 and 69,019 in 2015. This is an estimated growth rate of 57 percent. When applying the modified growth model the population is estimated at 39,911 in the year 2000 and 85,830 in 2015. This is an estimated 115 percent increase under this methodology.

The table and chart, on the following page, present the three population projections under each scenario.

Table 6
City of Folsom Recreational Facilities
Needs Analysis
Population Forecast

	1980	1990	1995	% Change 1980-1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Est. % Change 2000-2015
City Forecast	10,536	29,802	36,314	244.7%	44,800	54,721	64,774	69,019	54.1%
Trend Model	10,982	28,464	37,206	238.8%	45,947	54,688	63,430	72,171	57.1%
Growth Model	14,378	23,955	30,920	115.1%	39,911	51,516	66,495	85,830	115.1%

Source: Williams-Knebelbeck & Associates



A main issue resulting from each model is its accuracy in replicating historic growth trends. As mentioned, each model was tested for its ability to project growth which occurred in the City of Folsom during the 1980's. Actual growth from pre 1970 to 1980 was used to establish the trend. Historic population growth trends from 1970 to 1980 averaged approximately 8.9 percent per annum in the City of Folsom. Prior to 1970, Folsom population growth ranged from between 1.5 percent to 8 percent per annum. Based on these historic growth trends each model was used to project the 1990 population and future forecasts. These WK&A model projections were then compared with the 1980 and 1990 U.S. Census and City of Folsom figures and City of Folsom projections through the year 2015.

Housing

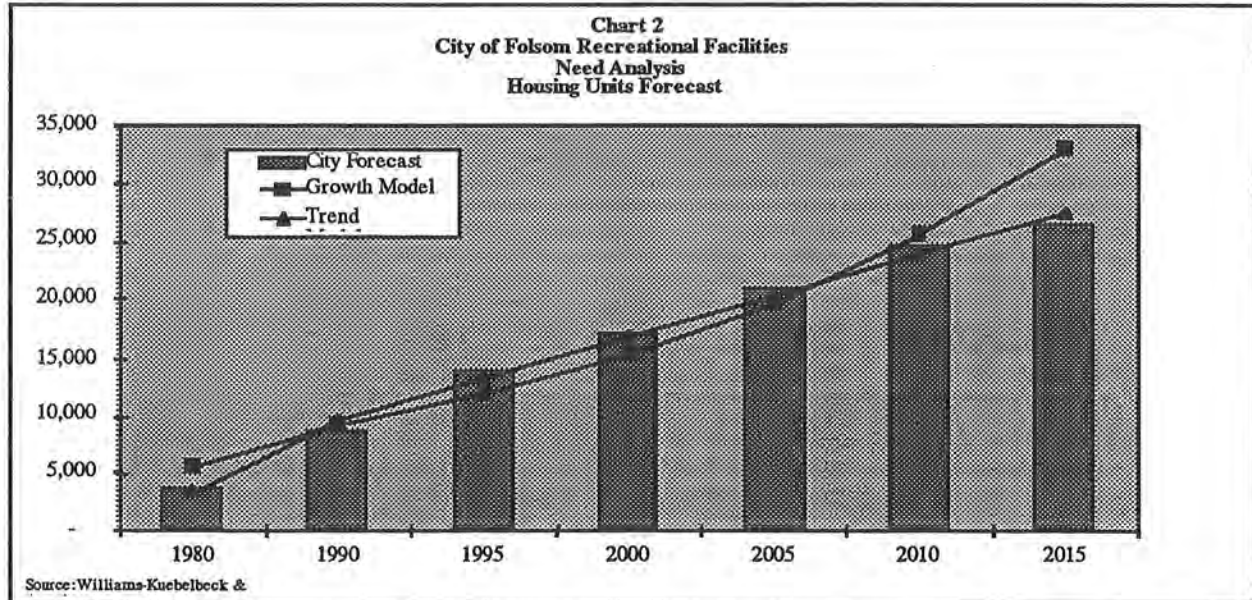
Similar to the population growth, total housing unit inventory in the City has expanded rapidly since 1980. In 1995, The City of Folsom is estimated to have approximately 14,750 total housing units compared with 3,848 in 1980. This represents an absolute increase of 10,902 units or a 283 percent increase. Total occupied housing units in 1995 is estimated at 13,908. This represents a household size of 2.61 persons per household. This is a slight decrease when compared to the estimated occupied units in 1980 at 3,663, which at that time, was approximately 2.8 persons per household. When compared to the age characteristics this can be interpreted to mean that Folsom is attracting both younger people with smaller families as well as more retirees than it did in 1980.

As with population, the housing inventory is expected to increase at rates of between 54 to 63 percent. Table 7 presents the household trends and forecasts for the City of Folsom.

Table 7
City of Folsom Recreational Facilities
Needs Analysis
Housing Units Forecast

	1980	1990	1995	% Change 1980-1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Est. % Change 2000-2015
City Forecast	3,663	8,757	13,908	279.7%	17,158	20,958	24,808	26,434	54.1%
Trend	3,317	9,725	13,285	300.5%	16,846	20,406	23,966	27,526	63.4%
Growth Model	5,530	9,213	11,922	115.6%	15,350	19,814	25,575	33,012	115.6%

Source: Williams-Kaebelbeck &



Age Characteristics

Age distribution is an important demographic consideration when determining park and recreation needs. The following table presents the age distribution percentages and the average and median

age for the City of Folsom. The State Department of Finance and Census Bureau reported age groups were then compared with the results of the demand survey to affirm accuracy.

Per California State Department of Finance estimates the median age in Folsom is approximately 34.97 and the average age is estimated at 34.08. The survey resulted in a median age of 37.51 and an average of 36.92. The difference between the survey results and State Department of Finance estimates is minimal. In our opinion, the survey results provide a reliable current estimate of the median and average ages in the City of Folsom. The survey random sample yields a 95 percent confidence level with a margin of error at ± 5 percent which is statistically significant. The California State Department of Finance most recent figures are from 1994 and are mathematical projections derived from the 1990 census. Due to the accuracy of the survey sample we would recommend using the resultant survey figures.

Overall, the highest percentage of the population, 28 percent, fall within the age group of between 35-49 years. But younger families are moving to the area. The age group of persons between 25 and 34 is estimated at 24 percent and adolescents now make up approximately 15 percent of the population while teenagers account for approximately 8 percent. Retirees account for approximately 13 percent of the population. The City of Folsom will most likely continue to attract younger families and retirees over the next fifteen years.

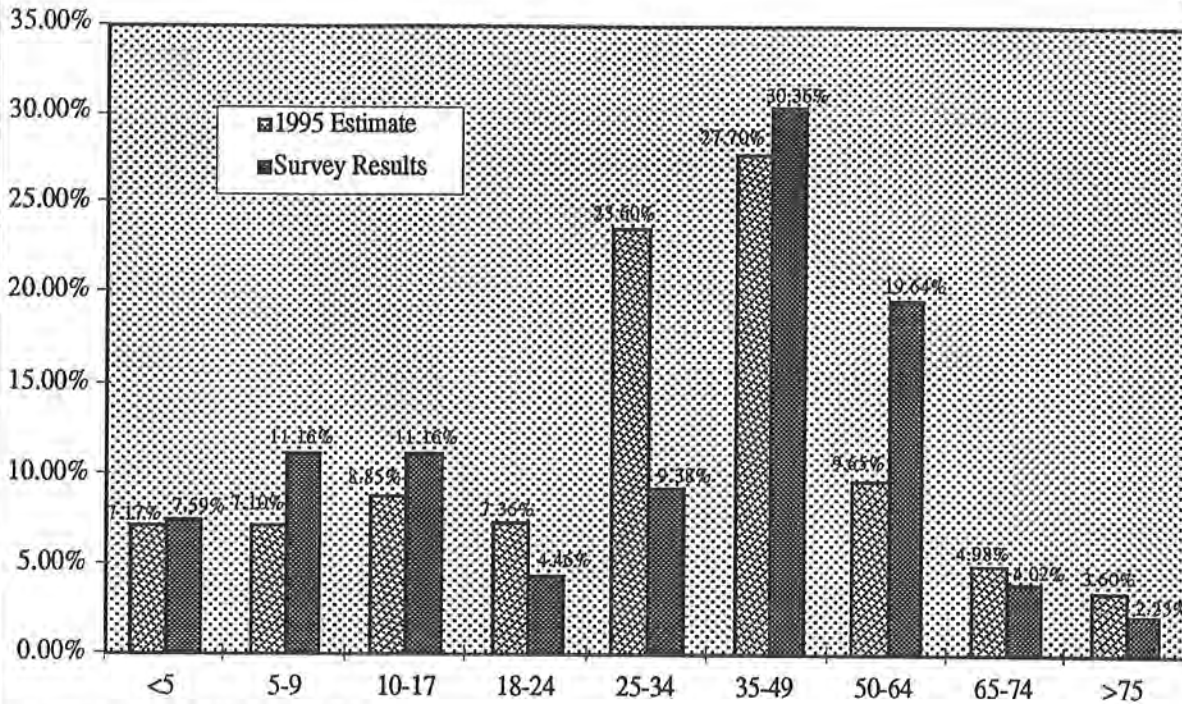
The following table and chart (next page) presents the age characteristics distributed as a percentage of population and are compared to the survey results.

Table 8
City of Folsom Recreational Facilities
Needs Analysis
Age Distribution

Age Group	1995 Total	%	Survey Total	%
<5	2,605	7.17%	73	7.59%
5-9	2,578	7.10%	108	11.16%
10-17	3,212	8.85%	108	11.16%
18-24	2,673	7.36%	43	4.46%
25-34	8,570	23.60%	91	9.38%
35-49	10,059	27.70%	294	30.36%
50-64	3,504	9.65%	190	19.64%
65-74	1,806	4.98%	39	4.02%
<u>≥75</u>	<u>1,307</u>	<u>3.60%</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>2.23%</u>
Total	36,315	100%	968	100%

Source: Williams-Kuebelbeck & Associates, Inc.

Chart 3
City of Folsom Recreational Facilities
Needs Analysis
Age Distribution



Source: Williams-Kuebelbeck & Associates

Income

Household income should also be considered in park and recreation demand planning and for developing financing strategies such as user fees and/or passes and propensity to pay for park facilities and services. Folsom appears to be wealthier than the overall County of Sacramento. Per capita income is approximately \$19,405 in the City of Folsom and \$16,969 for the County. As well, the median household income in the City is \$49,384 (4 percent higher) than the County of Sacramento which reports the median household income at \$47,513. Overall, Folsom is a middle income community relative to the region.

The following table, presented on the following page, shows the income distribution for the City compared to totals for the County.

**City of Folsom Recreational Facilities
Needs Analysis
Income Trends**

<u>Income Range</u>	<u>City of Folsom</u>	<u>Sacramento Co.</u>
150K +	3.66	2.01
100-150K	7.94	5.53
75-100K	12.28	10.58
50-75K	25.68	22.31
35-50K	15.99	21.38
25-35K	10.21	12.29
15-25K	11.16	10.58
5-15K	10.98	12.36
Less than 5K	2.10	3.00
Median HH Income	49,384	47,513
Average HH Income	58,193	54,325
Per Capita Income	19,405	16,969

Source: Sacramento Area Council of Government; Williams-Kuebelbeck & Associates, Inc.

Ethnicity

Ethnicity or the ethnic make-up of a community is another factor to consider when planning for park and recreation needs and future facilities. The majority of the City's population is White, making up approximately 80 percent of the population. This is followed by Hispanics which make up approximately 11.5 percent of Folsom's population. The remaining 8.5 percent include African Americans (4.23 percent), Asians (2.60 percent) and other races at (1.56 percent).

The following table present the ethnic distribution of population for the City of Folsom.

**City of Folsom Recreational Facilities
Needs Analysis
Ethnicity**

	<u>1995 Population</u>	<u>% of Population</u>
White	29,062	80.03%
Hispanic	4,205	11.58%
African-American	1,536	4.23%
Asian	944	2.60%
Other	566	1.56%
Total	36,314	100.00%

Source: Williams-Kuebelbeck & Associates, Inc.

SUMMARY

Demographic analysis and future forecast estimates for the City of Folsom permit a series of assumptions related to population characteristics and the implications on park and recreation programming. In summary, the residents of Folsom are very typical with what we see throughout the State. Folsom residents are typically middle aged, middle class with approximately one-third of households with children. Over 72 percent of Folsom households are occupied by between 2 to 4 persons. Folsom seems to have established family roots and is expected to continue this trend as a result of younger families settling to the area.

Since Folsom has a somewhat stabilized population, and this is expected to continue, park and recreation programs in general should be geared towards providing programs that are evenly distributed among age groups and relative to the frequency demands typical for each age group. For example, approximately one quarter of Folsom residents are between one and 17 years with the highest percentages in the 5 to 9 and 10 to 17 age groups. Park programs should be geared towards teen related activities and classes that would provide interest to attract this age group. Approximately one fifth of Folsom Residents are 50 years or older. The majority of this older population segment is between 50 to 64. From now, through the next 15 years, this segment of the population will be retiring shifting greater demands on senior facilities and senior organized activities.

In addition to serving the young and older populations, Folsom is also family oriented with the majority of the population between 18-49. The majority of this young adult to middle age category is the 35-49 age group. The park and recreation department should also be conscience of maintaining programs that would incorporate the whole family participation.

The very typical characteristics of the Folsom population help establish the basis for park and recreation planning needs and the framework for the types of programs to focus. As will be subsequently discussed in the demand analysis section of this plan, when the population is combined with the needs survey and demand analysis, a much more unique set of needs for recreation activities and facilities in Folsom are created and more precisely geared to the residents actual needs and desires for recreation.

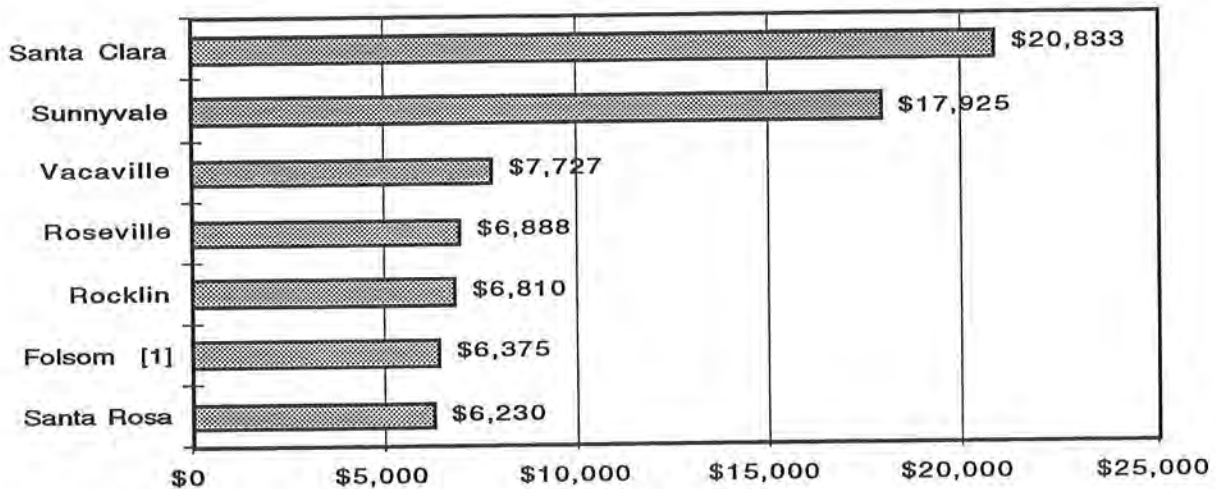
Maintenance Costs

The critical questions regarding park maintenance expenditures are whether the quantity and quality of maintenance received is sufficient to meet community standards and whether the cost to provide that level of maintenance is reasonable. As data from the telephone survey indicates (the survey data is elaborated elsewhere in this report), 84 percent of Folsom residents are satisfied with the level of maintenance within the system. The determining issue, therefore, is the efficiency with which funds are expended.

The efficiency with which the Folsom Department of Parks and Recreation operates, maintains, and repairs (OM&R) municipal parks and other public facilities is difficult to measure. The mix of facilities, design and quality of the improvements, utilization, urbanization, standard to which the parks are maintained, managerial skill, productivity of the staff, climate, geology/soils, and topography all play a role in determining the budgetary requirements for operating, maintaining, and repairing a park or park system. Because parks are not homogeneous, a comparison of park maintenance expenditures between facilities within a single system or between systems does not provide an absolute measure of efficiency. None-the-less, such a comparison between systems provides reasonable insight into expenditure levels and labor productivity.

Chart 4 contrasts maintenance expenditure per net acre between seven municipal park systems in northern California. In this context the term “net” refers to developed parkland, exclusive of open space. The Folsom system, at \$6,375, has the second lowest expenditure of the seven on a per net acreage basis. Of the three systems in greater Sacramento area, Folsom spends the least per net acre, roughly 8 percent less per net acre than either Roseville or Rocklin. Although there are undoubtedly differences in the maintenance levels, mix of facilities, and other factors within these systems, the Folsom Department of Parks and Recreation is cost competitive.

Chart 4
City of Folsom Recreational Facilities
Maintenance Expenditure Analysis
 Expenditure per Net Acre Comparison

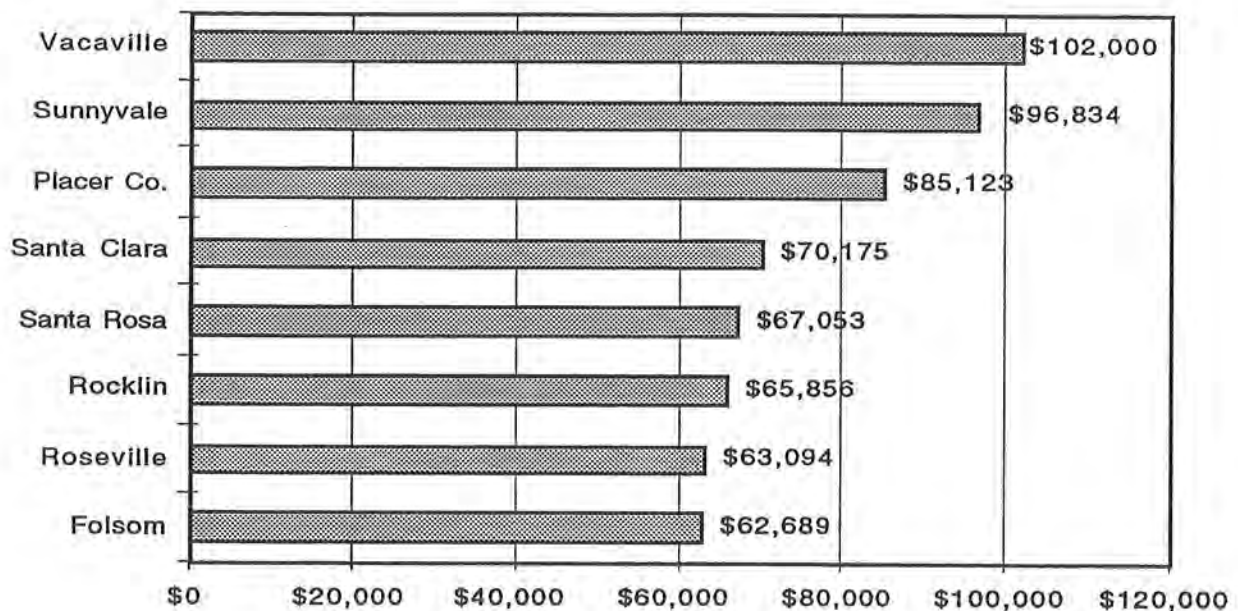


Notes: Does not include parks under development.

Source: RJM Design, Williams-Kuebelbeck & Associates, Inc.

Labor is typically the largest single element of a park maintenance budget. In most systems, salaries and benefits are one-half to three-quarters of total park maintenance expenditures. At 59 percent of the 1995-1996 budget, personnel costs for the Folsom Department of Parks and Recreation are within the range anticipated expenditures. A comparative evaluation of expenditures per employee among eight northern California jurisdictions supports this rule of thumb analysis. As Chart 5 illustrates, per employee expenditures range from a high of \$102,000 in Vacaville, to a low of \$62,689 per employee in Folsom. Of the greater Sacramento area parks departments, which draw from the same labor pool and include Placer County, Roseville, and Rocklin, as well as Folsom, Folsom expends the least per employee.

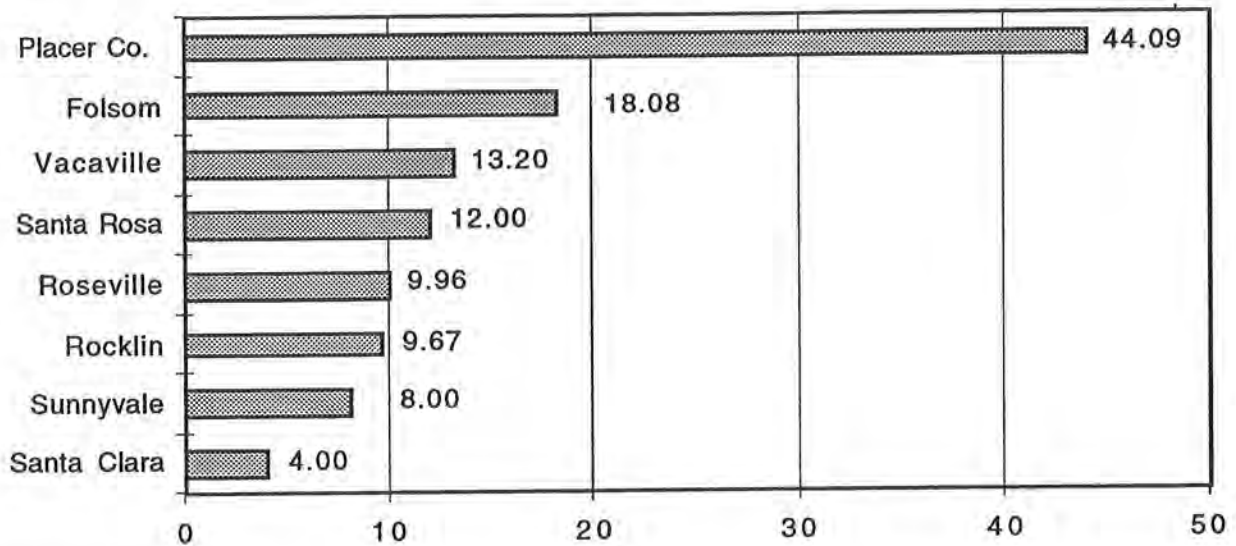
Chart 5
City of Folsom Recreational Facilities
Maintenance Expenditure Analysis
Expenditure per Employee Comparison



Source: RJM Design, Williams-Kuebelbeck & Associates, Inc.

Finally, another important measure of efficiency is the productivity of labor. Labor product reflects both the skills and hard work of the labor pool and the managerial talents of supervisory personnel. An appropriate measure of labor productivity is the number of parkland acres maintained per employee. Chart 6 is illustrative. As might be expected, parks in urbanized environments, such as Sunnyvale and Santa Clara, require the highest concentration of labor per acre, while parks in rural environments, such as Placer County parks, require the lowest concentration of labor. Of the park systems at the suburban fringe - those park systems arguably most comparable to Folsom - including Rocklin, Roseville, Santa Rosa, Vacaville, and Folsom, the number of acres maintained per employee is the highest in Folsom.

Chart 6
City of Folsom Recreational Facilities
Maintenance Expenditure Analysis
 Comparison of Gross Park Acres per Employee



Source: RJM Design, Williams-Kuebelbeck & Associates, Inc.

Overall park efficiency, in financial terms, is measured by the comparison of benefit to cost. From the telephone survey of Folsom residents we know that area residents are to a very high degree satisfied with the level of maintenance at their municipal parks. This level of satisfaction is a clear measure of community benefit. Costs, as measured by the comparative expenditure per net park acre and staff employee, are relatively low. From these measures of benefit and cost, taken together, it is apparent that the Folsom Department of Parks and Recreation is efficient in its operation, maintenance, and repair of the municipal parks.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT UPDATE

"The strength of a community is increased through recreation opportunities that allow people to share their cultural differences and play and grow together."

The Benefits of Parks and Recreation, 1992

The needs assessment update portion of the planning process identifies recreational and open space needs within the City and establishes priorities for future park and recreation facility and program development. Needs are studied in a variety of ways to ensure that all citizens are adequately served. The needs assessment areas explored in the sections of this chapter are outlined below.

- Park Acreage
- Service Areas of Parks
- Community Input
 - Phone Survey
 - Community Workshop/Focus Group
 - Written Survey
 - Recommendations/Group Consensus
- Park and Recreation Demand
- Park Surplus and Deficiencies
- Priorities



Folsom City Park

Park Acreage

The Park Acreage study identifies needs by comparing the number of existing acres of developed parkland to the number of acres that are required based on population figures and the established park acreage standard of 7.3 acres/ 1,000. The park acreage standard and the population figures used in this study were previously described in the Community Analysis chapter. Table 9 illustrates the parkland requirement for the years 1995 and 2015, which is the projected year for buildout for the City of Folsom.

On Table 9, the third column from the left indicates how many acres of parkland are required after applying the standard of 7.3 acres/ 1,000 population to the population figures. The fourth column from the left, "Developed Parkland", indicates the number of existing acres of improved parkland in Folsom. This figure was obtained from the table of existing parks contained in the previous chapter.

The column on the far right indicates that in 1995 there is a parkland deficit of 18.7 acres. Subtracting the number of acres required in 2015 from the number of acres of parkland developed in 1995 results in a deficit of 282.5 acres. This deficit number becomes the goal for developed parkland at buildout that will be addressed with recommendations for new parks and facilities.

Table 9 Parkland Analysis--1995 and 2015

YEAR	POPULATION	FOLSOM PARK STANDARD 7.3 AC./1,000 POPULATION	DEVELOPED PARKLAND	SURPLUS/ (DEFICIENCY)
1995	32,884	240 AC.	221.3 AC.	(18.7 AC.)
2015	69,019	503.8 AC.		(282.5 AC.)

Service Areas

The Service Area study identifies needs based on the geographic areas served by existing neighborhood and community parks. Mini parks are not included in this study of service areas because they serve a very limited population.

On the Service Radius Map of Neighborhood Parks, a half-mile radius is drawn around each of the neighborhood park sites indicating the potential area served by each park. This reflects the idea that a neighborhood park needs to be within walking distance to meet daily recreation needs. On the Service Radius Map of Community Parks, a one-mile radius is drawn around the community parksites indicating the areas served. The service radius for both parktypes is consistent with Park Classification Guidelines contained in the previous chapter.

The following table is a detailed examination by planning area of the Service Areas study. A summary of priorities is as follows:

- Community Parks are needed in the Humbug West, Humbug East, and Central Areas.
- Neighborhood Parks are needed in the Northwest, Natoma, Humbug West, and Humbug East Areas.

Table 10 Summary of Service Area Results

	PLANNING AREA	COMMUNITY PARKS' SERVICE	NOTES REGARDING COMMUNITY PARKS	NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS' SERVICE	NOTES REGARDING NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS
A	<u>Northwest Area</u>	Adequate		Inadequate	Majority of area not served by a neighborhood park.
B	<u>Historic Area</u>	Adequate		Adequate	A portion of the central area is not fully served by neighborhood parks, but this is primarily the historic downtown which provides unique recreation opportunities not addressed by this service radius study.
C	<u>Natoma Area</u>	Adequate		Inadequate	The western portion is not adequately served.
D	<u>Humbug West Area</u>	Inadequate	Southwestern area is outside the service radius of Lembi and Los Cerros Comm. Parks.	Inadequate	A very large portion of the eastern area and some of the central area are not served by neighborhood parks.
E	<u>Humbug East Area</u>	Inadequate	Only a small portion of the western border of this area is within the service radius of an existing community park.	Inadequate	Most of this planning area is underserved by the existing neighborhood park.
F	<u>Central Area</u>	Inadequate	The eastern portion of this area is underserved.	Adequate	The majority of this planning area is well served except for a small portion of the eastern edge.




This deficiency in park service was clearly understood in the 1989 Master Plan and a variety of community and neighborhood parks were proposed at that time to accommodate this deficiency. Since that Master Plan effort, adjustments have been made to the quantity of neighborhood and community parks and their location. For the most part, this Master Plan update has included these proposals from the 1989 Master Plan as many have been negotiated and planned through the specific plan process.

The following service radius maps take into account both existing and previously planned (prior to this update) neighborhood and community parks that have been adopted as part of this Master Plan update. The screened areas identify those areas that remain underserved at the time of this update.



**EXISTING AND
PREVIOUSLY PLANNED
COMMUNITY PARKS
SERVICE RADIUS
CITY OF FOLSOM
PARKS & RECREATION
MASTER PLAN UPDATE**

LEGEND:

-  Existing Parks
-  Parks Planned Prior to this Update
-  Areas Not Served

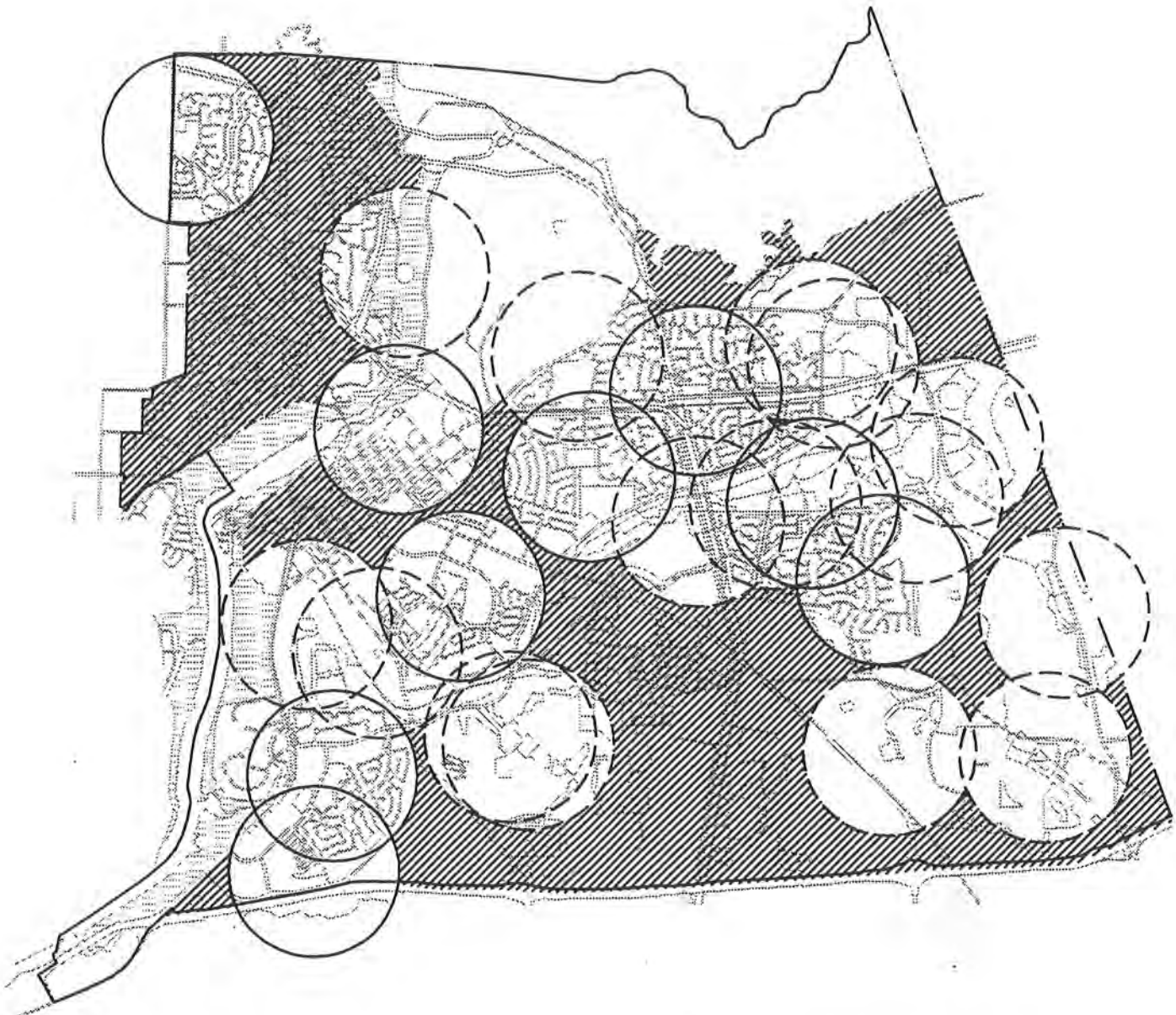
SCALE IN FEET






NORTH



Community Park = 1-mile radius



LEGEND:

-  Existing Parks
-  Parks Planned Prior to this Update
-  Areas Not Served

Neighborhood Park = 1/2-mile radius

EXISTING AND PREVIOUSLY PLANNED NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS SERVICE RADIUS

**CITY OF FOLSOM
PARKS & RECREATION
MASTER PLAN UPDATE**

SCALE IN FEET



NORTH



Community Input

Community Input, obtained through a phone survey, written surveys, and community workshops, identifies need based on residents' recreation patterns and desires. This study was an essential step for establishing park and recreation priorities for the City through the direct input of the workshops and written survey, and by establishing a basis in the phone survey for the Recreation Demand study. Needs expressed by citizens are summarized in this chapter.



Community Workshop

TELEPHONE SURVEY

In an attempt to determine the preferences of Folsom Residents for recreational amenities to be constructed in the community, Williams-Kuebelbeck & Associates, Inc. (WK&A) conducted a telephone survey of 350 Folsom households. The survey instrument utilized for the assignment was designed to determine resident demand for park and recreational facilities and to ascertain significant estimates of population demographics and preferences for a variety of recreational amenities. This survey examined both current use patterns and stated preferences in an attempt to estimate both **actual** use patterns and **anticipated** use patterns.

It should be noted that the design purpose of the survey instrument was to achieve demand based results rather than opinions. For example, questions were geared towards: "How many times a year do you or a person in your household participate in a park or recreation activity?"; versus for example: "what do you think about park and recreation activities?"

The survey was administered beginning in mid July, 1995, and concluded at the end of August, 1995. Phone calls were placed exclusively in the evenings and or on the weekends to maximize the response rate. Individual households were picked at random from telephone numbers acquired from the telephone company. Folsom prefixes overlap with other non Folsom communities such as Orangevale and El Dorado Hills. Control questions were implemented to ensure only Folsom residents responded. Of approximately 1,692 residents called, 67.02 percent or 1,134 responded. Approximately one-third or 558 of the phone numbers called, for a variety of reasons (disconnected, number changed, obtained fax, or answering machine after more than three tries, etc.) did not provide useable responses. The two thirds or 1,134 residents that did respond 30.86 percent provided complete responses to the battery of questions; and the other 69.14 percent or 784 households said they were not interested. (Our experience indicates that this response level is somewhat typical. In some surveys, response rate is less than 25 percent.)

Table 11
City Of Folsom Recreational Facilities
Survey Response

Total Calls	1,692
Total Responses	1,134
Response Rate	67.02%

	Surveyed Households	Percentage
Not Interested	784	69.14%
Surveyed	350	30.86%
Total	1,134	100%

Source: Williams-Kuebelbeck & Associates, Inc.

Survey questions were developed in cooperation with RJM Design Group and City of Folsom Parks and Recreation personnel. The final survey questionnaire was approved through a series of workshops with the City of Folsom Parks and Recreation Department. The questionnaire was read to respondents from a prepared script. A copy of the survey questionnaire and the results of the survey, in their entirety, are contained in the appendix of this document. A review of these questions will reveal the level of detail of the analysis. The questionnaire was detailed and the time for respondents to answer all questions averaged 20 minutes.

Chart 7
City of Folsom Recreation Facilities Survey
Survey Response



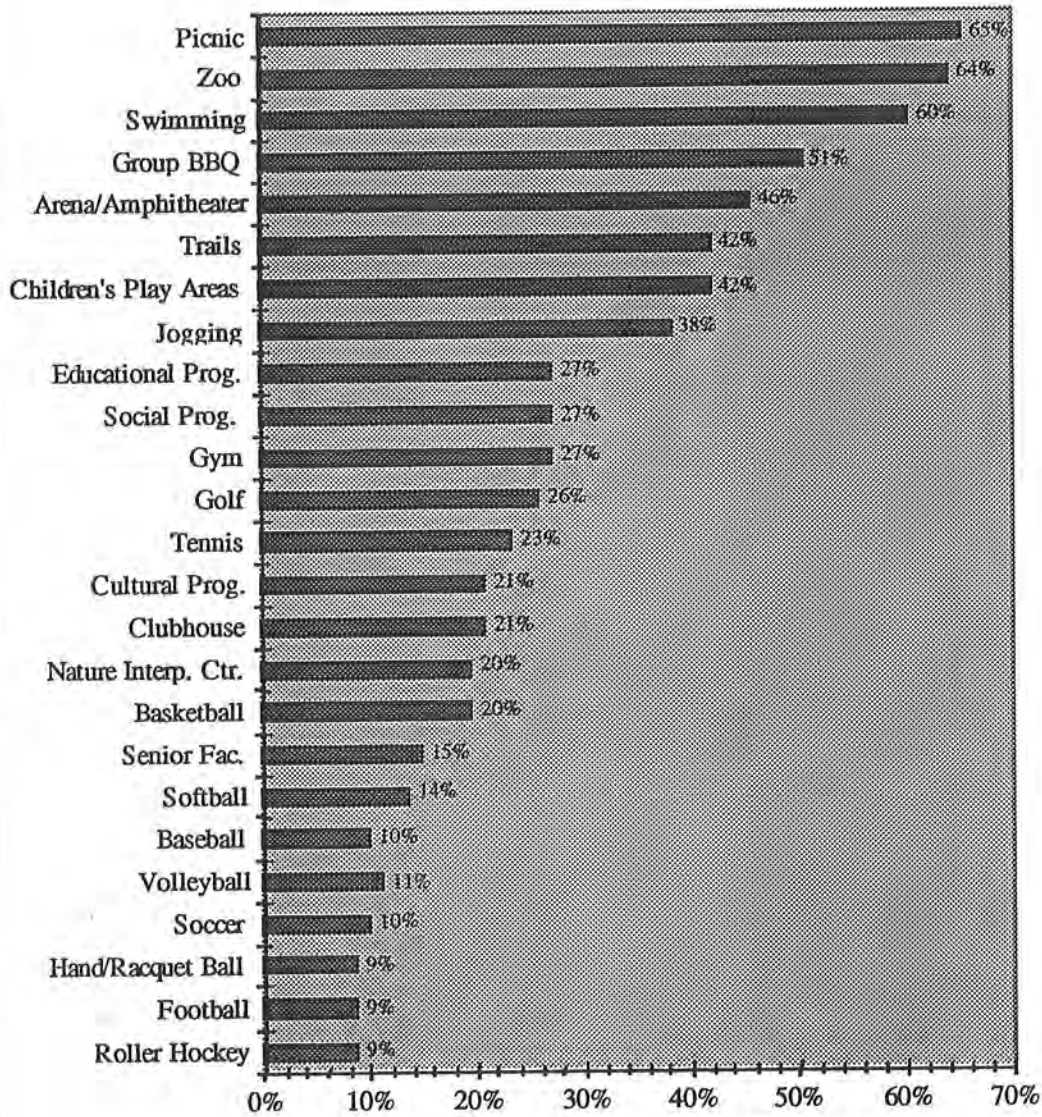
Note: Response Ratio = 67.02%

Source: Williams-Kuebelbeck & Associates, Inc.

Chart 8: Participation in Selected Recreational Activities Among City of Folsom Residents

This identifies the percentage of households which indicated recent participation in each of the selected activities. Provides the counter-point to the Chart 9: Importance of Selected Recreational Activities Among Folsom Residents.

**Chart 8
City of Folsom Recreation
Resident Participation in Selected**



Source: Williams-Kuebelbeck & Associates

Chart 9: Importance of Selected Recreational Activities Among City of Folsom Residents

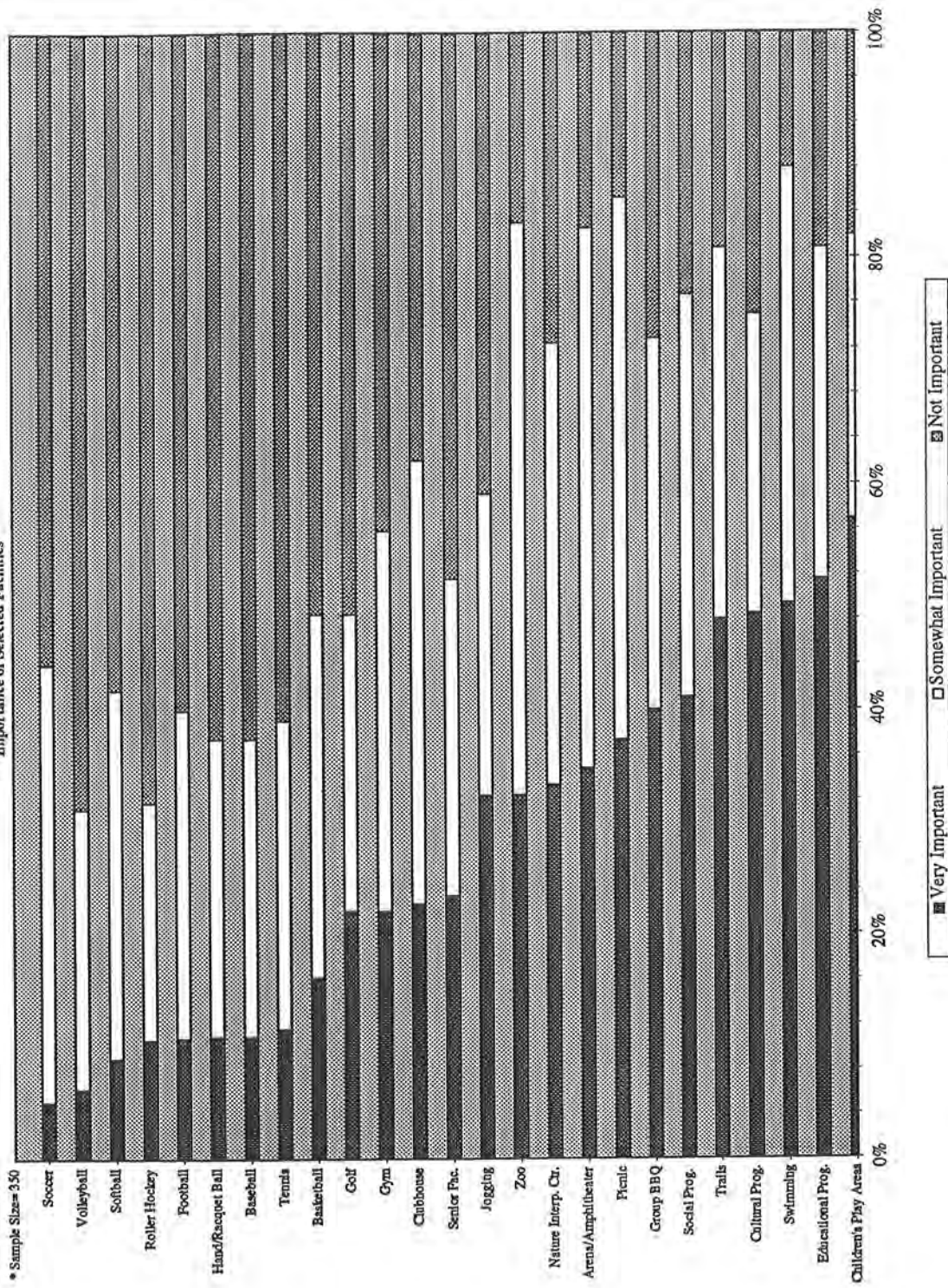
This chart identifies the importance of the availability of various recreational amenities to Folsom residents and their households. Respondents were asked to rate each of a variety of selected recreational activities as either “Very Important”, “Somewhat Important”, or “Not Important”. Because what people say and they do are often quite different, comparing the responses to this question, which identifies facilities people say they want, to other questions in the survey which reveal what facilities are actually used, can be very informative.

Table 12
City of Folsom Recreational Facilities
Participation in Selected Activities

Activity	Total Households	Total Resident Representation	Total Household Participants	Total Resident Participants	Total Resident Annual Participation	Per Capita Participation
Picnic Areas	350	910	229	595	8,199	9.01
Zoo	350	910	225	584	1,305	1.43
Swimming	350	910	212	550	10,675	11.73
Group BBQ	350	910	177	461	1,819	2.00
Arena/Amphi.	350	910	160	416	605	0.66
Child's Play Areas	350	910	147	382	8,333	9.16
Trails	350	910	147	382	6,739	7.41
Jogging	350	910	134	348	15,980	17.56
Gym	350	910	95	247	7,374	8.10
Social Programs	350	910	95	247	1,810	1.99
Educational Prog.	350	910	95	247	311	0.34
Golf	350	910	91	236	3,231	3.55
Tennis	350	910	82	213	2,428	2.67
Clubhouse	350	910	73	191	605	0.66
Cultural Programs	350	910	73	191	298	0.33
Basketball	350	910	69	180	2,713	2.98
Nature Int. Ctr.	350	910	69	180	285	0.31
Senior Facility	350	910	52	135	190	0.21
Softball	350	910	48	124	730	0.80
Volleyball	350	910	39	101	428	0.47
Soccer	350	910	35	90	726	0.80
Baseball	350	910	35	90	631	0.69
Roller Hockey	350	910	30	79	1,318	1.45
Football	350	910	30	79	410	0.45
Hand/Racquetball	350	910	30	79	380	0.42

Source: Williams-Kuebelbeck & Associates, Inc.

Chart 9
City of Folsom Recreational Facilities Survey
Importance of Selected Facilities



Source: Williams-Kuebelbeck & Associates

Community Workshops

Two community workshops were held during the Master Plan update process. The first workshop was held on August 17, 1995 to explain the purpose and process of the Master Plan update and to obtain community input with respect to needs. The second workshop was held September 21, 1995 to present the Conceptual Master Plan.

During the first workshop, participants were asked to break into groups to discuss several related park and recreation topics: parks, programs, sports, trails and open space. The following information summarizes the needs expressed by the workshop participants as they worked together in their groups. The community input was especially valuable because it helped to identify deficiencies in the current system that were not immediately evident through traditional needs assessment methods.



Community Workshop

Table 13 Summary of Group Priorities from Workshop #1

GROUP TOPIC	EXISTING FACILITIES— SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT	PROPOSED FACILITIES— SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT
Park Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Botanical garden • Restroom facilities (infill) • Interpretive areas/wetland preservation • Sand volleyball • Trees/shade structures at all sites • Picnic facilities • Water feature pond at City Park • Open space access • Tennis court retrofit at Lew Howard • Amphitheater at City Park • Zoo expansion • Circus tent/pavilion for large events • Arena rehab for multi-use with stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silbersteen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equestrian center/rodeo • Recreational ranching • Softball Fields • Dog Park • Willow Hills Reservoir <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Botanical Garden • Fishing Dock • Remove softball & basketball • Emphasize passive rec. • Multi-use turf areas • Nature Center (Effie Yeaw-type) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willow Creek/Humbug Pkwy.
Recreation Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delete Bingo and Pinochle • Lack of Senior programs • Rank order of demand <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teen programs 2. Special events 3. Cultural prog./arts & crafts 4. Health & self improvement 5. Water programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Program Needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior programs • Water programs • Social services • Theater • Nutrition/wellness • New Facility Needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior Facility (Lembi) • Performing Arts Center • Teen Center (Folsom M.S.) • Swimming Pool (Lembi)
Sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top Five Improvements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate dirt at Lembi • Restrooms at B.T. Collins • Restrooms at Ed Mitchell • Picnic areas at Lembi • Concession at Rodeo Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade arena—indoor soccer/roller hockey • Lights at sports fields • Expand roller hockey at comm. parks • Volleyball at Youth Sports Complex B • Study of frisbee golf facilities • Aquatics facility/indoor gym
Trails and Open Space	<p><u>Trails</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target historic area • Revise trail map • Get access to lakes and shopping center • Correct American River Trail • Humbug Equestrian Center • Silbersteen Staging Area • Access to state property—mountain bike potential • Rails to Trails (S.P. ROW) • Bike crossings at interchanges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lights for bikes • Send Folsom map to R.E.I. • Easements—SMUD, etc. 	<p><u>Open Space</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing—acquisition & management • Designate dept. to be responsible • Community open space workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get people together • Review existing documents with City officials • Ordinances, continuing education and awareness • Design water quality ponds so fencing is not needed • Garden/arboretum area, Natoma ditch landscape • Interpretive info—guidebooks & signs • Alder Creek Plan—Plans • Tree City Program—Tree Board • Folsom—Bird Sanctuary

WORKSHOP SURVEY CONSENSUS

Each person attending the workshop was asked to complete a questionnaire which focused on park usage and park and recreation issues for the City of Folsom. Fifteen people completed the questionnaire, and a summary of their comments are on pages 243 and 244 in the Appendix.

Key questions of the survey were numbers five and six which dealt with park and recreation issues and services. The priorities resulting from these two questions are outlined below.

#5. Most important **issues** facing recreation and parks facilities and programs

- Natural Area Preservation
- Senior/Teen Facility
- Recreation/Athletic Facilities
- Funding
- Aquatic Facilities

#6. Most important recreation and parks **services** provided to City residents.

- General Recreation
- Zoo
- Education/Interpretive Trails

RECOMMENDATION--GROUP CONSENSUS

Participants at Workshop #2 were also given a list of proposed improvements and asked to rank them in their order of importance. The task was first accomplished individually, then each workshop group developed a consensus of priorities within their group. The tables on page __ of the appendix document each group's decisions. The column on the far right of the table is the average of the participating groups responses.

The top priorities, those that received a number 1 rating through this study, are summarized below.

- Community center facility with teen and senior center.
- Group picnic facilities, swimming facility, and gym facility.
- Lembi gym/community center pool to provide senior and teen programs.
- Gym facility at Lembi Community Park.
- Aquatics facility at Lembi Community Park.
- Central loop trail for all trail users.

RECREATION DEMAND AND DESIGN STANDARDS

The objective of the telephone survey and data analysis performed by WK&A was to determine the recreational preferences, or demand, of Folsom residents, and to estimate the type and number of facilities necessary to satisfy those preferences. These estimates answer the questions of what and how many facilities should be built. It is the job of the design team and City policy makers to determine how, where, and when these common facilities will be built. In another section WK&A does provide a financial analysis for these facility demands.

There are two approaches to estimating demand for recreational facilities. The first approach uses generally accepted population based rules of thumb, developed by professional organizations within the recreation industry, to estimate facility demand. The National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA), an industry-wide organization, publishes guidelines for the development of a variety of recreational facilities within a community or market area. The National Golf Foundation, a more narrowly focused professional group, provides population base rule of thumb guidelines for estimating demand for golf courses and driving ranges. The obvious problem with using rules of thumb design standards is that they are, in essence, a nation-wide average of facility demand. There is no provision for adjusting the average for geographic, social, or economic differences from the national norm.

For new development, rules of thumb such as those described above, are the only methods of estimating demand with the objective of planning a recreational facilities mix that will meet the specific demands resulting from a project. For existing development a more site specific method is available. This second approach involves a direct estimate of demand, using survey techniques, within the subject community. The telephone survey used in this study was designed to estimate the demand for recreational facilities by the residents of Folsom and to help ascertain the number of facilities necessary to satisfy that demand for recreation.

Because the population of Folsom is expected to continue to grow to its planned buildout, it is important that demand be estimated in terms of the population. The **FACILITY NEED RATIO** is the industry standard measure of demand and is precisely that type of demand estimate. This ratio identifies the number of residents required to support one facility. For example, the National Golf Foundation standard for municipal 18-hole golf courses is one course for every 50,000 residents, or 1:50,000. Using golf as an example, population projections for the City of Folsom, (see page ?) indicate that at full City planned buildout the City population will reach approximately 69,000 or one golf course. Other facilities such as tennis courts, baseball fields, or trails have considerably smaller Facility Needs Ratios. For facilities such as these a sufficient population already exists in Folsom to require the immediate development where the current supply is inadequate and additional development in the future will mean additional demands as the population continues to grow.

Without getting into a detailed, line-by-line analysis of the spreadsheets which are used to compute the Facility Need Ratios, the methodology for determining the ratios, is in general to:

- Survey a random sample of the population regarding the recreational activities it engages in and the frequency of those activities.
- Generalize those results to the population in general, as the **per capita participation**, or the number of times each individual, on average, participates in the activity.
- Isolate the fraction of that participation which is played inside Folsom or would be played inside Folsom if adequate facilities existed, to give a measure of **Net Demand**.

- Calculate weekend, summer and **Peak Day Demand** using respondent preferences for weekend and summer recreation revealed in the telephone survey.
- Identify that portion of Peak Day Demand the designers should plan for. In most instances, the percentage of Peak Day Demand that should be designed to is the industry standard of 80 percent.
- Compute the number of facilities necessary to meet Planned for Peak Day Demand by calculating the carrying capacity of one facility at peak usage and dividing that number by the Planned for Peak Day Demand.
- Divide the number of facilities, the numerator, by the population of Folsom, the denominator. The quotient is the Facilities Need Ratio.

Comparative data regarding facilities ratios is included in this report. A sampling of Facilities Ratios in a variety of communities both across the country, and in the Sacramento region is included in the Appendix. Unlike the industry standards, these are not needs ratios, but merely ratios of existing conditions in comparable communities. This comparative data does allow for a meaningful comparison of existing recreational facilities and ratios recommended in this analysis, with those conditions elsewhere.

This static model presents a snapshot, frozen in time that captures current demand. Future demand will undoubtedly be different. It should be remembered that the demographics of the community and recreational preferences evolve over time. Tennis was the rage in the 1970's and everyone seemed to be playing racquetball in the 1980's. In-line skating and roller hockey, are fads of the 1990's. For this reason, any long term development project should be designed with adequate feedback mechanisms to monitor utilization of facilities and allow for modification of the plan.

Table 14: Peak Day Calculation - City of Folsom

This table presents the converted per capita participation rates to Peak Day Demand using standard industry rules of thumb regarding peak period, weekday and summer play. Peak Day Demand is then reduced by 20% to derive a participation level the City should design for.

Table 15: Demand for Facilities Based on Peak Participation Rates and Peak Design Standards for Recreation Activities (City of Folsom- Current Levels).

This table models the supply of facilities necessary to accommodate Peak Day Demand. The number of facilities needed is simply the Peak Day Demand divided by the capacity participation level afforded by one facility.

Table 16: City of Folsom Needs Analysis - 1995 Estimates

This table contrasts the facilities needs ratios calculated for Folsom with the needs ratios identified by the National Recreation and Parks Association as industry standards, and actual facility supply ratios in other communities across the nation and in the Sacramento region.

Tables 17 and 18: City of Folsom Organized Sports Needs Analysis

This series of tables present the game and practice field demands of organized sports in the City of Folsom. Needs ratios were derived from actual game schedules, team sign-ups, and annual league turnover. Demand ratios include both organized games as well as practice needs.

Table 14
City of Folsom Recreational Facilities Survey
Peak Day Calculation Selected Activities

Activity	Per Capita Participation	1995 [1] Population	Total Participation	% Played Inside City	Participation Inside City	Participation Outside City Or at a Private Fac.	Total Potential Participation in City	Net Demand
Tennis	2.7	32,881	87,725	48.75%	42,769	44,956	20,041	62,810
Swimming	11.7	32,881	385,709	19.78%	76,307	309,403	137,932	214,238
Volleyball	0.5	32,881	15,453	37.04%	5,723	9,730	4,338	10,061
Golf	3.6	32,881	116,759	0.00%	-	116,759	52,051	52,051
Jogging	17.6	32,881	577,393	48.28%	278,783	298,610	133,120	411,903
Basketball	3.0	32,881	98,027	42.97%	42,121	55,906	24,923	67,044
Gym	8.1	32,881	266,453	21.69%	57,805	208,648	93,015	150,820
Baseball	0.7	32,881	22,688	62.50%	14,180	8,508	3,793	17,973
Softball	0.8	32,881	26,380	49.59%	13,081	13,299	5,929	19,010
Zoo	1.4	32,881	47,141	81.55%	38,441	8,699	3,878	42,319
Picnic	9.0	32,881	296,267	85.44%	253,130	43,138	19,231	272,360
Senior Fac.	0.2	32,881	6,868	23.83%	1,637	5,231	2,332	3,969
Nature Interp. Ctr.	0.3	32,881	10,302	62.56%	6,445	3,857	1,719	8,165
Children's Play Areas	9.2	32,881	301,106	60.99%	183,630	117,476	52,371	236,001
Trails	7.4	32,881	243,507	65.19%	158,745	84,762	37,787	196,532
Roller Hockey	1.4	32,881	47,609	40.86%	19,452	28,157	12,552	32,004
Football	0.5	32,881	14,829	61.29%	9,088	5,741	2,559	11,647
Soccer	0.8	32,881	26,224	71.50%	18,750	7,474	3,332	22,082
Hand/Racquet Ball	0.4	32,881	13,736	10.21%	1,403	12,333	5,498	6,901
Arena/Amphitheater	0.7	32,881	21,853	50.24%	10,980	10,873	4,847	15,827
Clubhouse	0.7	32,881	21,853	46.26%	10,110	11,743	5,235	15,345
Group BBQ	2.0	32,881	65,716	54.06%	35,527	30,189	13,458	48,985
Social Prog.	2.0	32,881	65,404	61.75%	40,387	25,017	11,153	51,539
Educational Prog.	0.3	32,881	11,239	65.00%	7,305	3,934	1,754	9,059
Cultural Prog.	0.3	32,881	10,771	67.29%	7,248	3,523	1,570	8,818

1) Excludes Prison population estimated at 7,000.
 * Percent of Respondents who would Use City facilities-44.58%
 Source: Williams-Kuebelbeck & Associates

Table 14 (continued)
City of Folsom Recreational Facilities Survey
Peak Day Calculation Selected Activities

Activity	Net Demand		Average Daily Participation		% Summer Participation Rate		Summer Participation Rate		Average Daily Summer		% Weekend Participation Rate		Weekend Participation Rate		Average Weekend Participation		Peak Week Day Demand		Plan for Peak
	Demand	Participation	Participation	Rate	Participation	Rate	Participation	Rate	Participation	Rate	Participation	Rate	Participation	Rate	Participation	Rate	Weekend Day	Peak Day	
Tennis	62,810	172	55.70%	34,985	389	47.20%	29,647	285	644	708	567								
Swimming	214,238	587	78.70%	168,606	1873	50.80%	108,833	1046	3340	3674	2939								
Volleyball	10,061	28	61.20%	6,157	68	90.80%	9,135	88	218	240	192								
Golf	52,051	143	46.30%	24,100	268	56.60%	29,461	283	532	585	468								
Jogging	411,903	1129	30.60%	126,042	1400	24.30%	100,093	962	1194	1314	1051								
Basketball	67,044	184	47.90%	32,114	357	57.70%	38,684	372	723	795	636								
Gym	150,820	413	35.80%	53,994	600	33.10%	49,922	480	697	767	613								
Baseball	17,973	49	64.20%	11,539	128	69.20%	12,437	120	311	343	274								
Softball	19,010	52	70.70%	13,440	149	90.00%	17,109	165	472	519	415								
Zoo	42,319	116	58.20%	24,630	274	74.20%	31,401	302	713	784	627								
Picnic	272,360	746	76.10%	207,266	2303	85.00%	231,506	2226	6870	7557	6046								
Senior Fac.	3,969	11	56.20%	2,231	25	35.00%	1,389	13	30	33	27								
Nature Interp. Ctr.	8,165	22	58.70%	4,793	53	57.40%	4,687	45	107	118	94								
Children's Play Areas	236,001	647	62.30%	147,029	1634	45.70%	107,853	1037	2620	2882	2306								
Trails	196,532	538	48.90%	96,104	1068	50.50%	99,249	954	1893	2082	1665								
Roller Hockey	32,004	88	39.10%	12,514	139	57.00%	18,242	175	278	306	245								
Football	11,647	32	54.00%	6,290	70	79.00%	9,201	88	194	213	171								
Soccer	22,082	60	40.00%	8,833	98	66.20%	14,618	141	228	251	201								
Hand/Racquet Ball	6,901	19	50.00%	3,451	38	39.00%	2,691	26	52	58	46								
Arena/Amphitheater	15,827	43	75.10%	11,886	132	84.10%	13,311	128	390	429	343								
Clubhouse	15,345	42	45.00%	6,905	77	70.00%	10,742	103	188	207	166								
Group BBQ	48,985	134	76.00%	37,229	414	82.00%	40,168	386	1190	1309	1048								
Social Prog.	51,539	141	46.20%	23,811	265	67.10%	34,583	333	623	685	548								
Educational Prog.	9,059	25	50.00%	4,529	50	75.00%	6,794	65	132	146	117								
Cultural Prog.	8,818	24	51.70%	4,559	51	67.20%	5,926	57	119	131	105								

Source: Williams-Kuebelbeck & Associates(Survey)

FACILITIES DEMAND FORECAST

The facilities demand analysis incorporates five basic factors;

1. Per Capita Participation Days per year;
2. Peak Day Demand;
3. Turnover Rate per Day;
4. Design Standard or capacity of the Facility; and
5. Number of Facilities Demanded.

Per Capita Rate

This rate was determined by the telephone survey based upon residents responses and population.

Peak Day Demand

This figure, which is also derived from the survey questionnaire is based on percentage of time spent on weekends and summer days factored to reflect a reasonable percentage of actual peak day demand which assumes greater turnover due to crowding, combining of separate participant, e.g. two "twosome" in golf into a "foursome"; etc.

Turnover Per Day

There is much literature regarding how long people engage in an activity, e.g. very few people play tennis for more than two or three hours, therefore a tennis court maybe used four or more times on the peak day.

Design Standards for Facilities

Engineers and Planners specializing in recreation have determined over time reasonable design standards for facilities use. Most of them are based on logic. As an example, a minimum of two players are required for tennis and a maximum of four. Typically on crowded "peak days" rather than waiting for a court some pairs [two players] will combine to play doubles [four players] therefore use can be increased. From this "logic" a design standard can be determined. In our analysis, we have simply applied usual and customary design standards, to our data.

Number of Facilities Demanded

This final demand statistic is simply a mathematical computation incorporating the data determined from the previous four variables.

The results of these computations form the basis of the demand section of the plan.

Table 15
City of Folsom Recreational Facilities
Sample Recreational Facilities Survey - Demand For Facilities
Based on Peak Participation Rates & Peak Design Standards for Activities

Activity	Per Capita Participation Days/Years	Peak Day Demand Participants	Turnovers Per Day	Design Standards	Number of Facilities Demanded (assumes not lighted)	Facilities Need Ratio (1 Per)	NRPA Standards
Tennis	2.7	567	9	3 persons/court	21/courts	1567	1/2000
Swimming	11.7	2939	4	25 s.f./swimmer	5/pools	6041	1/20000
Volleyball	0.5	192	6	12 persons/court	3/courts	12339	
Golf	3.6	468	80	3.8 person/group	2/courses	21355	1/50000
Jogging	17.6	1051	2	90 persons/mile	6/miles	5631	
Basketball	3.0	636	6	10 players/court	11/courts	3103	1/10000
Gym	8.1	613	10	35 persons/hour	2/gyms	18765	1/23000
Baseball	0.7	274	4	18 players field	4/fields	8640	
Softball	0.8	415	6	20 players field	3/fields	9506	
Zoo	1.4	627	1	1/80,000	1/zoo	52430	
Picnic Areas ¹⁾	9.0	6046	4	40 persons/area	38/areas	870	
Senior Facility	0.2	27	2	30 persons/facility	1/facility	73640	1/40000
Nature Int. Ctr.	0.3	94	4	1/60,000	1/facility	55728	
Child's Play Areas	9.2	2306	6	25 persons/hour	15/areas	2139	
Trails	7.4	1665	4	24 persons/mile	17/miles	1895	
Roller Hockey	1.4	245	6	20 persons/area	2/rinks	16120	1/20000
Football *	0.5	171	4	11 players/field	4/fields	8485	
Soccer *	0.8	201	3	11 players/field	6/fields	5480	
Hand/Racquetball	0.4	46	12	2 persons/court	2/courts	17088	
Arena/Amphi.	0.7	343	1	400 pers/facility	1/arena	38341	
Clubhouse	0.7	166	2	50 pers/facility	2/facilities	19823	
Group BBQ	2.0	1048	4	25 persons/area	10/areas	3139	1/1500
Social Programs	20.	548	2	30 pers/program	9/programs	3598	
Educational Prog.	0.3	117	2	30 pers/program	2/programs	16924	1/7500
Cultural Programs	0.3	105	2	30 pers/program	2/programs	18765	

* Approximately one-half of all games are outside city limits.

¹⁾ Picnic area = 10 tables

Source: Williams-Kuebelbeck & Associates, Inc.

Table 16
City of Folsom Recreational Facilities
Needs Analysis
Comparable Standards

Activity	Folsom Facilities Need Ratio (1 per)	NRPA Standards (1 per)	Sacramento (1 per)	Roseville (1 per)	Vacaville (1 per)	Facilities Kansas City (1 per)	Dallas (1 per)
Tennis	1,567	2,000	City uses	3,666	5,000	1,500	3,000
Swimming	6,041	20,000	NRPA	11,000	32,000	5,000	
Volleyball	12,339	5,000	Standards	9,200	10,000	3,000	
Golf	21,355	50,000		55,000	80,000		125,000
Jogging (mile)	5,631					2,000	
Basketball Courts							
Practice/Informal	3,103	10,000		7,900	5,000	1,000	4,000
Organized Adult							
Organized Youth		5,000					
Gym	18,765	23,000		7,900	32,000		
Baseball Fields							
Practice/Informal	8,640			9,000			
Organized Adult		5,000				3,000	
Organized Youth							
Softball Fields							
Practice/Informal	9,506			4,000			
Organized Adult		5,000					
Organized Youth							
Zoo	52,430						
Picnic Areas	87					125	300
Senior Facility	73,640	40,000		55,000	64,000		
Nature Intrep. Ctr.	55,728						
Child's Play Areas	2,139	5,000		1,666	13,000	1,000	1,000
Trails (10 miles)	1,895	30,000					
Roller Hockey	16,120	20,000					
Football							
Practice/Informal	8,485						
Organized Games						4,000	5,000
Soccer							
Practice/Informal	5,408			7,900	4,000		
Organized Games							
Hand/Racquetball	17,088	20,000				5,000	
Arena/Amphitheatre	38,341						
Clubhouse	19,823	30,000		27,500	32,000	21,000	20,000
Group BBQ	3,139						1,500
Social Programs	3,598						
Educational Prog.	16,924						
Cultural Programs	18,765						

Source: Williams-Kuebelbeck & Associates, Inc.

Table 17
City of Folsom Recreational Facilities
Organized Sports Needs
Sports Field Ratios

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Peak Day</u> <u>Facilities Demand</u>	<u>1 Facility Per</u>
Softball		
Organized Youth	3/Fields	22,874
Practice Needs	6/Fields	5,803
Organized Adults	7/Fields	4,740
Practice Needs	4/Fields	8,220
Soccer		
Organized Youth	9/Fields	3,653
Practice Needs	16/Fields	2,012
Organized Adults	1/Field	35,073
Practice Needs	2/Fields	16,441
Baseball		
Organized Youth		
Minors	6/Fields	5,480
Practice Needs	18/Fields	1,827
Majors	1/Field	32,881
Practice Needs	3/Fields	10,960
Football		
Organized Youth	2/Fields	24,661
Practice Needs	2/Fields	16,441
Organized Adults	2/Fields	24,661
Practice Needs	2/Fields	16,441

Source: City of Folsom, League Representatives; RJM Design; Williams-Kuebelbeck & Associates, Inc.

Table 18
CITY OF FOLSOM RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
Organized Sports Needs
Sports Field Design Standard Ratios

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Peak Day</u> <u>Facilities Demand</u>	<u>1 Facility Per</u>
Softball		
Organized Youth	6/Fields	5,803
Organized Adults	7/Fields	4,740
Soccer		
Organized Youth	16/Fields	2,012
Baseball		
Organized Youth		
Minors	18/Fields	1,827
Majors	3/Fields	10,960
Football		
Organized Youth	2/Fields	16,441

Source: City of Folsom, League Representatives; RJM Design; Williams-Kuebelbeck & Associates, Inc.

Surplus and Deficiencies (1995)
(see Table 19, page 100)

The Facility Need Ratios were compared to the existing recreation facilities in Folsom in order to determine how well the residents are served by current conditions. In the following table, each type of recreation facility is listed on the left side of the chart. The second column from the left, Facility Need Ratio, identifies the number of facilities needed for every 1,000 people in the Community. To determine the 1995 Facility Needs, The Facility needs ratio is divided into the 1995 population of 32,884. The next seven columns list existing facilities at public parks and schools and identify the surplus and deficit numbers resulting when existing facilities are compared to the current need figures. School facilities are tabulated using a 50% credit due to their limited availability.

Surplus and Deficiencies (20 Year Estimate)
(see Table 20, page 101)

This table identifies Folsom needs for the next twenty years through Community buildout. These figures are derived in the same way the 1995 facility needs were developed - in essence, the facility need ratio was applied to the estimated population figures for 2000, 2010, and 2015, (69,019). The final two columns indicate the total needs for the ultimate population of 69,019 people and the total surplus/deficit based upon 1995 facilities.

TABLE 19 CITY OF FOLSOM - TOTAL NET DEMAND - 1995

Facility	Facility Needs Ratio (1 per)	1995 Needs	Existing City Facilities	City Net Demand	Total School Facilities	Available to Public (50%)	Net School Facilities	Total Net Demand
Baseball								
Adult (Majors)	10,960	3	1	(2)	1	50%	1	(1)
Youth*	1,827	18	8	(10)	15	50%	8	(2)
Softball								
Adult	4,740	7	1	(6)	0	50%	0	(6)
Youth**	5,803	6	4	(2)	6	50%	3	1
Soccer***	2,012	16	9	(7)	11	50%	5	(2)
Football	16,441	2	1	(1)	1	50%	1	0
Running Track	20,000	2	0	(2)	1	50%	1	(1)
Multi-use Turf Area	9,000	4	2	(2)	1	50%	1	(1)
Volleyball	12,339	3	5	2	0	50%	0	2
Basketball	3,103	11	7	(4)	37	50%	18	14
Tennis Court	1,567	21	15	(6)	4	50%	2	(4)
Play Apparatus	2,139	15	26	11	5	50%	3	14
Community Facility	19,823	2	3	1	0	50%	0	1
Gymnasium	18,765	2	0	(2)	1	50%	1	(1)
Indoor Racquetball	17,088	2	0	(2)	0	50%	0	(2)
Swimming Pool	6,041	5	0	(5)	1	50%	1	(4)
Group Picnic Area	870	38	6	(32)	0	50%	0	(32)
Golf Courses	21,355	2	0	(2)	0	50%	0	(2)
Nature Interp. Ctr.	55,728	1	0	(1)	0	50%	0	(1)
Roller Hockey	16,120	2	2	0	0	50%	0	0
Senior Facility	73,640	0	0	0	0	50%	0	0
Amphitheater/Arena	38,341	1	1	0	0	50%	0	0
Maintenance Structure	23,000	1	1	0	0	50%	0	0
Trails (miles)	1,895	17	29	12	0	50%	0	12
Horseshoe Pit	35,000	1	8	7	0	50%	0	7
Zoo	52,430	1	1	0	0	50%	0	0

LEGEND:

*Includes Baseball multi-use fields and one-half of total multi-use diamonds.

** Includes softball multi-use fields and one-half total multi-use diamonds.

*** Includes Soccer multi-use fields.

NOTE: All totals assume non-lighted fields/courts. Existing lighted fields/courts will be considered in final demand calculations.

TABLE 20 CITY OF FOLSOM - NEEDS ANALYSIS - 20 YEAR ESTIMATE

Facility	1995 Needs (32,884 pop)	1995 Surplus/ (Deficit)	2000 Needs (44,800 pop)	2000 Surplus/ (Deficit)	2005 Needs (54,721 pop)	2005 Surplus/ (Deficit)	2010 Needs (64,774 pop)	2010 Surplus/ (Deficit)	2015 Needs (69,019)	2015 Surplus/ (Def.)
Baseball										
Adult*	3	(1)	1	(2)	1	3	1	(4)	0	(4)
Youth*	18	(2)	7	(9)	5	(14)	5	(19)	3	(22)
Softball										
Adult*	7	(6)	2	(8)	3	(11)	2	(13)	1	(14)
Youth*	6	1	2	(1)	1	(2)	2	(4)	1	(5)
Soccer*	16	(2)	4	(6)	3	(9)	3	(12)	2	(14)
Football*1	2	0	1	(1)	0	(1)	1	(2)	0	(2)
Running Track	2	(1)	0	(1)	1	(2)	0	(2)	0	(2)
Multi-use Turf Area	4	(1)	1	(2)	1	(3)	1	(4)	1	(5)
Volleyball*	3	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	(1)
Basketball*	11	14	3	11	4	7	3	4	1	1
Tennis Court*	21	(4)	8	(12)	6	(18)	6	(24)	3	(28)
Play Apparatus	15	14	6	8	5	3	4	(1)	2	(3)
Community Facility	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gymnasium	2	(1)	0	(1)	1	(2)	0	(2)	1	(3)
Indoor Racquetball	2	(2)	1	(3)	0	(3)	1	(4)	0	(4)
Swimming Pool	5	(4)	2	(6)	2	(8)	2	(10)	0	(10)
Group Picnic Area	38	(32)	13	(45)	12	(57)	11	(68)	5	(73)
Golf Courses	2	(2)	0	(2)	1	(3)	0	(3)	0	(3)
Nature Interp. Ctr.	1	(1)	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	(1)
Roller Hockey*	2	0	1	(1)	0	(1)	1	(2)	0	(2)
Senior Facility	0	0	1	(1)	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	(1)
Amphitheater/Arena	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	(1)	0	(1)
Maintenance Structure	1	0	1	(1)	0	(1)	1	(2)	0	(2)
Trails (miles)	17	12	7	5	5	0	5	(5)	2	(7)
Horseshoe Pit	1	7	0	7	1	6	0	6	0	6
Zoo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LEGEND: *Assumes non-lighted fields/courts, lighted fields/courts will be considered in final demand calculations.

Table 21 Summary Of Results From Needs Assessment Studies

NEEDS ASSESSMENT STUDY TOPIC	SUMMARY OF NEEDS
Park Acreage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1995 deficit of 18.7 acres. • 2015 deficit of 282.5 acres.
Service Radius	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Community Parks</u> --Humbug West, Humbug East, and Central Areas. • <u>Neighborhood Parks</u>--Northwest, Natoma, Humbug West, and Humbug East Areas.
Telephone Survey (Importance of Selected Facilities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children’s Play Areas • Educational Programs • Swimming • Cultural Programs • Trails • Picnic Facilities
Telephone Survey (New Facilities and New Programs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swimming pool/swim lessons • Golf Course • Music Programs • Children’s Activities • Teen Programs
Workshop Questionnaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #5. Most important issues. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Area Preservation • Senior/Teen Facility • Recreation/Athletic Facilities • Funding • Aquatic Facilities • #6. Most important recreation and parks services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Recreation • Zoo • Education/Interpretive Trails
Workshop Consensus Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community center facility with teen and senior center. • Group picnic facilities, swimming facility, and gym facility. • Lembi gym/community center pool to provide senior and teen programs. • Gym facility at Lembi Community Park. • Aquatics facility at Lembi Community Park. • Central loop trail for all trail users.
1995 Deficiencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseball (adult and youth) • Softball (adult) • Running Track • Multi-use Turf Area • Tennis Courts • Gymnasium • Indoor Racquetball • Swimming Pool • Group Picnic Area • Golf Courses • Natural Interpretive Center

Summary

The Park Standard study indicates that an additional 282.5 acres of parkland will be needed by the year 2015. The Service Areas study indicates that community parks are needed in the Humbug West, Humbug East, and Central Areas. Neighborhood parks are needed in the Northwest, Natoma, Humbug West, and Humbug East Areas.

During the telephone survey the residents expressed the following needs: children's play areas, educational programs, swimming, cultural programs, trails, golf course, children's activities, and teen programs. Additional community input obtained during the Community Workshops indicates that participants placed importance on: swimming pools and lessons, group picnic facilities, zoo facilities, children's play areas and educational programs. In addition, the need for better trail linkages were also strongly suggested.

For 1995, the facilities in deficit are baseball (adult and youth), adult softball, multi-use turf area, tennis courts, gymnasiums, indoor racquetball, swimming pools, group picnic areas, golf courses, and nature interpretive areas. Starting with the year 2000 and continuing to 2015, the majority of the facilities are in deficit.

Priorities

With so many needs identified through the Needs Assessment studies, it is important to prioritize facilities and programs in order to most effectively structure the recommendations of the plan. All the elements of the Needs Assessment study identified in this chapter contributed to the following list of top priorities in the City. This list does not represent any particular ranking of priorities.

- Baseball (adult and youth)
- Softball (adult and youth)
- Soccer
- Multi-use turf area
- Tennis courts
- Gymnasium
- Swimming pool
- Group picnic area
- Golf courses
- Natural interpretive center
- Children's play areas
- Central loop trail for all trail users
- Interpretive/educational trails
- Zoo
- Community center facility with teen and senior center.
- Swim lessons
- Educational programs
- Cultural programs

- Children’s activities
- Teen programs

Additional factors beyond those examined in this chapter come into play in further prioritizing future facilities and programs. Cost of new facilities and the City’s budget versus planned improvements are certainly major determinants in implementing parts of the park system. Government regulations may create a need to address other requirements in the park system beyond those listed above, such as making many children’s play areas safe and accessible per the Americans with Disabilities Act. Availability of land, long term maintenance considerations, and environmental conditions will also come into play.

The list of priorities is an essential start in establishing needs, but it is also important to proceed with each new project with an understanding of how it meets the needs of the whole community and how it affects the entire park system. To accomplish this holistic approach, the “Goals and Objectives” were updated and a “Community Concept” was created to guide the development of future parks, facilities, and programs. These elements are the first part of the Action Plan presented in the next part of this Master Plan update.

GOALS AND POLICIES UPDATE

“Parks and open space bring beauty to an area while giving people satisfaction and improving their quality of life.”

The Benefits of Parks and Recreation, 1992

The Goals and Policies of the Parks and Recreation Element of the General Plan are presented below. Normal typeface text is taken directly from the City of Folsom Park Element. Words that are **bolded** **reflect a revision** to the Goals and Policies of the Park Element due to more current information available from other City of Folsom documents or input from the Master Plan Advisory Committee members.

The first goal of the General Plan established the tone and direction of all subsequent goals and policies. Goal 1 is restated here to set the tone of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update (Park Element, 31-5 to 31-10).

Community Identity

GOAL 1

To retain and enhance Folsom’s quality of life, separate identity and sense of community. Folsom’s identity and quality of life are defined by:

1. The diverse natural setting, including the American River, its tributary streams, natural vegetation, topography, native wildlife, and other unique features of the landscape.
2. Developed parks and open space.
3. The historic district and other historic places throughout the community.
4. The State prison site, which provides a large, visual open area in the City.
5. The physical form of Folsom’s neighborhoods.
6. Ease of movement.
7. Public access to pedestrian and bicycle trails.

Policy 1.1

New development shall preserve and/or enhance to the maximum degree feasible, the existing natural vegetation, landscape features and open space, consistent with the Goals and Policies of this plan.

Policy 1.2

Existing viewsheds and opportunities for viewsheds shall be incorporated into the design of new developments.

Policy 1.3

Each residential neighborhood shall be planned with at least one park/recreational/ school area within one half mile of each residential unit.

Policy 1.4

Each new residential development shall provide pedestrian and bicycle access to parks or schools located within or near the development.

Policy 1.5

Each new residential development shall be designed with a system of local streets, collector streets, and access to an arterial road that protects the residents from through-traffic. Street improvements that would enhance circulation in existing developments shall also be identified.

Policy 1.6

Folsom's historic district shall be enhanced and maintained through the improvement of public facilities.

Policy 1.7

Historic buildings or locations shall be preserved or incorporated into the design of new developments whenever possible.

Policy 1.7 A

Enhance the identity of the City of Folsom by preserving the small-town atmosphere of the Historic District.

Policy 1.7 B

Natural and improved open space within the Historic District shall be preserved and enhanced in cooperation with other agencies and organizations. Where feasible, existing powerlines shall be put underground.

Policy 1.7 C

Preserve, maintain, restore, and reconstruct sites which represent the history of the Folsom area. In the Historic District, new construction and remodeling shall be consistent with the design of the time period from 1850 to 1950.

Policy 1.7 D

Encourage projects that portray Folsom's historic importance. Facets of Folsom's history which should be portrayed and interpreted within the Plan area include, but are not limited to: railroading, Maidu Indians, Chinese settlement, Negro Bar mining, Pony Express, water delivery, Powerhouse, Folsom Prison, and Rainbow Bridge (Historic District Specific Plan, Policy 2.6).

Policy 1.7 E

Increase residents' and visitors' awareness, understanding, and appreciation of the history of the City and its regional context through interpretive signage and special events.

Policy 1.8

The City shall prepare an inventory of historically and culturally significant buildings and sites. At the conclusion of the inventory, if it is determined that there are buildings or sites of local, state or national significance, the City or other concerned parties (such as the State or Historical Society) shall be given the first right of refusal for the purchase of the site and/or buildings in the event that development of the site will result in the demolition or significant alteration of the structure.

Policy 1.9

The riparian habitats of the American River, its tributaries, other watercourses, ponds and reservoirs in Folsom, should be preserved in their natural state and/or in conformance with City code.

Policy 1.9 A

Wetland and riparian preserves, or their buffer areas, should have a site-specific management plan specifying protective measures and routine maintenance.

Policy 1.9 B

Wetland and riparian preserves should be provided with trails and roads for public access.

Policy 1.9 C

Wetland and riparian preserves should be developed to provide public education in a manner compatible with preservation of important resource values.

Policy 1.9 D

Wetland and riparian preserves, including their buffers, should exceed 5 acres in size, unless adequate protection of functions and values can be ensured in smaller preserves.

Policy 1.9 E

Wetland and riparian preserves should be physically connected with the City's planned and existing park systems and/or open space corridors.

Policy 1.9 F

Wetland and riparian preserves should be adequately buffered from adjacent land uses.

Policy 1.9 G

Wetland and riparian preserves should be rezoned into the City's Habitat Conservation Zone.

Policy 1.9 H

Wetland and riparian preserves with functions in addition to wetland preservation, (e.g., water quality protection and stormwater detention) shall require a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the responsible agencies.

Policy 1.9 I

A title report of the wetland or riparian preserve area shall be submitted with the request for accepting the land dedication. The preserve area shall have a title clear of property taxes, liens, assessments or similar encumbrances.

Policy 1.9 J

Wetland or riparian preserve areas subject to pending or existing litigation shall not be considered for dedication until the issue of litigation has been resolved to the satisfaction of the City attorney.

Policy 1.9 K

The preserve area shall be free of hazardous substances, trash or other public safety concerns.

Policy 1.10

When development incentives are required for the preservation of identified resources and open spaces, the City and public shall cumulatively receive the greater short-term and long-term benefits of such incentives.

Policy 1.10 A

Provide pedestrian links that connect the City's open space corridors with development projects adjacent to the open space.

The goals and policies of the Parks and Recreation Element are:

Quality Of Facilities

GOAL 35

To achieve and maintain quality parks and open space which provide optimum satisfaction to the leisure and recreation needs of the citizens.

Policy 35.1

The City shall construct parks with originality and innovation in design that provide challenge and self-renewal to the user and viewer.

Policy 35.1 A

Use parks and open space to enhance the City's overall beauty, quality of design, variety, and uniqueness and to support the City's strong community identity.

Policy 35.2

The City shall develop a listing of equipment standards and design guidelines for parks and recreation facilities.

Policy 35.3

The City shall maintain its parks and recreation facilities in accordance with City adopted maintenance policies.

Policy 35.3 A

Maintain all parks and trails to provide a pleasant and safe experience for users.

Policy 35.3 B

Manage the natural and ornamental landscape areas of Folsom by properly scheduling maintenance activities and by carefully assigning the use of resources that help keep the landscape viable and functioning.

Policy 35.3 C

Maintenance shall maximize safety of users, promote full enjoyment of the landscape, and protect the visual, horticultural and environmental qualities of the landscape.

Policy 35.3 D

Protect and carefully maintain the landscape to foster its value for air pollution mitigation, fire safety, wildlife habitat and recreation activities.

Policy 35.3 E

Cooperation between private and governmental agencies will ensure that the best management practices are utilized (i.e. Soil Conservation Service, California Conservation Corps, etc.).

Policy 35.3 F

Design park facilities to minimize water use and maintenance demands.

Policy 35.3 G

The City shall strive to protect the native vegetation and wildlife habitat in the City's open space areas and preserve wildlife corridors.

Policy 35.3 H

Recognize the fundamental limits of resources, and use these resource for the highest and best purposes.

Policy 35.3 I

Save water, control maintenance costs, reduce trash, and economize wherever possible through design, construction and management without sacrificing the quality of the landscape.

Policy 35.3 J

Follow water conservation principles in all aspects of landscape maintenance including plant selection and development of irrigation systems.

Policy 35.3 K

Use reclaimed water for irrigation of the City's landscapes when this source of water becomes available.

Policy 35.3 L

Develop a program for recycling green waste from City sites.

Policy 35.3 M

Develop and maintain requirements for maintenance personnel on a per acre basis.

Policy 35.4

The City shall encourage, where appropriate, the inclusion of bikeways, pedestrian, and equestrian trails in parks, parkways, and open space acreage.

Policy 35.5

Where feasible, park sites throughout the City shall be integrated with the Bikeways Master Plan and with existing and planned bicycle facilities outside the City such as the American River Bike Trail.

Policy 35.5 A

Develop trail heads or staging areas as focal points for trail activities for those who must drive to the trail.

Policy 35.5 B

Provide trail users with rest areas in parks and open space, including bike racks, hitching posts, water, shade and picnic facilities where appropriate.

Policy 35.5 C

Pedestrian and bicycle circulation shall be encouraged through construction and improvement of pathways and safety features. Such paths shall connect to existing and future routes to serve both tourist and commute needs.

Policy 35.6

The City shall encourage the development of parks with night-time use capability.

Policy 35.6 A

Maintain lighting levels suitable for safety as well as the night time use of community facilities while limiting glare impacts on nearby residential areas using the most feasible technology available.

Policy 35.6 B

Insure through the park design guidelines that such issues as setbacks, noise, and lighting are addressed to minimize undesirable noise and glare from intruding on residential areas that are adjacent to parks and recreation facilities.

Policy 35.7

The City shall encourage construction of shelters, such as pavilions, arbors, lattice canopies, etc. to form shade and shelter for year round use. In conjunction with the shelters, the planting of trees shall be encouraged to increase the shade areas and aesthetics of the parks.

Policy 35.8

Park sites shall be accepted by the City if judged to be useful for passive and/or active uses. Land constrained by drainage, slopes, and structures which limit the full recreational use of the site shall not be accepted as parkland acreage. Such lands may be accepted as open space or parkway acreage. Credit or partial credit for constrained lands may be allowed if they are found to be useable or can be made useable in compliance with the standards for parkland dedication included in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan and Parkland Dedication Ordinance.

Policy 35.9

Easements and designated open space/natural areas shall not be credited for parkland acreage. These areas may be used for parkland, but shall not be credited for Parkland pursuant to the parkland dedication ordinance.

These easements, natural areas and designated open spaces are an existing resource within Folsom as identified in the General Plan and that to credit these lands for Parkland would reduce the full potential of open space that the City requires in order to achieve and maintain the desired quality of life.

Policy 35.10

The City shall actively encourage the protection and preservation of natural habitats identified in the Open Space and Conservation Element.

Policy 35.10 A

The City shall protect and retain open space lands in perpetuity, monitoring the protection of these areas, and developing funding mechanisms for accomplishing these tasks.

Policy 35.10 B

The City shall accept and maintain Humbug/Willow Creek open space areas for recreation and open space purposes.

Policy 35.11

The City shall strive to acquire and develop parklands within existing neighborhoods which comply with the standards of this Element of the General Plan.

Policy 35.11 A

Discourage future development of mini parks due to their limited effectiveness for meeting the City's recreation needs. When mini parks are developed they shall meet minimum design criteria established in Table 22 Park Category Descriptions. Mini parks may be given only partial acreage credit towards the Parkland Acreage Standard as determined by City staff.

Policy 35.12

The following standards are the minimum acceptable standards for parks, open space and recreation facilities in the City of Folsom:

Minimum Standards for Parks and Recreation Facilities

City desired Parkland Acreage Standard--7.3 acres per thousand population (7.3 acres/1,000 persons).

Parkland--Generalized areas are designated on the Land Use Map of the General Plan for park acreage credit. Those lands which are consistent with the goals and policies of this element and the general plan shall be credited as parkland. Utility easements, floodplains and parkway acreage, those lands already committed to a use shall not be credited as parkland.

Park Categories--In order to provide a balance, parks have been categorized in terms of their function and sizes. The acreages listed are approximate desirable sizes.

Table 22 Park Category Descriptions

PARK CATEGORY	SIZE IN ACRES	DESCRIPTION
Mini Parks	1 to 2 acres	Specialized facilities that usually serve a concentrated or limited population or specific group such as children or senior citizens. May feature children's play areas, quiet game areas, landscaping and some sport activities such as multi-purpose courts if space allows. Ideal in close proximity to apartment complexes, townhouses, or elderly housing. May be used to enhance the beauty of the City.
Neighborhood Parks	10 to 20 acres (5 acres minimum)	A recreation area which provides for indoor and outdoor programs and activities. Neighborhood recreation parks should serve one neighborhood and be centralized within that neighborhood.
Special Use Areas	Varies	Within the City there are special use areas which do not fit easily within other categories.

Community Parks	20 to 60 acres	A recreation area which provides recreational opportunities for several neighborhoods. Community parks should avoid duplication of facilities already provided in neighborhood recreation parks, and where suitable, be located adjacent to a secondary school. It should include such facilities as an aquatic center, provision for evening recreation, indoor facilities, amphitheater, specialized athletic fields, tennis, handball, basketball courts, large and small picnic areas, and barbecue facilities, convenient parking, tot play apparatus and restrooms.
Regional Parks	200+ acres	A recreation area which provides some remoteness from the urban setting or has features of regional significance including opportunities not possible in other parks within the City park system. This type of park serves a population within a large region--usually those within an hour's travel time. A regional park may be the joint effort of more than one government agency. It should be developed to preserve existing natural areas, areas of great scenic beauty, or areas of historical interest. A regional park could include such facilities as arboretums, camping areas, boating and fishing facilities, bicycling, equestrian and hiking trails, golf courses, and other special use facilities.
Open Space/Natural Areas/Parkways	Varies	Natural habitat areas, stream courses, utility easements or other corridors designated in the Open Space and Conservation Element and/or Circulation Element for purpose of preservation of natural features or circulation. Open space is clearly distinguished from park acreage and shall not be calculated or credited as parkland acreage. Parkways shall be preserved in their natural state with a network of trails for walking, cycling, and horseback riding. Parkways are classified as open space for preservation of natural resources and shall not be credited as parkland acreage.

Space Standards--Park sites and related standards are based on Table 23. User distribution, user preferences, accessibility, availability, and economic factors are to be individually considered.

Table 23 Park Acreage Standards

PARK CATEGORY	SERVICE AREA	DESIRABLE SIZE	POPULATION
Mini Park	Less than 1/4 mile radius	1 to 2 acres	1,000 to 2,000
Neighborhood Park	1½to 1/2 mile radius	15 acres	2,000 to 5,000
Community Park	Several neighborhoods 1 to 2 miles	45 acres	12,000 to 25,000
Special Use Recreation Area/ Natural Area/ Wildlife Area/ Parkway	Not applicable	Variable depending on desired size	Within community 25,000 to 50,000
Regional	Several communities within one hour driving time	200+ acres	Contiguous to or encompassing natural resources

Policy 35.12 A

Insure that all existing and future recreation facilities are accessible to everyone and consistent with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Policy 35.12 B

Provide adequate parking at each location when possible to minimize parking problems on residential and arterial streets.

Policy 35.12 C

Locate the community parks and community centers where they are accessible to public transportation systems.

Policy 35.12 D

Develop an on-going program to monitor the City’s parks, recreation, and open space needs in the future.

Policy 35.12 E

Develop identification signage for the major City parks that is consistent with the desired City image and complementary to the character of each site.

Policy 35.12 F

Design water quality ponds with safety in mind so that fencing is not needed around the ponds.

Policy 35.12 G

Strive to provide restroom facilities in all parks above the mini park level.

Meeting Recreation Needs Through Facilities

GOAL 36

To acquire and improve land and facilities for recreational use in pace with local needs.

Policy 36.1

The City shall acquire and develop sufficient lands to meet the recreational needs of the citizens.

Policy 36.2

The City shall encourage the creation of a series of community parks that serve as focal points for surrounding neighborhoods.

Policy 36.3

The City shall encourage the development of parkways and greenbelts as an integral link between the City-wide park system.

Policy 36.4

The City shall monitor the condition of all facilities in order to repair and replace equipment as needed, and insure that state safety standards and guidelines are being met.

Policy 36.5

The City shall strive to develop programs to identify and attain alternative sources of funding for the acquisition and development of parklands and financing of recreation programs.

Policy 36.6

The City shall improve undeveloped and developed parkland as financially feasible.

Policy 36.7

The City shall develop and maintain a capital improvement program for long term and short term recreation projects.

Policy 36.7 A

Regularly review priorities for acquisition, development and improvement of existing and proposed facilities and site specific master plans.

Policy 36.7 B

Review and evaluate on a regular basis established goals and priorities and assess progress of the Master Plan proposals.

Policy 36.7 C

The City should designate a department responsible for trails.

Policy 36.7 D

Provide areas for bicyclists, equestrians, and pedestrians to safely cross roads by providing specially located buttons for trail users where trails cross vehicular streets.

Policy 36.7 E

Complete park buildout in a timely manner consistent with the overall buildout of the City.

Policy 36.7 F

Provide major community-level facilities in several locations in the City.

Policy 36.7 G

Avoid reliance on multi-use facilities to meet recreation needs when conflicts between the multiple activities is likely to result, such as football and soccer.

Programs

GOAL 37

To achieve and maintain quality recreation activities which provide optimum satisfaction to the leisure and recreation needs of the citizens.

Policy 37.1

The City shall encourage the provision of programs and activities designed to meet the recreational needs of the residents of Folsom.

Policy 37.2

The City shall continue to develop facilities and programs for indoor and outdoor activities directed toward the needs of the neighborhoods served.

Policy 37.3

The City shall encourage the incorporation into parks and recreation planning the needs of all age groups, handicapped, and special interest groups.

Policy 37.4

The City shall encourage the expansion of services to senior citizens and latch key children.

Policy 37.5

The City shall encourage and/or co-sponsor various ethnic programs and activities of local interest.

Policy 37.6

The City shall encourage that residents of Folsom be given first priority in participation of recreation sponsored programs, activities, and leagues.

Policy 37.7

The City shall encourage or co-sponsor programs that involve the entire family, e.g. Family Fun Faire, Sports and Field Day, community picnics, and Kite Day.

Policy 37.7 A

Recreational programs offered by the City shall be economically self-sustaining where possible.

Policy 37.7 B

Seek community input and community support on development of park and recreation programs.

Policy 37.7 C

Use newsletters, local newspapers, and temporary banners to notify residents of City activities and events.

Policy 37.7 D

Develop cultural and environmental interpretive centers to complement the Humbug-Willow Creek resources.

Policy 37.7 E

Develop interpretive information, guidebooks, and a signage system to enhance the enjoyment and increase the understanding of the natural habitat of Folsom's open space areas.

Policy 37.8 (formerly Policy 38.1)

The City shall strive to implement registration procedures which require minimal paperwork for individuals and groups.

Community Participation

GOAL 38

To involve and inform the residents, merchants, and visitors of the need for public participation in planning, development, and proper maintenance of recreation facilities.

Note: Policy 38.1 has been moved to Goal 37.

Policy 38.2

The City shall encourage citizen participation in park and recreation planning through the Park and Recreation Commission.

Policy 38.2 A

Encourage individual and group participation in support and development of new park and recreation facilities and programs.

Policy 38.2 B

Include public participation in the building of future parks to create a pride of ownership. Such activities could include painting tiles and purchasing bricks.

Policy 38.2 C

Work with business and special interest groups to create facilities and programs that benefit the City.

Policy 38.2 D

Explore options for community participation in park operations and maintenance through a park sponsorship or “Adopt-a-Park” program.

Policy 38.3

The City shall encourage neighborhood beautification projects, anti-pollution drives, recycling and other conservation activities that enhance the environment.

Policy 38.4

The City shall develop an informational brochure that describes the policies and maintenance requirements governing the use of City facilities by individuals and groups.

Policy 38.5

The City shall continue to publish and advertise recreation programs, leagues, and special events at a minimum of three times per year.

Coordination Between Agencies

GOAL 39

To effectively use the resources of the City of Folsom and other governmental entities (such as school districts, county state, and federal agencies) to accomplish coordinated, effective planning of recreation and leisure activities.

Policy 39.1

The City shall encourage those agencies actively providing recreational programs and activities to continue those programs and activities.

Policy 39.2

The City shall encourage the use of college interns in all areas of parks and recreation.

Policy 39.3

The City shall encourage the use of community residents to instruct special interest programs; e.g. fishing, fly-tying, gun safety, dance, etc. The City may serve as coordinator for such programs by providing facilities, public relations, instructors, and by paying instructors fees.

Policy 39.4

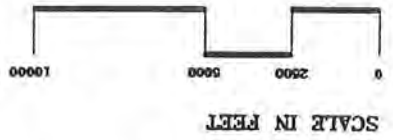
The City shall encourage the aid of State or County park rangers, i.e. Folsom Lake State Recreation Area, to provide leadership in programs that inform the community on topics such as conservation and fire safety.

Policy 39.5

The City shall continue the execution of a joint use, and development arrangement with the Folsom Cordova Unified School District and the Los Rios Community College District.





Policy 39.6

The City shall work cooperatively with the County Department of Parks and Recreation, State Department of Parks and Recreation, State Department of Fish and Game in coordinating facility development and program offerings.



Neighborhood Park = 1/2-mile radius

PROPOSED
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS
SERVICE RADIUS
CITY OF FOLSOM
PARKS & RECREATION
MASTER PLAN UPDATE





- LEGEND:**
-  Existing Parks
 -  Parks Planned Prior to this Update
 -  Parks Planned by this Update
 -  Areas Not Served

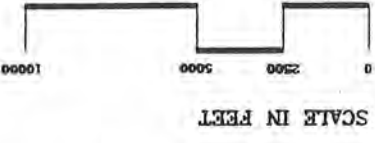
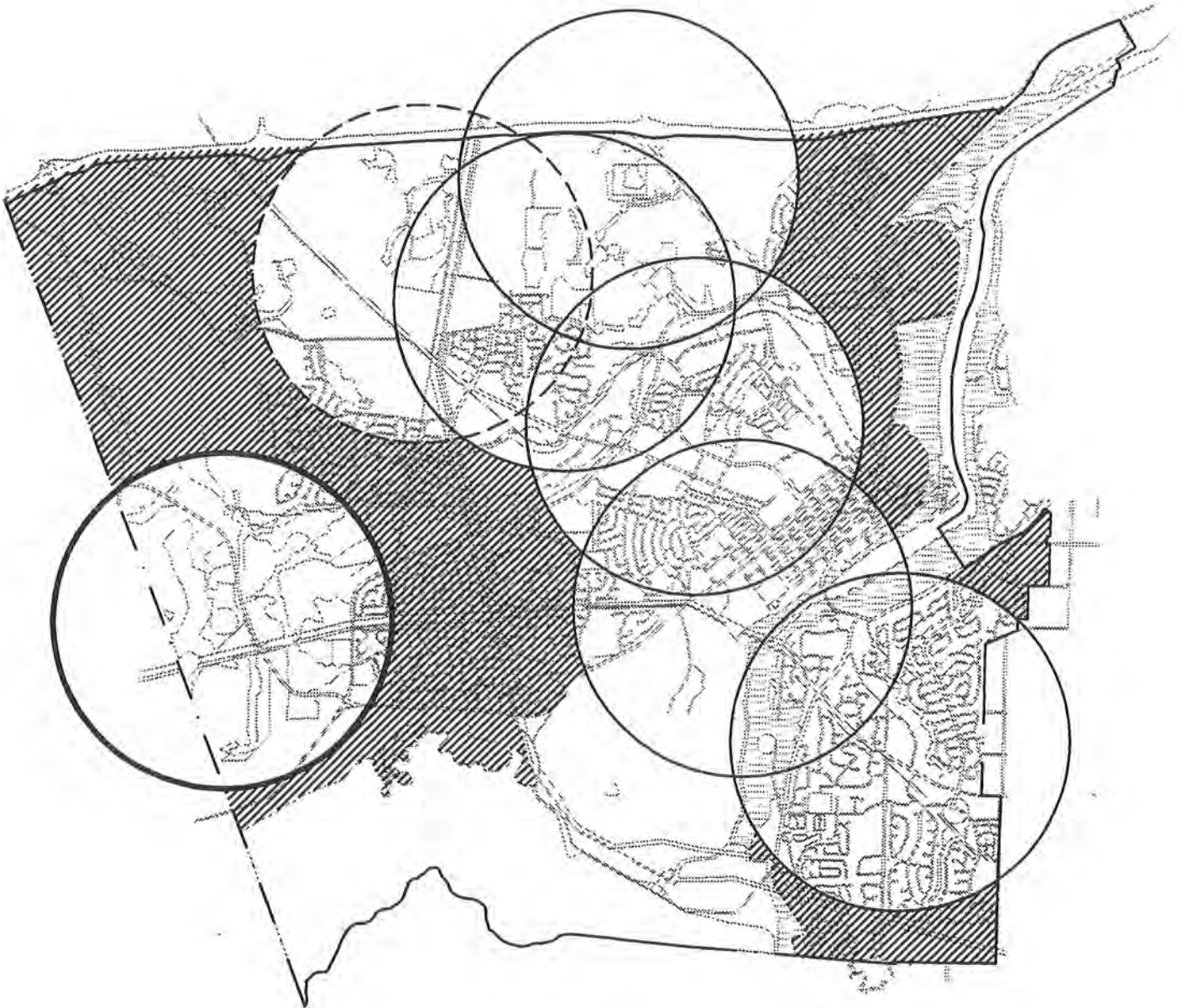


PROPOSED
COMMUNITY PARKS
SERVICE RADIUS
CITY OF FOLSOM
PARKS & RECREATION
MASTER PLAN UPDATE

Community Park = 1-mile radius

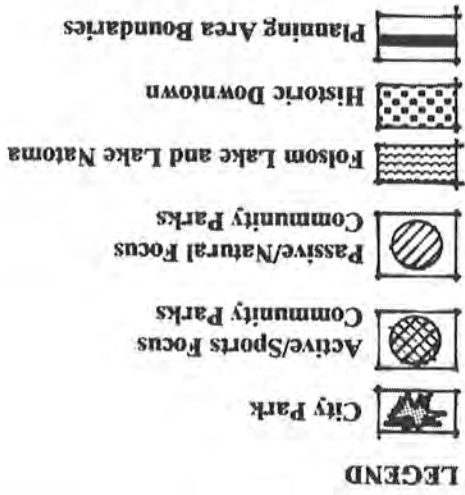
LEGEND:

-  Areas Not Served
-  Parks Planned by this Update
-  Parks Planned Prior to this Update
-  Existing Parks

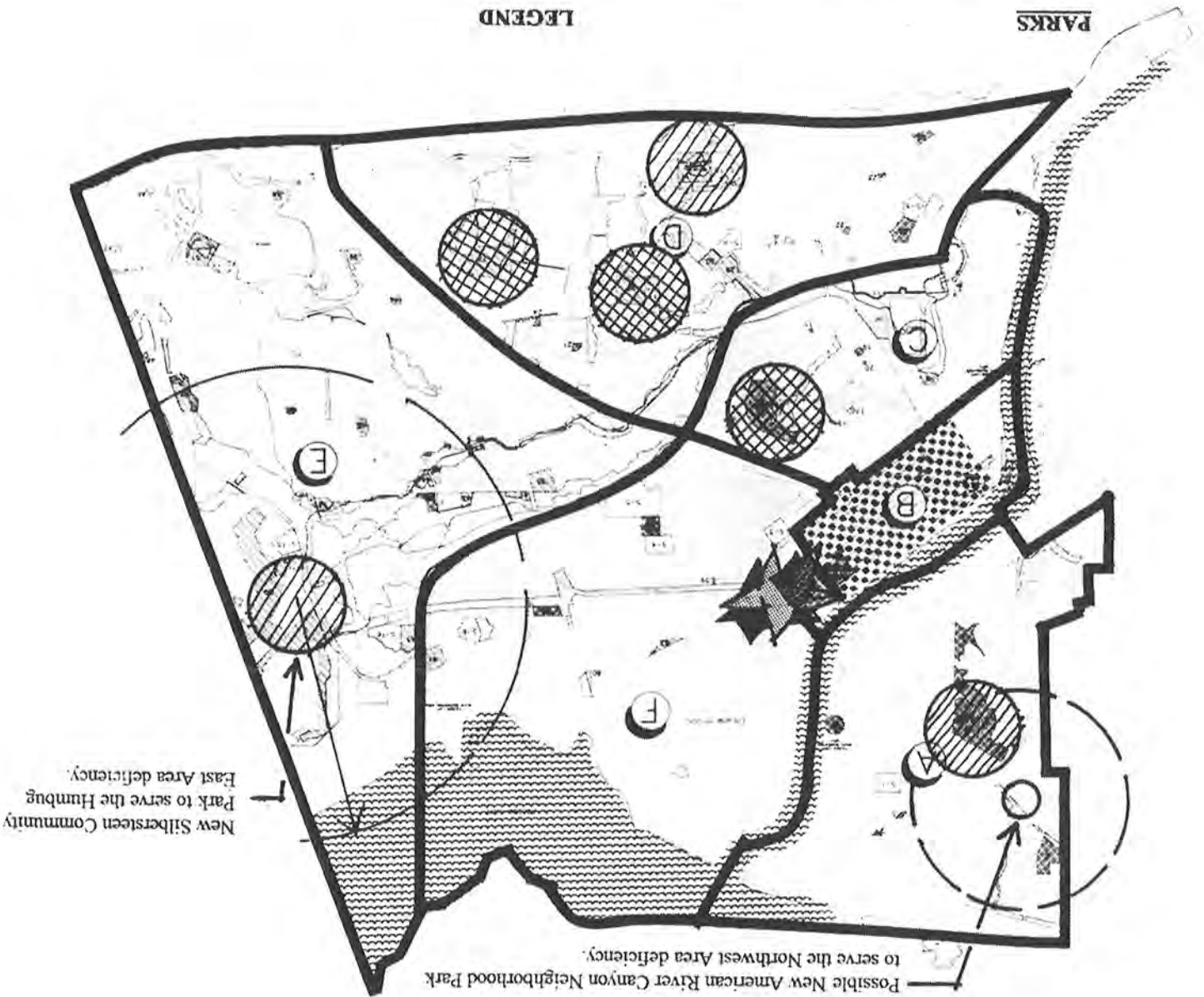


With the addition of the two new parks identified on the previous map (American River Canyon Neighborhood Park and Silberstein Community Park) the ultimate buildout of the City should be fairly well served by both park service radius at City buildout. The following two maps, page 135 and page 136, illustrate the proposed

**CITY OF FOLSOM
PARKS & RECREATION
MASTER PLAN**



- Develop community and neighborhood parks by area as population/demand increases.
- Community parks to have a passive focus at City edges and an active focus at the City core.
- Thematic focus and special events at City Park.
- Community parks--key to delivering programs.
- Neighborhood Parks--key to delivering locally accessible facilities and sports fields.

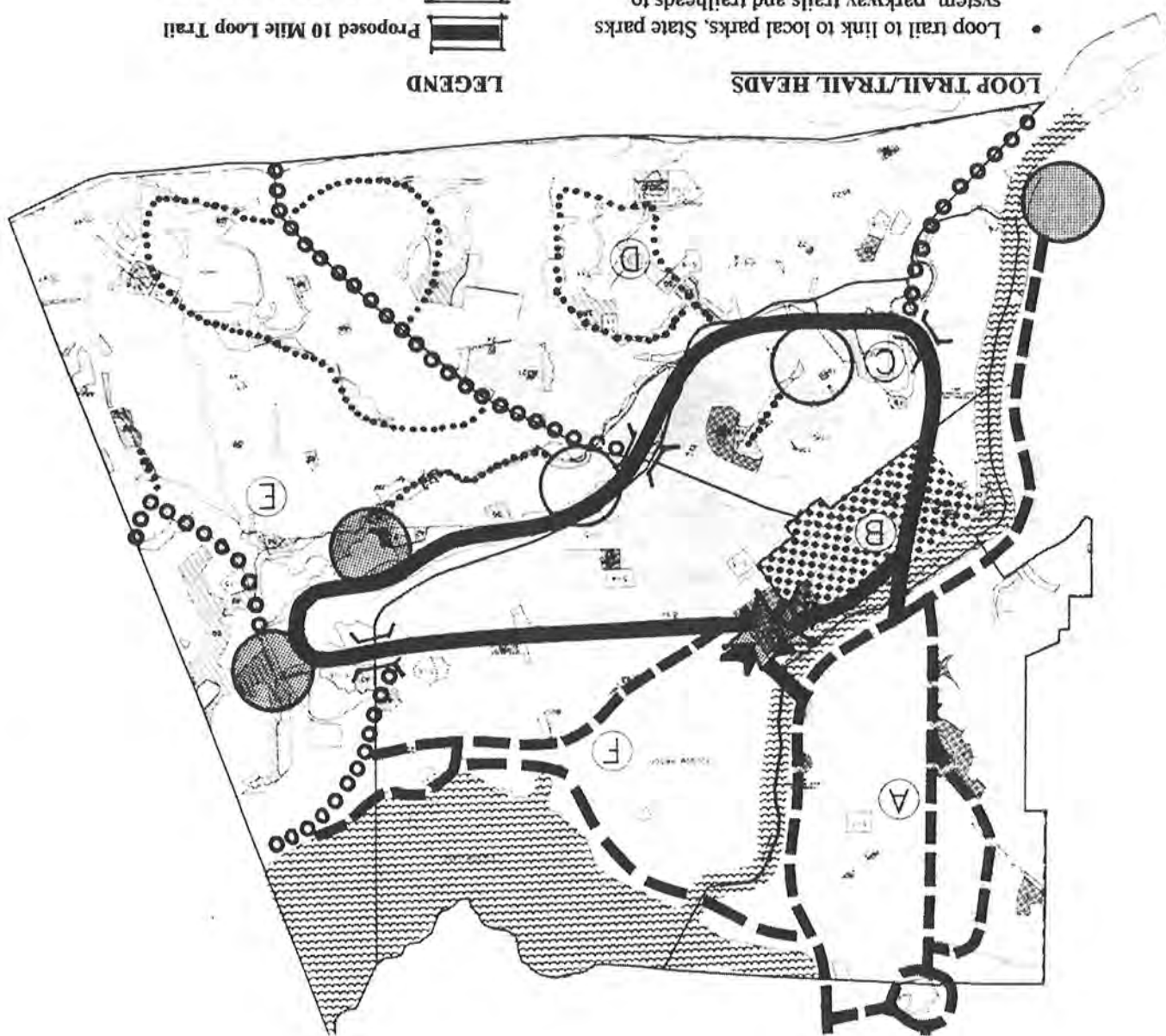


**CITY OF FOLSOM
PARKS & RECREATION
MASTER PLAN**

LEGEND

	Proposed 10 Mile Loop Trail
	Class I Trails Along Arterials
	Loop Trails Connecting Park System
	Class I Trail through Open Space
	Proposed Trailhead at Transit Stop
	Proposed Trailhead
	Folsom Lake and Lake Natoma
	Historic Downtown
	Pedestrian Bridge
	City Park

- Loop trail to link to local parks, State parks system, parkway trails and trailheads to Historic Downtown and City Park.
- Loop trail to carry all trail types.
- Pedestrian bridges at major arterials.
- Trail system to link to local, State, and regional park system.

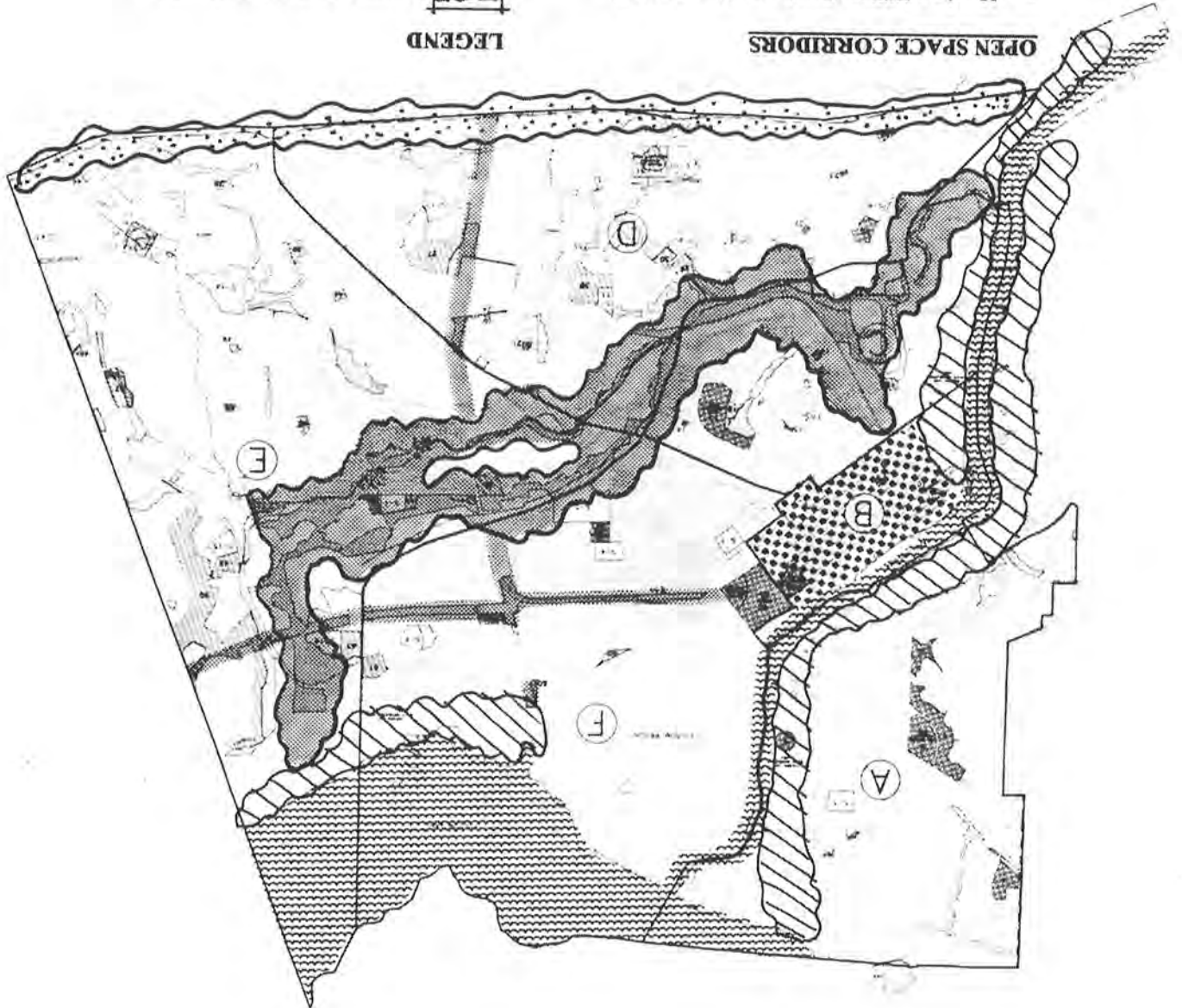


**CITY OF FOLSOM
PARKS & RECREATION
MASTER PLAN**

LEGEND

	Natural State Park Corridors
	Humbug-Willow Creek Open Space Corridor
	Proposed Open Space Freeway Setback
	Folsom Lake and Lake Natoma
	Historic Downtown

- Humbug-Willow Creek provides a central buffer to the future developed City.
- Humbug-Willow Creek can provide thematic character for Folsom.
- Link to Historic Downtown through the trail system.
- Link to local, State, and regional park system through the trail system.



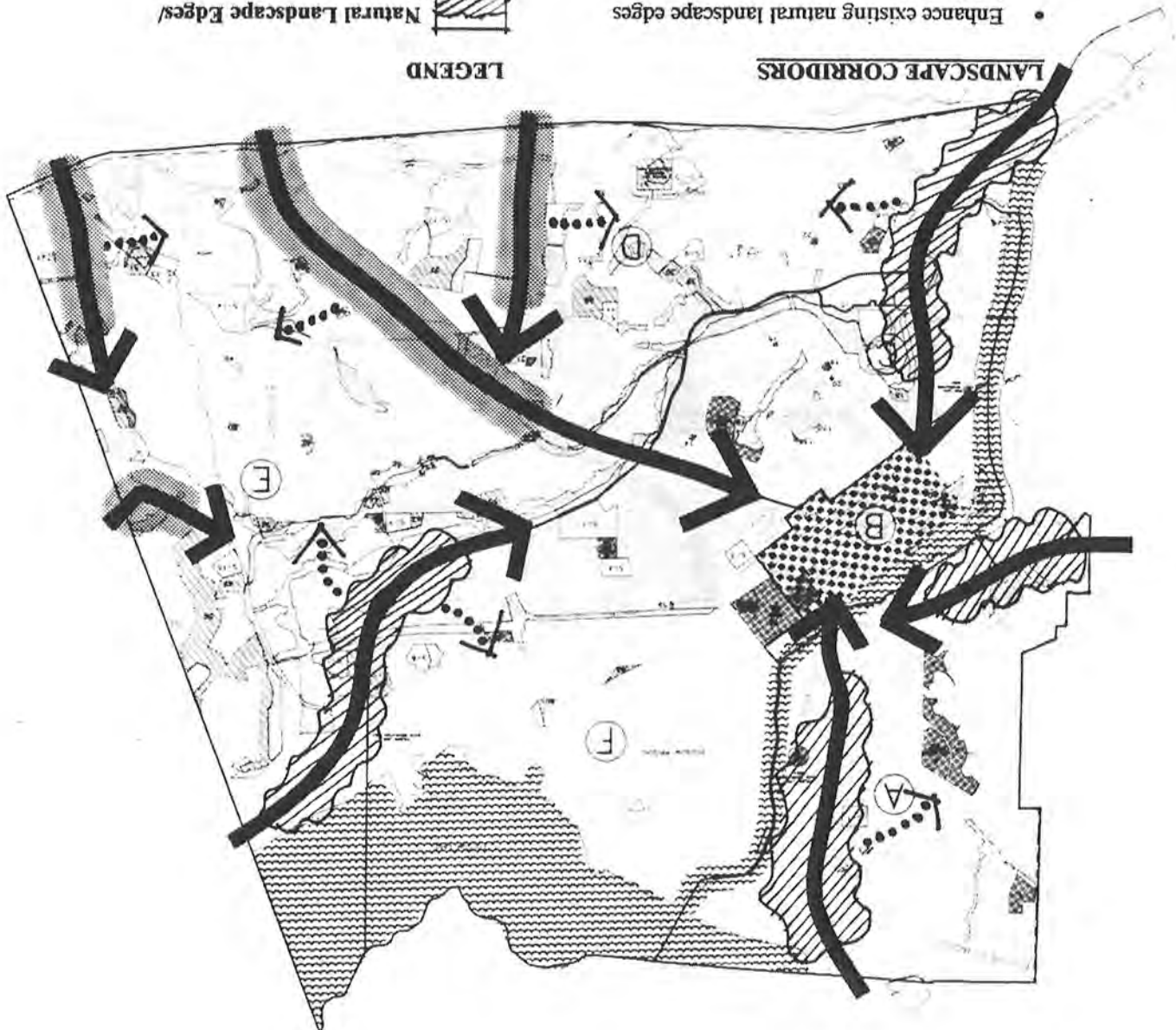
**CITY OF FOLSOM
PARKS & RECREATION
MASTER PLAN**

LEGEND

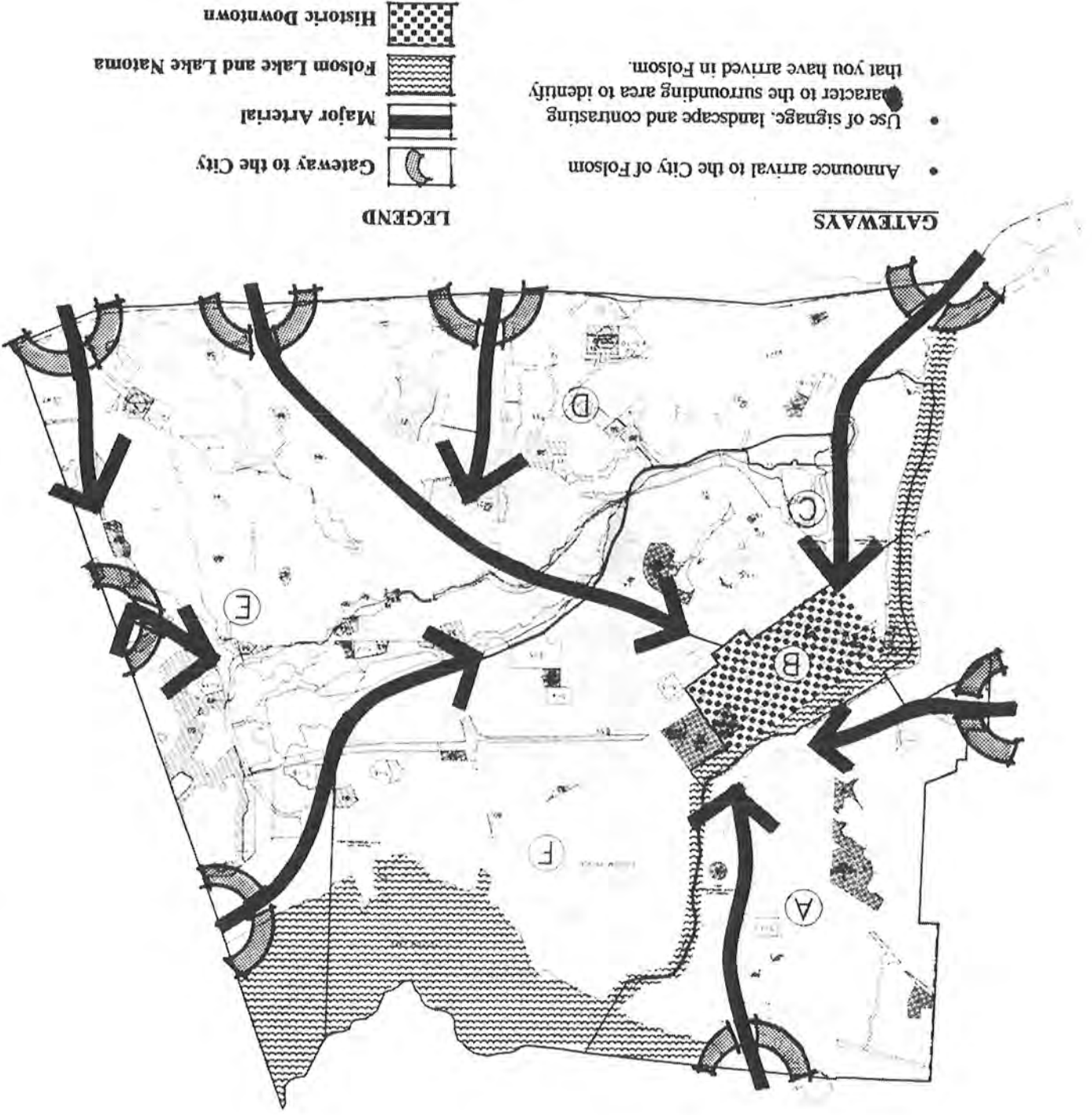
	Natural Landscape Edges/ Parkways
	Newly Developed Landscape Edges/Parkways
	Major Arterials
	Class I Trail Linkages to Park System
	Folsom Lake and Lake Natoma
	Historic Downtown

- Enhance existing natural landscape edges (parkways).
- Provide informal landscaped edges (parkways).
- Connect landscape corridors to parks using Class I trails.

LANDSCAPE CORRIDORS



CITY OF FOLSOM PARKS & RECREATION MASTER PLAN

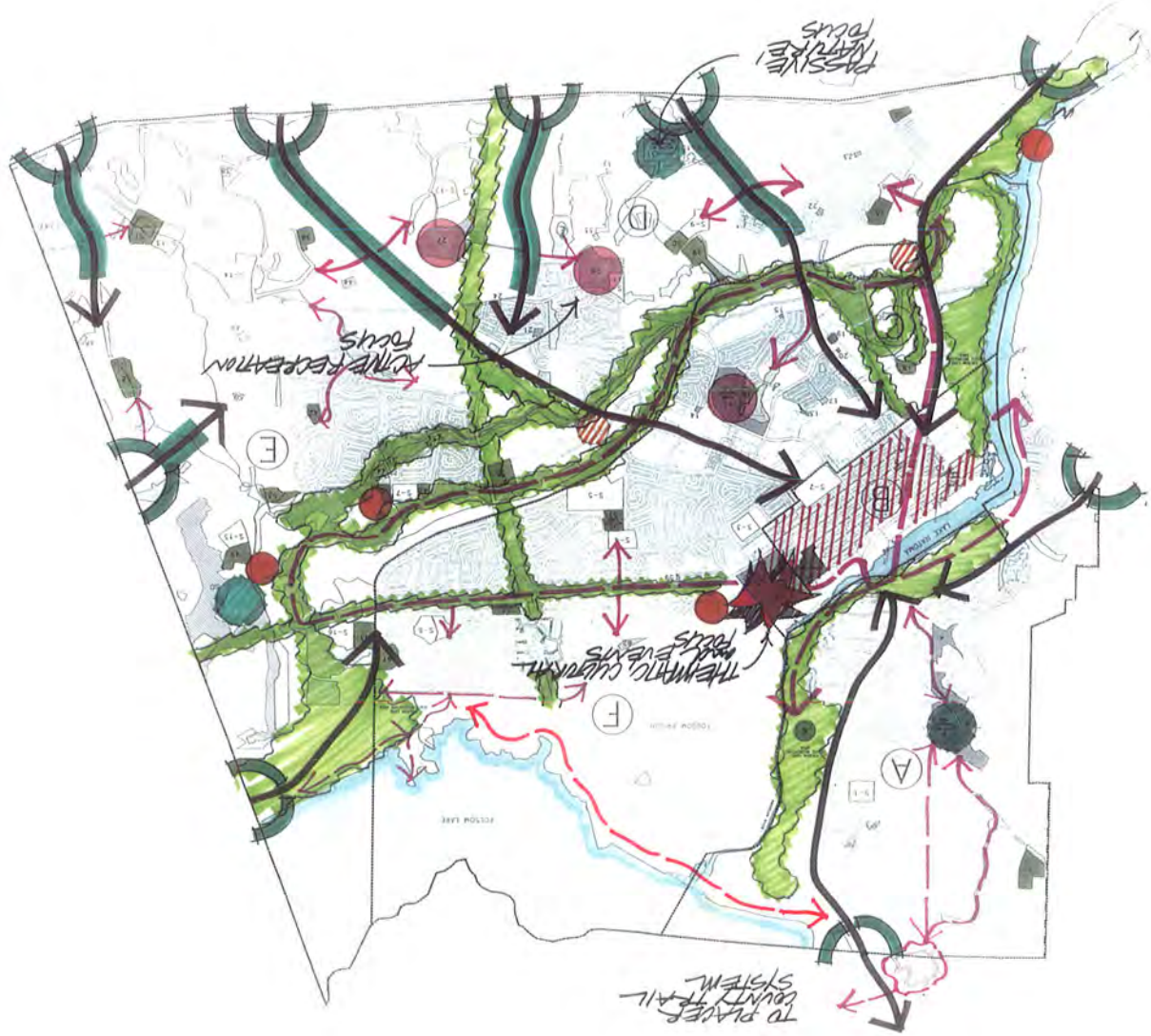


CITY OF FOLSOM PARKS & RECREATION MASTER PLAN



- Connect park system to open space and landscape corridors for non-auto linkage.
- Create thematic centers (community parks) to provide variety, interest and full service.
- Enhance image and linkage to historic downtown and City Park as community identity.

COMMUNITY CONCEPT



The Master Plan Concept becomes an important tool for defining a direction for future planning. When this model is compared to existing conditions in the City, several elements can be identified as needs:

A. Open space that provides for passive recreation, gatherings, community events and general "people oriented" activities at City park should be directly linked to historic downtown Folsom. This type of linkage or "connection" is essential for creating a focal point for the City and defining a civic "heart" of the City.

B. Community parks are critical to providing a comprehensive variety of recreation facilities and programs that serve the residents of Folsom. As the service radius diagrams on pages 135 and 136 illustrate, the ultimate community build out will be fairly well served by neighborhood parks, with the exception of a small area to the south of the City and the northwest area. With the addition of American River Canyon Neighborhood Park (Park P-1) and Folsom Dam Park (both highly speculative park sites), the northwest area would be adequately served. With the addition of a Silberstein community park in the northeast section of the City, community park level services will also be adequate. All three of these parks are strategically located to satisfy serious park facility need deficiencies in their respective areas.

C. Recreation facilities at community and neighborhood parks should be varied from park to park so that a wide variety of active and passive recreation opportunities are available to every resident. Each community neighborhood park can have a unique "theme". This theme can be carried out through signage, playground equipment, lighting fixtures, facility types, furniture elements, and plant material.

D. The existing trail system should be expanded and improved to provide safe and accessible connections to all city recreation sites, all schools, and nearby regional, and state recreation facilities.

E. Parkway and median plantings along major streets should be expanded and improved to enhance the community image and identity of Folsom as well as providing critical park and open space linkages.

F. The Humbug/Willow Creek open space corridor should be embraced by the community and enhanced to provide a unique development buffer, open space linkage of park and school facilities, native habitat interpretation, shade and general recreation opportunity.

The Master Plan Concept is an idealized model based on the needs identified during the first phase of the Master Plan update process. The Concept serves to emphasize the importance of The City's Parks and Recreation Department not only as a provider of recreation opportunities in the community, but also as a critical component in the creation of a city identity and sense of place for the city.

In addition to the "physical" parks and recreation concepts just described, administrative concepts or recreation programming is integral to providing comprehensive parks and recreation opportunities in the City of Folsom. As different areas in the City differ in terms of social and economic characteristics, so should the delivery of recreation programs within the City respond to those differences. For this reason, community centers and clubhouses are proposed in each geographic area from which programs and recreation opportunities can be delivered on a micro-scale to each particular district. Specifically, teen and senior programs should be expanded to meet the growing demands for these segments of the population and should be offered by geographical area as that area's constituency demands. Specific program expansions and new program proposals are discussed in the next section.

Recreation

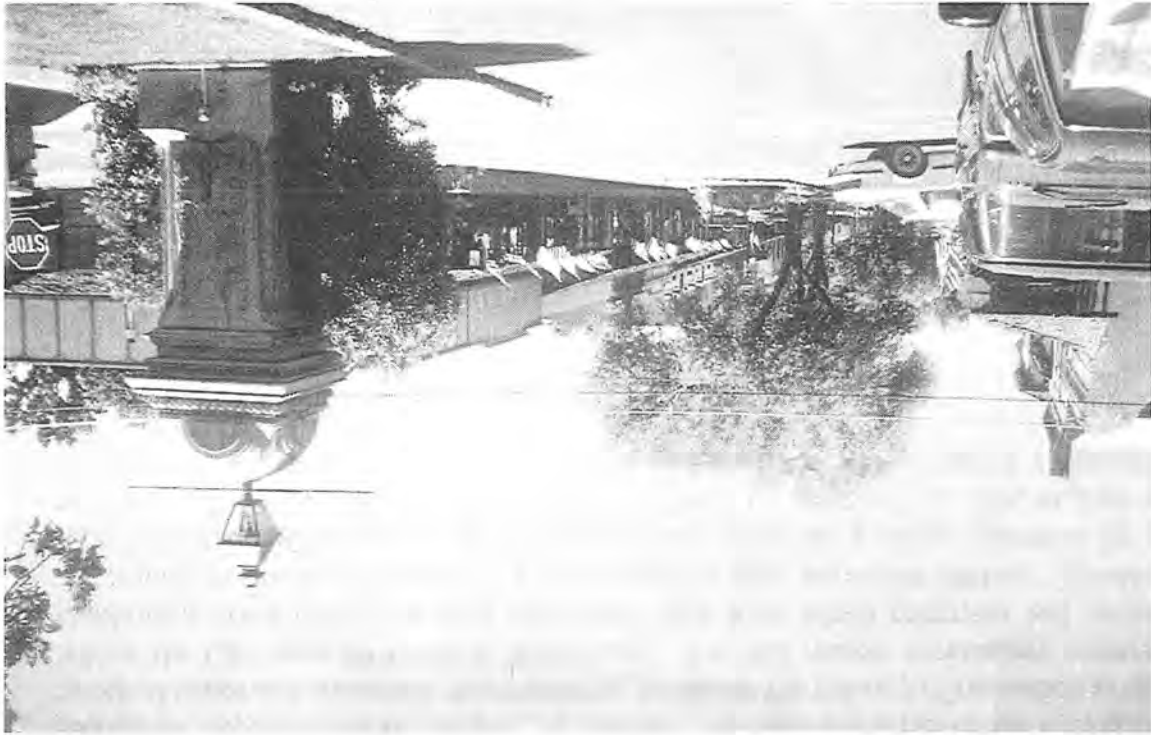
The Master Plan Concept recognizes Historic Downtown Folsom as the unique and culturally rich "nerve center" of the City of Folsom, that not only provides Folsom with shopping, dining and cultural opportunities, but also recognizes Folsom's historically important part of Folsom's recreational experience, trail linkages for all modes of travel are encouraged to connect the park and open space system with Historic Downtown Folsom.

Historic Downtown Folsom

School planning for Folsom is very successful in that many schools have been strategically located adjacent to a park or parks to facilitate future joint-use school/park relationships. This Master Plan update encourages these relationships to continue and suggests that on-going relationships with the school district occur to solidify joint-use capabilities of park and school recreation facilities.

Schools

Historic Downtown Folsom



Five other major arterials provide access to the City from the south and west. Landscaped parkways with Class I trails are also proposed along these arterials offering comprehensive yet safe linkage to open space corridors, city parks, and trail heads.

The city of Folsom currently enjoys a native landscape character upon arrival to the City along four major arterials - Folsom Blvd. - off Highway 50; Folsom Auburn Road from the north; Blue Ravine Road leading in from the east; and Greenback Lane from the west. The Master Plan Concept seeks to enhance this "sense of arrival" through suggested supplemental native plants. In addition, signage and a Class I (off road or separated from auto traffic), bike, hike, and equestrian trail is proposed along one edge of these arterials.

Streetscapes and Gateways

foundation to a comprehensive and logical trail program. Trail heads are proposed at key community park locations along a primary 9 mile loop trail, at future transit stops and state trail connections. (See Map pg. 127)

the community at buildout is well served by community parks and that they are easily accessible by both auto (arterials) and pedestrians. Community Park concepts also are envisioned to provide "thematic" centers throughout the City, providing variety and interest at each center.

Neighborhood-level Park concepts include facilities such as restrooms, tot lots (or play apparatus areas), sports fields, open play park themes, parking and again strives to insure convenient access by all. Existing neighborhood park proposed improvements emphasize facility conveniences such as walk connections, parking (where feasible) site furniture additions, ADA accessibility upgrades, and previously identified future phase improvements.

Trails and Trail Heads

While this Master Plan update identifies some new trail proposals, the focus is in supporting the existing trail planning efforts by the City planning department. There currently exists a Bikeway Trail Master Plan that has been prepared and consistently updated by the City's Planning Department. To date, there is no one department within the City that has embraced a comprehensive trail master planning effort for all City resident trail users. As is readily apparent from the phone survey results, there exists a high demand for trail facilities within the community. In order for meaningful trail development to happen within the City (including critical acquisition of lands, rights-of-ways and easements) a comprehensive trail master plan must be developed. This master plan should entail guidelines for trail development, including trail widths, clearances, signage, trail head details, safe crossing requirements, etc., and should also detail specific trail alignments, land acquisitions, easements, linkages (both local and regional) and ownership and maintenance responsibilities.

A comprehensive master trail plan will also be an important tool in defining nexus issues and illustrating qualifications for critical funding opportunities such as State and federal grants.

This master plan strongly recommends that the City's Parks and Recreation Department (as the logical agency) assume a lead role in developing a City-wide trail master plan as well as subsequent development and maintenance. As a key component for open space and park linkage and access, a comprehensive city trail system will become the backbone of the City's park system giving non-vehicular access to active, passive and natural open spaces both within the City limits and its abounding variety of regional resources.

This Master Plan begins this effort with some very conceptual suggestions for trail linkage such as a 10-mile loop system.

Also, primary importance is placed on insuring safe and convenient linkage to existing and future parks, schools, and trails. Loop systems, bridges, and signage will provide the

MASTER PLAN CONCEPT

"Leisure opportunities, facilities and the quality of the local environment are the foundations of community pride."

The Benefits of Parks and Recreation, 1992

The Master Plan Concept is a model for future development of parks and recreation facilities and programs for the City of Folsom and is graphically described in the Exhibit on page 127. Both Concept and Goals and Policies (identified earlier) condense needs identified during the research phase of the Master Plan update process into a set of guidelines and recommendations for the planning of improvements to the City's park and recreation facilities and programs. The Concept looks at conceptual physical and visual opportunities and constraints in the City.

The Concept consists of the following components:

- Open Space
- Parks
- Trails and Trail Heads
- Streetscapes and Gateways
- Schools
- Historic Downtown Folsom
- Recreation

Open Space

The parks and open space concept recognizes the current condition of perimeter open space opportunities afforded by the state park system adjacent Folsom Lake, Lake Natoma and the greater Placer County loop trail system to the northwest. In addition, the Humbung/Willow Creek open space provides excellent internal open space relief to the existing and future City of Folsom developments. As discussed in the trails section of the concept, linkages between the internal park system and these "natural" open space lands afford the residents of Folsom a unique and extensive variety of park and open space recreation opportunities that are convenient and accessible.

Parks

Mini Parks have historically been planned in abundance in Folsom and are retained in this update for neighborhood convenience, but are not encouraged beyond those already slated for development.

Community Park concepts focus on community-level improvements such as community centers, hardcourts, and sportsfields and strive to insure that their locations are such that

RECOMMENDATIONS

"Through the provision of parks, open spaces and protected natural environments, recreation can contribute to the environmental health of our communities. This is an essential, life-sustaining role."

The Benefits of Parks and Recreation, 1992

Consistent with the spirit of the City of Folsom planning efforts, the update of the existing parks and recreation master plan system is one of a "balanced" approach. The land use concept for the City emphasizes community cohesiveness by providing for a balance of land uses that encourages a place for people to live, work, and play, thus reducing the need for commuting. This parks and recreation master plan update strives to not only plan for the recreation and program needs of the City for the next 20 years, but also attempts to insure that logical, safe, well identified, thematic park linkages occur that "knit" the community parks, open spaces and people spaces together in a convenient and comprehensive manner. The basic premise is that all residents within the City should have safe and convenient access to the City of Folsom's park system.

For the most part, updated planning for park uses within the City's local park system has focused upon the provision of "active" uses in that the City is surrounded and well served by passive regional and state park uses.

In addition to the specific recommendations contained in this chapter, this Master Plan update also recommends that the City Parks and Recreation Department complete a transition plan to bring all existing park and recreation facilities into compliance with the current requirements according to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).



View from Ed Mitchell Neighborhood Park

Specific Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update Recommendations

The updated plan for the future park system of Folsom presented in this section represents a further refinement of the proposals of the General Plan and the current Master Plan. The Master Plan update presented herein complies with (1) the goals and policies established in the "Park and Recreation Element update"; (2) the park space and recreational facilities required to meet the needs of the population as set forth in the Needs Assessment Section of this plan; (3) the needs of the existing established residential areas and the future growth areas as designated in the "General Plan"; and (4) the needs of each planning area.

This section of the Master Plan update is divided into six sections.

- Parks and Schools
- Park Acreage requirements for recreational facilities.
- Special Areas
- Administrative (Programs and Services) Recommendations

Recommendations as described herein are also divided into four phases of 5 years each in order to provide the City with near and long-term needs and budgets.

Parks and Schools

The proposed updated improvements to the park system discussed here are in direct response to the needs expressed by the community through a phone survey (quantitative), a series of public workshops (qualitative), proposed facilities as identified in the existing Parks and Recreation Master Plan, current future park and facility planning documents as well as direct input from the Advisory Committee and City staff.

The Needs Analysis identifies the surplus or deficit for a wide range of facilities. The proposed park improvements are intended to initially alleviate current deficits and on an incremental basis provide for the future recreation needs of Folsom residents through the year 2015. The highest priority needs as identified in the phone survey results included swimming, golf, hiking trails, a bridge, and teen center. The highest participation in park activities by Folsom residents included jogging, swimming, children's play areas, picnicking, gym activities, trails, golf, basketball, and tennis.

The Community Workshops provided a great deal of qualitative information. Although priorities for the workshop input cannot be statistically derived, the emphasis again related to facilities that fulfill community-wide needs, including swimming, seniors and teens activities, programs, picnic, open space access, and group picnic facilities with shade. Organized sports activities continue to be popular in the City of Folsom, as does the desire for special and cultural events. The high priority placed on programs, teen and senior activities also points to the need for facilities such as community centers/club houses from which programs can be delivered.

The section attempts to assimilate all of the community input, inventory data, and demographic projections to forecast specific recommendations for parks and recreation facilities and programs that can be utilized for Capital Improvement Planning (CIP) budgets.

The reader will note that park and park facility proposals have been divided into three sections (Existing, Future, and Proposed). Recommendations for the existing parks include retrofits and renovations. A retrofit indicates the addition or deletion of a facility to bring it into a desirable condition. A renovation is intended to restore the facility to a good condition. Future parks are those parks and facilities currently planned by staff for future development. Their locations, names, and facilities for the most part have been previously identified. Proposed parks and park facilities are those that were either identified in the existing Master Plan or proposed by this update effort and are not currently being planned by City staff. In general, recommendations are as follows:

Mini Parks

The plan incorporates twelve proposed mini-parks. Specific locations for these small parks are shown on the plan. Specific sites are a function of site planning and the review of subdivision plans.

Neighborhood Parks

The plan incorporates eighteen future or proposed neighborhood parks. Nine of the new neighborhood parks are located in the East Humbug area, two in the Northwest area, two in the Central and Natoma areas, and two in the Humbug West area. These eighteen future or proposed neighborhood parks are the essential core of the park and recreational system. They provide recreational facilities within a half mile of almost all areas of the City.

Community Parks

The City's five community parks, Lew Howard, Willow Hills, Folsom City, Los Cerros and Lembi, are incorporated into the plan. In addition, two new parks have long been proposed to meet community needs. One new community park is proposed in the Humbug West area, Broadstone #2 Community Park. An additional community park is proposed at the Silbersteen property in the Humbug East area. The community parks, along with the neighborhood parks, provide nearly all of the City's active recreational, league and tournament play. The community parks allow the grouping of ball field and courts for sports tournaments. They are the sites for specialized facilities such as clubhouses, swimming pools, and gyms. Community Centers proposed for these sites will be instrumental in providing programmable space for seniors and teens.

Existing Park Renovation

Many of the existing parks are in desperate need of renovation, particularly older parks such as Lew Howard Community Park and Folsom City Park. This Master Plan update recommends that once an existing park is ten years old a master plan for renovation be adopted by the Parks and Recreation staff and be considered in the Capital Improvements Budget for funding.

With an aggressive Capital Improvement Plan for new park improvements such as Folsom's, it is far too easy for renovation issues to be overlooked and ignored. Renovation of existing facilities is critical with respect to sports field rejuvenation, irrigation system upgrade, lighting upgrade, and general site drainage. If renovation goals are realized, future "resting" of fields and facilities in general is possible and will add to the life expectancy of facilities. This plan update also recommends that the City develop a transition plan for Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) which is required by law.

As discussed in the specific recommendations by geographic area section, existing park renovation recommendations include field and irrigation system renovation, lighting upgrades, drainage improvements, play area ADA retrofit, structure renovation and upgrade, general landscape improvements and comprehensive signage plans. City Park is also recommended to have a master plan created for an approximate 5 acre area at the Natoma Street frontage. The concept for this 5 acre master plan is to renovate this portion of City Park into an inviting "front door" for the park including a water feature, thematic gardens, strolling paths, large trees and thematic signage. City Park provides the opportunity for an inspiring and welcoming cornerstone of the City's park system.

Special Use Areas

The Hinkle Creek Special Use Area in the Northwest Planning Area is shown in the plan as a special use area. The R.G. Smith Clubhouse is also a special use area. This clubhouse holds 105 people and is used for meetings. Some of the Chinese diggings could be developed into an additional special use with local and regional significance.

Additional special use areas include many opportunities in the Historic District. Conversion of a portion of the Corporation Yard into a community services/cultural center, creation of a Maidu Indian settlement interpretive area, a mining camp interpretive area, memorial park at the Corporation Yard site recognizing the Chinese community and an orientation center are just some of the special area proposals discussed for the Historic Area. Development and preservation of these special areas is critical to preserving the natural and historic significance of the Folsom area. By embracing these opportunities for preservation and interpretation, the City of Folsom will make great strides towards retaining Folsom's rich heritage and significance, in essence, the "reasons" people have continued to settle the area for over a century.

Regional Parks and Open Spaces

The regional parks and open spaces along the American River Canyon and Folsom Lake provide Folsom and residents of the region with a valuable recreational resource. While these areas provide 1,100 acres and meet the numerical needs of the city, it will be necessary to create major open spaces throughout the balance of the future city. The General Plan has identified major open spaces corridors - along Willow Creek, Humbug Creek, and other creeks, and wetlands. (See Folsom General Plan Open Space and Conservation Element.) These open space corridors are critical to the linkage and continuity of the City's park system.

Unless the City expands south across the freeway, the City of Folsom will not have to develop a regional park. This is due to the proximity of Folsom Lake and Lake Natoma which includes over 1,100 acres of adjacent land for the residents of Folsom and the entire Sacramento region. Folsom Lake State Park has been the highest used state park in California due to its proximity to an urban area, a climate that allows year round use and a variety of recreational opportunities.

COLOR KEY:

- EXISTING PARK
- FUTURE PARK
- PROPOSED PARK
- EXISTING SCHOOL
- FUTURE SCHOOL
- OPEN SPACE
- STATE REC. AREA

(A) NORTHWEST AREA

- EXISTING PARKS:**
 1 BUD AND ARTIE DAVIES NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
 2 HANNAFORD FAMILY PARK
 3 EGLOFF FAMILY PARK
 4 HINKLE CREEK NATURE AREA
 5 LEW HOWARD COMMUNITY PARK
- PROPOSED PARKS:**
 6 FOLSOM DAM PARK
 P-1 AMERICAN RIVER CANYON NORTH NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

(B) HISTORIC AREA

- EXISTING PARKS:**
 7 GARDEN MINI PARK
 8 GRANITE MINI PARK
 9 RODEO NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
- FUTURE PARK:**
 10 LAKE NATOMA SHORES MINI PARK

(C) NATOMA AREA

- EXISTING PARKS:**
 11 AUTO PLAZA PAR COURSE
 12 LEMBI COMMUNITY PARK
 13 REFLECTIONS MINI PARK
 14 THE SHORES MINI PARK
 15 STEEPLECHASE MINI PARK
 16 CALIF. HILLS NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
 20 RIDGE VIEW PARK
- FUTURE/PROPOSED PARKS:**
 17 COBBLE HILLS RIDGE MINI PARK
 18 SILVERBROOK NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
 19 SUN COUNTRY NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

(D) HUMBUG WEST AREA

- EXISTING PARKS:**
 21 KENTFIELD MINI PARK
 22 NATOMA STATION MINI PARK "A"
 23 NATOMA STATION MINI PARK "B"
 24 WINDSOR MINI PARK
 25 FOLSOM YOUTH SPORTS COMPLEX "A"
 26 FOLSOM YOUTH SPORTS COMPLEX "B"
 27 LOS CERROS COMMUNITY PARK
 28 WILLOW HILLS RES. COMMUNITY PARK
- FUTURE/PROPOSED PARKS:**
 29 BROADSTONE #2 COMMUNITY PARK
 30 PRAIRIE CITY NEIGHBORHOOD PARK "A"
 31 PRAIRIE CITY NEIGHBORHOOD PARK "B"

* PARKS 32 AND 33 WERE ELIMINATED DURING THE FINALIZATION OF THE MASTER PLAN UPDATE.

(E) HUMBUG EAST AREA

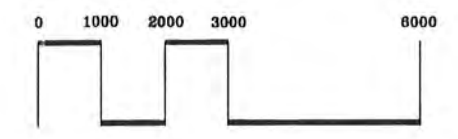
- EXISTING PARKS:**
 34 LEXINGTON HILLS MINI PARKS
 A. KELLER PARK
 B. CHADWICK PARK
 C. THORNDIKE PARK
 D. WELLFLEET
 E. CAMBRIDGE PLACE PARK
 F. PREWETT MINI PARK
- 35 THE PARKWAY NEIGHBORHOOD PARK "B"
 36 PREWETT MINI PARK "B"
- FUTURE/PROPOSED PARKS:**
 37 BEACON HILLS NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
 38 BROADSTONE #3 MINI PARK "A"
 39 BROADSTONE #3 MINI PARK "B"
 40 BROADSTONE #3 NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
 41 CITY OF FOLSOM MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE AND DRIVING RANGE
 42 THE PARKWAY MINI PARK
 43 THE PARKWAY NEIGHBORHOOD PARK "A"
 44 THE PARKWAY NEIGHBORHOOD PARK "C"
 45 PREWETT MINI PARK "A"
 46 RUSSELL RANCH MINI PARK "A"
 47 RUSSELL RANCH MINI PARK "B"
 48 RUSSELL RANCH MINI PARK "C"
 49 RUSSELL RANCH MINI PARK "D"
 50 RUSSELL RANCH MINI PARK "E"
 51 RUSSELL RANCH NEIGHBORHOOD PARK "A"
 52 RUSSELL RANCH NEIGHBORHOOD PARK "B"
 53 RUSSELL RANCH NEIGHBORHOOD PARK "C"
 54 RUSSELL RANCH NEIGHBORHOOD PARK "D"
 55 WILLOW CREEK SO. NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
 P-2 SILBERSTEEN COMMUNITY PARK

(F) CENTRAL AREA

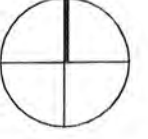
- EXISTING PARKS:**
 56 B.T. COLLINS PARK
 57 ED MITCHELL NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
 58 FOLSOM COMMUNITY PARK / ZOO
 59 R.G. SMITH CLUBHOUSE
- FUTURE/PROPOSED PARKS:**
 60 BRIGGS RANCH MINI PARK
 61 BRIGGS RANCH NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
 62 ROTARY PARK
- SCHOOLS**
- EXISTING SCHOOLS:**
 S-1 CARL SUNDAHL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 S-2 FOLSOM HIGH SCHOOL
 S-3 THEODORE JUDAH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 S-4 BLANCHE SPRENTZ ELEM. SCHOOL
 S-5 FOLSOM MIDDLE SCHOOL
 S-6 FOLSOM HILLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 S-7 OAK CHAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 S-8 NATOMA STATION ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- FUTURE SCHOOLS:**
 S-9 PRAIRIE CITY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 S-10 NEW HIGH SCHOOL AT PRAIRIE CITY
 S-11 LOS CERROS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 S-12 BROADSTONE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 S-13 RUSSELL RANCH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 S-14 NEW MID. SCHOOL AT RUSSELL RANCH
 S-15 RUSSELL RANCH NO. ELEM. SCHOOL
 S-16 PARKWAY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

EXISTING, FUTURE AND PROPOSED PARK SITES
CITY OF FOLSOM
PARKS & RECREATION
MASTER PLAN

SCALE IN FEET



NORTH



Recommended Parks and Recreational Facilities By Geographic Area

The following sections provide a description of the proposed mini parks, neighborhood parks and community parks as required for each of the areas as shown in the Master plan. "Future" refers to park sites that are shown on preliminary or approved subdivision plans - sites not yet owned by the City of Folsom. Wherever possible school and park combinations should be used. However, due to topography tree preservation and other factors, it may be necessary to separate these facilities.

The recreational facilities proposed for each of the mini parks, neighborhood parks and community parks are illustrated on the following pages. The basis for selecting and distributing the facilities was (1) the facilities analysis which indicates need by population, and (2) the available land in existing and proposed parks. In some instances, the facilities were grouped so as to facilitate programming. A tabulation of the recreational facilities is shown in a panel for each of the study areas.

Renovations and/or retrofits are described in detail following each exhibit while future parks and facilities and proposed parks and facilities are described in general.



Folsom Lake Marina

SYMBOL LEGEND:

EXISTING PROPOSED

		ART
		AMPHITHEATER
		BARBECUE/FIREPIT
		BASEBALL/SOFTBALL FIELD
		BASKETBALL COURT
		COMMUNITY FACILITY/CLUBHOUSE
		CONCESSION STAND
		DAY CARE CENTER
		FISHING
		FOOTBALL FIELD
		GOLF COURSE
		GROUP PICNIC AREA
		GYMNASIUM
		HORSESHOE PIT
		INTERPRETIVE TRAIL
		JOGGING/WALKING TRAIL
		LITTLE LEAGUE FIELD
		MAINTENANCE FACILITY
		MINIATURE TRAIN
		MULTI-USE TURF AREA

EXISTING PROPOSED

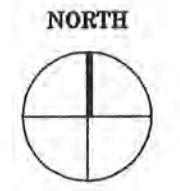
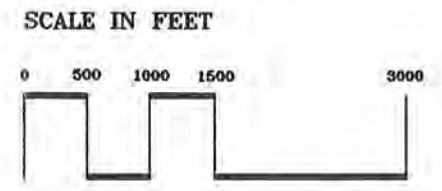
		PAR COURSE
		PARKING STALLS
		PASSIVE/NATURAL OPEN SPACE
		PICNIC AREA
		RACQUETBALL COURT (INDOOR)
		RESTROOM
		RODEO FACILITY
		ROLLERHOCKEY COURT
		RUNNING TRACK
		SOCCER FIELD
		SWIMMING POOL
		TENNIS COURT
		TRAIL HEAD
		VIEWING PLATFORM
		VOLLEYBALL COURT
		WATER FEATURE
		YOUTH PLAY AREA
		ZOO



- EXISTING PARKS:**
- 1 BUD AND ARTIE DAVIES NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
 - 2 HANNAFORD FAMILY PARK
 - 3 EGLOFF FAMILY PARK
 - 4 HINKLE CREEK NATURE AREA
 - 5 LEW HOWARD COMMUNITY PARK
- PROPOSED PARKS:**
- 6 FOLSOM DAM PARK
 - P-1 AMERICAN RIVER CYN. NO. NEIGHBORHOOD PK.

- EXISTING SCHOOL:**
- S-1 CARL SUNDAHL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

**DISTRICT A
 EXISTING, FUTURE AND
 PROPOSED PARK SITES
 CITY OF FOLSOM
 PARKS & RECREATION
 MASTER PLAN**



Area A - Northwest Area

1. Future Parks and Facilities

Existing Park Renovations and Retrofits

- Bud and Artie Davies Park known as American River Canyon Park in the existing Master Plan shall receive one new youth baseball field, a possible new senior baseball field or additional softball fields, two new tennis courts, one new group picnic area with shelter, and one new restroom. Both tennis courts are scheduled to be lighted.
- Lew Howard Community Park will receive one new sand volleyball court, trail retrofit of the existing asphalt drive, a turf linear park along the trail and two new group picnic areas.
- Lew Howard Community Park renovations also include refurbishment of the existing group picnic shelter, ADA renovation of the youth play areas, renovation and/or replacement of the existing restroom structure, renovation of existing turf and irrigation system, parking lot resurfacing, lighting upgrades and a comprehensive signage program.

2. Proposed Parks and Facilities

New Proposed Parks

- New parks include Folsom Dam Neighborhood Park and American River Canyon Neighborhood Park*. Proposed facilities are as shown on the area map and in the summary tables on pages 174 and 175. Facilities proposed for American River Canyon North Neighborhood Park fulfill facilities proposed in the existing Master Plan for the neighborhood park adjacent Lew Howard (Hinkle Creek Nature area).

*Both of these parks (Folsom Dam Neighborhood Park and American River Canyon Neighborhood Park) are highly speculative in that they are under current State and private ownership. They are proposed in this Master Plan as possible park sites and are representative of serious park facility need deficiencies in the northeast area.

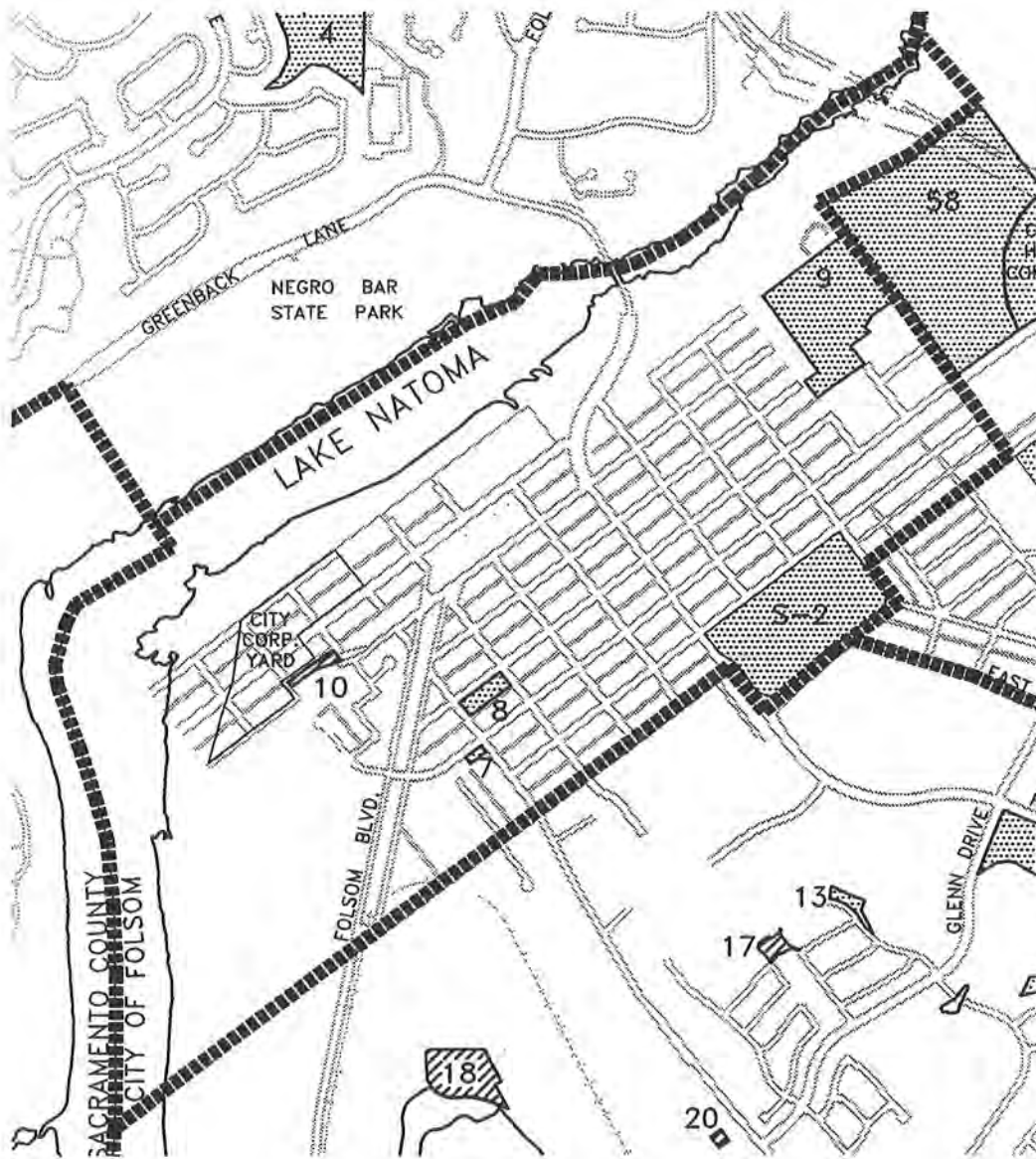
SYMBOL LEGEND:

EXISTING PROPOSED

		ART
		AMPHITHEATER
		BARBECUE/FIREPIT
		BASEBALL/SOFTBALL FIELD
		BASKETBALL COURT
		COMMUNITY FACILITY/CLUBHOUSE
		CONCESSION STAND
		DAY CARE CENTER
		FISHING
		FOOTBALL FIELD
		GOLF COURSE
		GROUP PICNIC AREA
		GYMNASIUM
		HORSESHOE PIT
		INTERPRETIVE TRAIL
		JOGGING/WALKING TRAIL
		LITTLE LEAGUE FIELD
		MAINTENANCE FACILITY
		MINIATURE TRAIN
		MULTI-USE TURF AREA

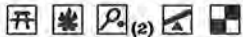
EXISTING PROPOSED

		PAR COURSE
		PARKING STALLS
		PASSIVE/NATURAL OPEN SPACE
		PICNIC AREA
		RACQUETBALL COURT (INDOOR)
		RESTROOM
		RODEO FACILITY
		ROLLERHOCKEY COURT
		RUNNING TRACK
		SOCCER FIELD
		SWIMMING POOL
		TENNIS COURT
		TRAIL HEAD
		VIEWING PLATFORM
		VOLLEYBALL COURT
		WATER FEATURE
		YOUTH PLAY AREA
		ZOO

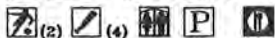


EXISTING PARKS:

- 7 GARDEN MINI PARK
- 8 GRANITE MINI PARK



- 9 RODEO NEIGHBORHOOD PARK



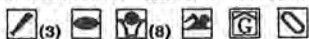
FUTURE PARK:

- 10 LAKE NATOMA SHORES MINI PARK



EXISTING SCHOOL:

- S-2 FOLSOM HIGH SCHOOL



**DISTRICT B
EXISTING, FUTURE AND
PROPOSED PARK SITES**

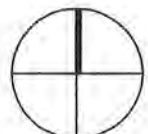
**CITY OF FOLSOM
PARKS & RECREATION
MASTER PLAN**

SCALE IN FEET

0 500 1000 1500 3000



NORTH



Area B - Historic Area

1. Future Parks and Facilities

Existing Park Renovations and Retrofits

- Rodeo Neighborhood Park will include one concession/shower/locker facility and trail linkages to Mormon Street and Sutter Street.
- Proposals for Rodeo Park include field and irrigation system renovations, parking lot resurfacing and field drainage improvements.

New Future Parks

- Lake Natoma Shores Mini Park is the only future park planned for the historic area. (See future improvements on the area map and on the summary table page 171.)
- Concepts for the Folsom Historic District Specific Plan include several proposals for parks, use of open spaces, cultural facilities, and museums that can likely be a part of the City's park system. These concepts include:

1. The existing Corporation Yard, located in the northwestern corner of the Historic District, is envisioned for relocation and renovation as part of the City's park system. Concepts for renovation include a *memorial park in the easterly part of the Corporation Yard on the north side of Leidesdorff between Sibley and Burnett Streets rights-of-way. This park could contain approximately 4 acres of land and would focus on a recognition of the historic influence of the Chinese community. Facilities may include a recreated Joss House and a recreated Chinese garden.*

Just north of the Corporation Yard, within State Park land, a small mining camp could be recreated that would allow residents and visitors a first hand view of the economic and social life of the early miners. Maps of the City dating back to 1904 indicate a number of mining shacks in the general vicinity. (Master Plan)

Another concept for the Corporation Yard is to develop an Asilomar-type conference center. The first facility in this conference center is already in place--the existing Veterans Hall. Additional facilities could include an aquatics center to facilitate water sports in Lake Natoma such as rowing, boat races and swimming, a lodge to facilitate Moose, Elks and Rotary Clubs, a museum, an orientation center, and community service/cultural facilities in general resulting in a community service/cultural center for the

City. Walking tours of the historic downtown could originate from this center.

In addition to these community service/cultural facilities, offices and even a resort hotel/convention facility could be possible as a way to facilitate the center's planning and capital improvement costs. These proposals should be coordinated with the current historic specific plan efforts.

2. In the far northwest corner of the Historic Area, there are a series of small islands along the shore of Lake Natoma which belong to the U.S. State Parks Department. A nature interpretive center has been suggested to be developed on the northerly most peninsula with picnic areas along the shore overlooking the small islands. Through this facility, the natural beauty of these islands could be operated and maintained by the State Parks Department.
3. *For many years there have been discussions of a Placer Mining Museum. A possible location would be adjacent existing rock tailing piles between Folsom Boulevard and Lake Natoma. The State of California owns a large section of this land that contains undisturbed rock piles. Placement of a mining dredge (or replica) on a pond could contribute to the creation of a mining interpretive museum. (Master Plan)*
4. *A Maidu Indian settlement could be recreated in the open area below the powerhouse towards Lake Natoma. There is some evidence that this was originally a site used by the Maidu Indians. This Indian settlement proposal could also make use of existing powerhouse parking and security. (Master Plan)*
5. Current master plans for renovation of the exiting railroad depot and railroad turntable will also provide significant historic and cultural recreation opportunities for the City. Its adjacency to the existing Chamber of Commerce facility and potential restoration and expansion of the Wells Fargo Museum and the development of Leidesdorff plaza would result in a downtown historic core for City of Folsom historic interpretation.

SYMBOL LEGEND:

EXISTING PROPOSED

		ART
		AMPHITHEATER
		BARBECUE/FIREPIT
		BASEBALL/SOFTBALL FIELD
		BASKETBALL COURT
		COMMUNITY FACILITY/CLUBHOUSE
		CONCESSION STAND
		DAY CARE CENTER
		FISHING
		FOOTBALL FIELD
		GOLF COURSE
		GROUP PICNIC AREA
		GYMNASIUM
		HORSESHOE PIT
		INTERPRETIVE TRAIL
		JOGGING/WALKING TRAIL
		LITTLE LEAGUE FIELD
		MAINTENANCE FACILITY
		MINIATURE TRAIN
		MULTI-USE TURF AREA

EXISTING PROPOSED

		PAR COURSE
		PARKING STALLS
		PASSIVE/NATURAL OPEN SPACE
		PICNIC AREA
		RACQUETBALL COURT (INDOOR)
		RESTROOM
		RODEO FACILITY
		ROLLERHOCKEY COURT
		RUNNING TRACK
		SOCCER FIELD
		SWIMMING POOL
		TENNIS COURT
		TRAIL HEAD
		VIEWING PLATFORM
		VOLLEYBALL COURT
		WATER FEATURE
		YOUTH PLAY AREA
		ZOO

Area C - Natoma Area

1. Future Park and Facilities

Existing Park Renovations and Retrofits

- Lembi Community Park is scheduled to include one play apparatus, one community center with gym facilities, one swimming pool, and two group picnic areas with shelters. These improvements are all planned for the 7 acre expansion area to the northwest of the existing park.
- California Hills Neighborhood Park, (known as Folsom Heights Neighborhood Park in the existing Master Plan) will receive two group picnic areas as future retrofits.
- Lembi Community Park is proposed to include renovation of all existing sports fields and irrigation systems, replace existing decomposed granite with a more permanent surfacing, renovate the existing play area and structure to ADA requirements, improve landscaping along the Riley Street frontage, renovate existing scoreboards, drinking fountains, lighting, drainage, and provide a comprehensive signage program.

New Future Parks

- Cobble Hills Ridge Mini Park is planned for the Natoma area. (See the area map and inventory table on page 171 for future facilities.)


































2. Proposed Parks and Facilities

New Proposed Parks

- Silverbrook Neighborhood Park, (known as Woodbridge Neighborhood Park in the existing Master Plan) and Sun Country Neighborhood Park are new proposed parks and facilities in the Natoma area. (See the area map and table on page 174 for proposed facilities.)

SYMBOL LEGEND:

EXISTING PROPOSED

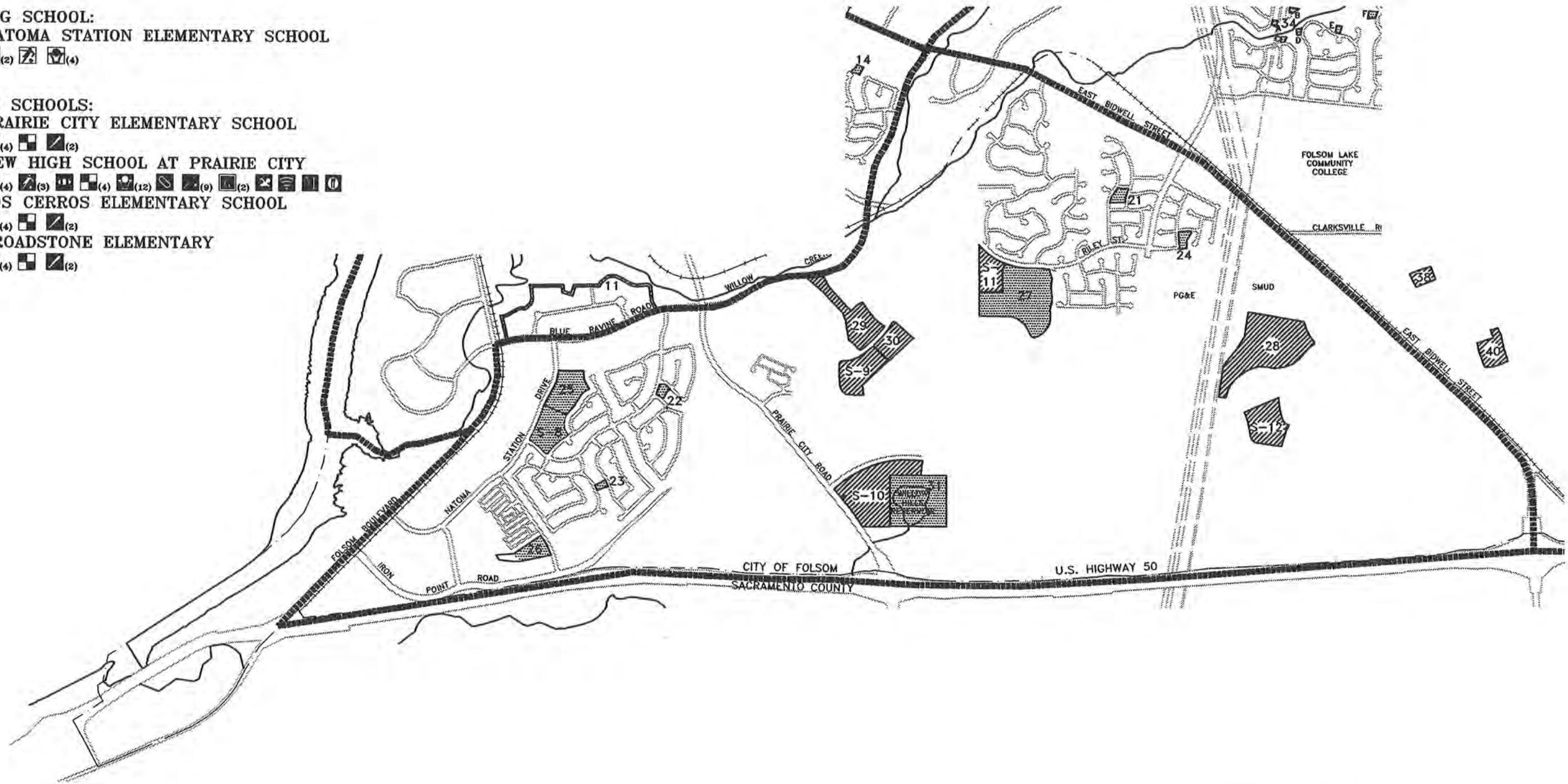
		ART
		AMPHITHEATER
		BARBECUE/FIREPIT
		BASEBALL/SOFTBALL FIELD
		BASKETBALL COURT
		COMMUNITY FACILITY/CLUBHOUSE
		CONCESSION STAND
		DAY CARE CENTER
		FISHING
		FOOTBALL FIELD
		GOLF COURSE
		GROUP PICNIC AREA
		GYMNASIUM
		HORSESHOE PIT
		INTERPRETIVE TRAIL
		JOGGING/WALKING TRAIL
		LITTLE LEAGUE FIELD
		MAINTENANCE FACILITY
		MINIATURE TRAIN
		MULTI-USE TURF AREA

EXISTING PROPOSED

		PAR COURSE
		PARKING STALLS
		PASSIVE/NATURAL OPEN SPACE
		PICNIC AREA
		RACQUETBALL COURT (INDOOR)
		RESTROOM
		RODEO FACILITY
		ROLLERHOCKEY COURT
		RUNNING TRACK
		SOCCER FIELD
		SWIMMING POOL
		TENNIS COURT
		TRAIL HEAD
		VIEWING PLATFORM
		VOLLEYBALL COURT
		WATER FEATURE
		YOUTH PLAY AREA
		ZOO

EXISTING SCHOOL:
 S-8 NATOMA STATION ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 [Symbol] (2) [Symbol] [Symbol] (4)

FUTURE SCHOOLS:
 S-9 PRAIRIE CITY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 [Symbol] (4) [Symbol] [Symbol] (2)
 S-10 NEW HIGH SCHOOL AT PRAIRIE CITY
 [Symbol] (4) [Symbol] (3) [Symbol] [Symbol] (4) [Symbol] (12) [Symbol] [Symbol] (9) [Symbol] (2) [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol]
 S-11 LOS CERROS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 [Symbol] (4) [Symbol] [Symbol] (2)
 S-12 BROADSTONE ELEMENTARY
 [Symbol] (4) [Symbol] [Symbol] (2)



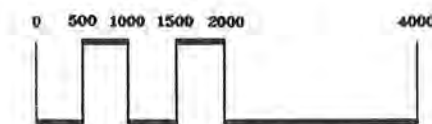
EXISTING PARKS:
 21 KENTFIELD MINI PARK
 [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol]
 22 NATOMA STATION MINI PARK "A"
 [Symbol] [Symbol]
 23 NATOMA STATION MINI PARK "B"
 [Symbol]
 24 WINDSOR MINI PARK
 [Symbol] [Symbol]
 25 FOLSOM YOUTH SPORTS COMPLEX "A"
 [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] (2) [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol]
 26 FOLSOM YOUTH SPORTS COMPLEX "B"
 [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol]

EXISTING PARKS (CONTINUED):
 27 LOS CERROS COMMUNITY PARK
 [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] (3) [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] (4) [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] (2) [Symbol]
 31 WILLOW HILLS RESERVOIR COMMUNITY PARK
 [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] (2) [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol]

FUTURE/PROPOSED PARKS:
 28 BROADSTONE #2 COMMUNITY PARK
 [Symbol] (4) [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] (3) [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] (2) [Symbol]
 29 PRAIRIE OAKS NEIGHBORHOOD PARK "A"
 [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] (2) [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol]
 30 PRAIRIE OAKS NEIGHBORHOOD PARK "B"
 [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol] [Symbol]

**DISTRICT D
 EXISTING, FUTURE AND
 PROPOSED PARK SITES
 CITY OF FOLSOM
 PARKS & RECREATION
 MASTER PLAN**

SCALE IN FEET



NORTH



Area D - Humbug West Area

1. Future Parks and Facilities

Existing Park Renovation and Retrofits

- Folsom Youth Sports Complex A (known as Natoma Neighborhood Park in the existing Master Plan) will include two baseball fields, one concession facility, one clubhouse/daycare center, parking, one roller hockey court, one restroom and one lighted tennis court. Both Complex A and B are also scheduled to receive one shaded spectator seating facility each.
- Los Cerros Community Park (known as Los Cerros Neighborhood Park in the existing Master Plan) will include three lighted softball fields, one multi-use turf area, four lighted sand volleyball courts, one basketball court, one group picnic area with shelter, two restrooms, one roller hockey court, and one maintenance facility.

New Future Parks

- Prairie Oaks Neighborhood Parks A & B (known as West Humbug Community Park in the existing Master Plan) are planned for the Humbug West area. (See the area map and facilities inventory table on page 171 for planned facilities.)

2. Proposed Parks and Facilities

New Proposed Parks









































- Proposed parks in the Humbug West area include Broadstone #2 Community Park and Willow Hills Reservoir Community Park (known as Reservoir Community Park in the existing Master Plan). (See the area map and facilities inventory table on page 174 for proposed facilities).

3. Future Schools

- Proposed new schools in the Humbug West area include elementary schools - Prairie City, Los Cerros, and Broadstone. In addition, a new high school at Prairie City is scheduled for development. (See the inventory table page 173 for future facilities.)

SYMBOL LEGEND:

EXISTING PROPOSED

		ART
		AMPHITHEATER
		BARBECUE/FIREPIT
		BASEBALL/SOFTBALL FIELD
		BASKETBALL COURT
		COMMUNITY FACILITY/CLUBHOUSE
		CONCESSION STAND
		DAY CARE CENTER
		FISHING
		FOOTBALL FIELD
		GOLF COURSE
		GROUP PICNIC AREA
		GYMNASIUM
		HORSESHOE PIT
		INTERPRETIVE TRAIL
		JOGGING/WALKING TRAIL
		LITTLE LEAGUE FIELD
		MAINTENANCE FACILITY
		MINIATURE TRAIN
		MULTI-USE TURF AREA

EXISTING PROPOSED

		PAR COURSE
		PARKING STALLS
		PASSIVE/NATURAL OPEN SPACE
		PICNIC AREA
		RACQUETBALL COURT (INDOOR)
		RESTROOM
		RODEO FACILITY
		ROLLERHOCKEY COURT
		RUNNING TRACK
		SOCCER FIELD
		SWIMMING POOL
		TENNIS COURT
		TRAIL HEAD
		VIEWING PLATFORM
		VOLLEYBALL COURT
		WATER FEATURE
		YOUTH PLAY AREA
		ZOO

EXISTING SCHOOL:
 S-7 OAK CHAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

FUTURE SCHOOLS:
 S-13 RUSSELL RANCH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

 S-14 NEW MIDDLE SCHOOL AT RUSSELL RANCH

 S-15 RUSSELL RANCH NORTH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

 S-16 PARKWAY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

EXISTING PARKS:
 34 LEXINGTON HILLS MINI PARKS
 A. KELLER PARK

 B. CHADWICK PARK

 C. THORNDIKE PARK

 D. WELFLEET

 E. CAMBRIDGE PLACE PARK

 F. PREWITT MINI PARK

 35 THE PARKWAY NEIGHBORHOOD PARK "B"

 36 PREWETT MINI PARK "B"

FUTURE/PROPOSED PARKS:
 37 BEACON HILLS NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

 38 BROADSTONE #3 MINI PARK "A"

 39 BROADSTONE #3 MINI PARK "B"

 40 BROADSTONE #3 NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

 41 CITY OF FOLSOM MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE

 42 THE PARKWAY MINI PARK

 43 THE PARKWAY NEIGHBORHOOD PARK "A"

 44 THE PARKWAY NEIGHBORHOOD PARK "C"

 45 PREWETT MINI PARK "A"

 46 RUSSELL RANCH MINI PARK "A"

 47 RUSSELL RANCH MINI PARK "B"

 48 RUSSELL RANCH MINI PARK "C"

 49 RUSSELL RANCH MINI PARK "D"

 50 RUSSELL RANCH MINI PARK "E"

 51 RUSSELL RANCH NEIGHBORHOOD PARK "A"

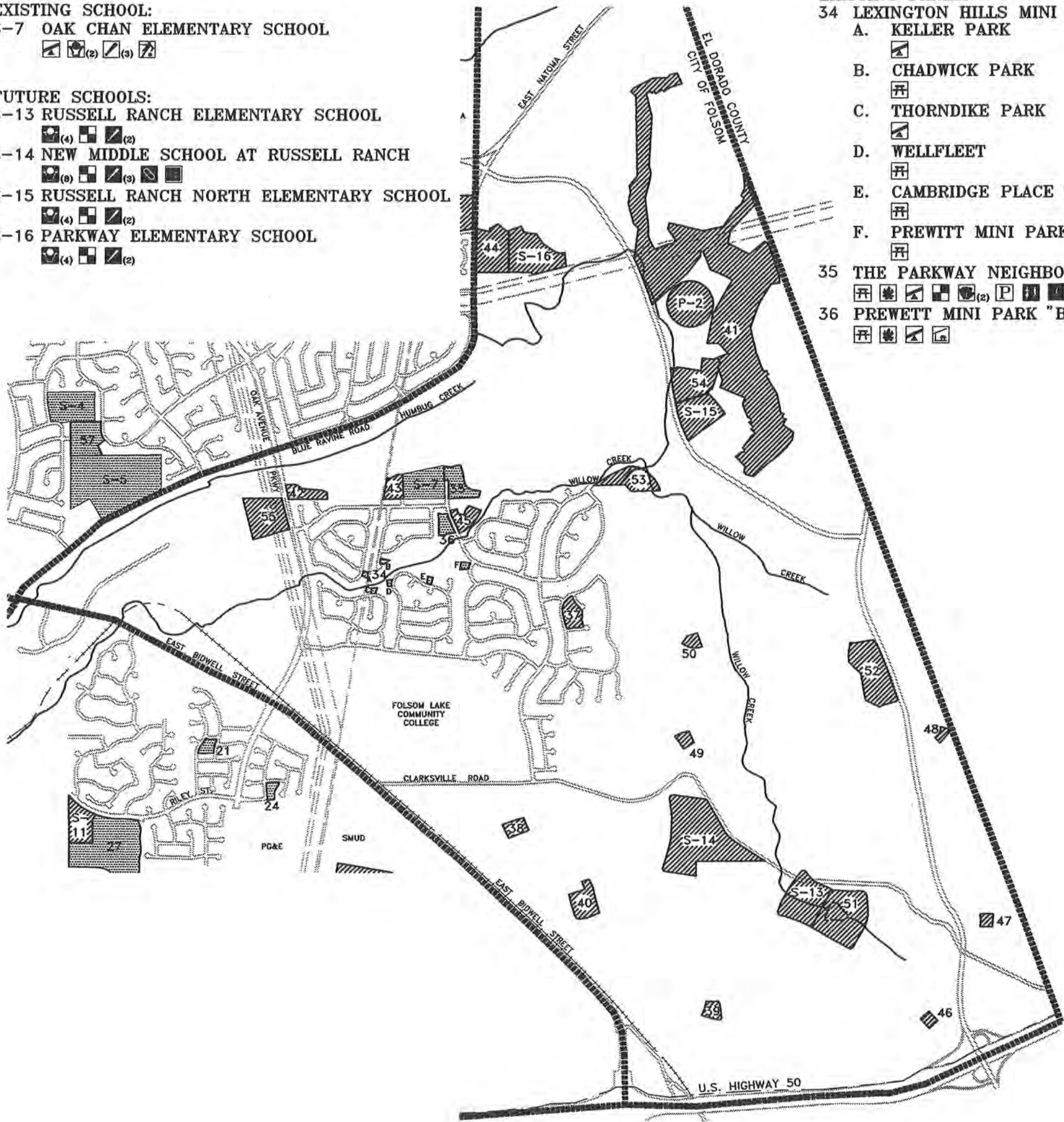
 52 RUSSELL RANCH NEIGHBORHOOD PARK "B"

 53 RUSSELL RANCH NEIGHBORHOOD PARK "C"

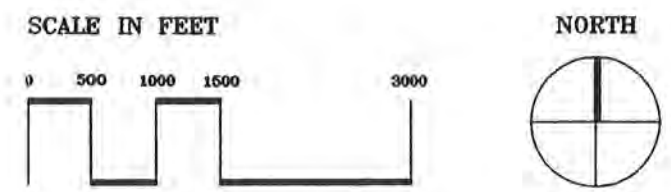
 54 RUSSELL RANCH NEIGHBORHOOD PARK "D"

 55 WILLOW CREEK SOUTH NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

 P-2 SILBERSTEEN COMMUNITY PARK



**DISTRICT E
 EXISTING, FUTURE AND
 PROPOSED PARK SITES
 CITY OF FOLSOM
 PARKS & RECREATION
 MASTER PLAN**



Area E - Humbug East Area

1. Future Parks and Park Facilities

Existing Park Renovations and Retrofits

- The Parkway Neighborhood Park B shall receive one restroom as future phase development.

Future New Parks

- Future new parks include Beacon Hills Neighborhood Park, Broadstone #3, Mini Parks A & B, Prewett Mini Park A, and Russell Ranch Neighborhood Parks A, B, C & D (see the area map and facilities inventory on page 171 for future listing of future facilities).

2. Proposed Parks and Facilities

Proposed New Parks







































- Six new mini parks programs are proposed for the Humbug East area (note: the mini parks were already identified and mapped by city staff. This Master Plan update simply establishes a program for each park). See the area map and inventory of facilities page 174 for proposed facilities).
- Additional proposed parks include Broadstone Neighborhood Park, The Parkway Neighborhood Parks, A& C, Willow Creek South Neighborhood Park, and Silbersteen Community Park. Silbersteen Community Park represents a key addition to the Folsom Park system. This park addition is representative of a senior's community park facility need deficiency in the Humbug East area. In addition, the historic, scenic and natural quality of this park site offers unique opportunities for Folsom resident recreation including, interpretation, educational programming, equestrian and active play. (See the area map and inventory of facilities page 174 for proposed facilities.)

3. Future Schools

Elementary schools - Russell Ranch, Russell Ranch North, and Parkway are proposed for the Humbug East area. A new middle school at Russell Ranch is also scheduled for development. (See the inventory table page 173 for facilities.)

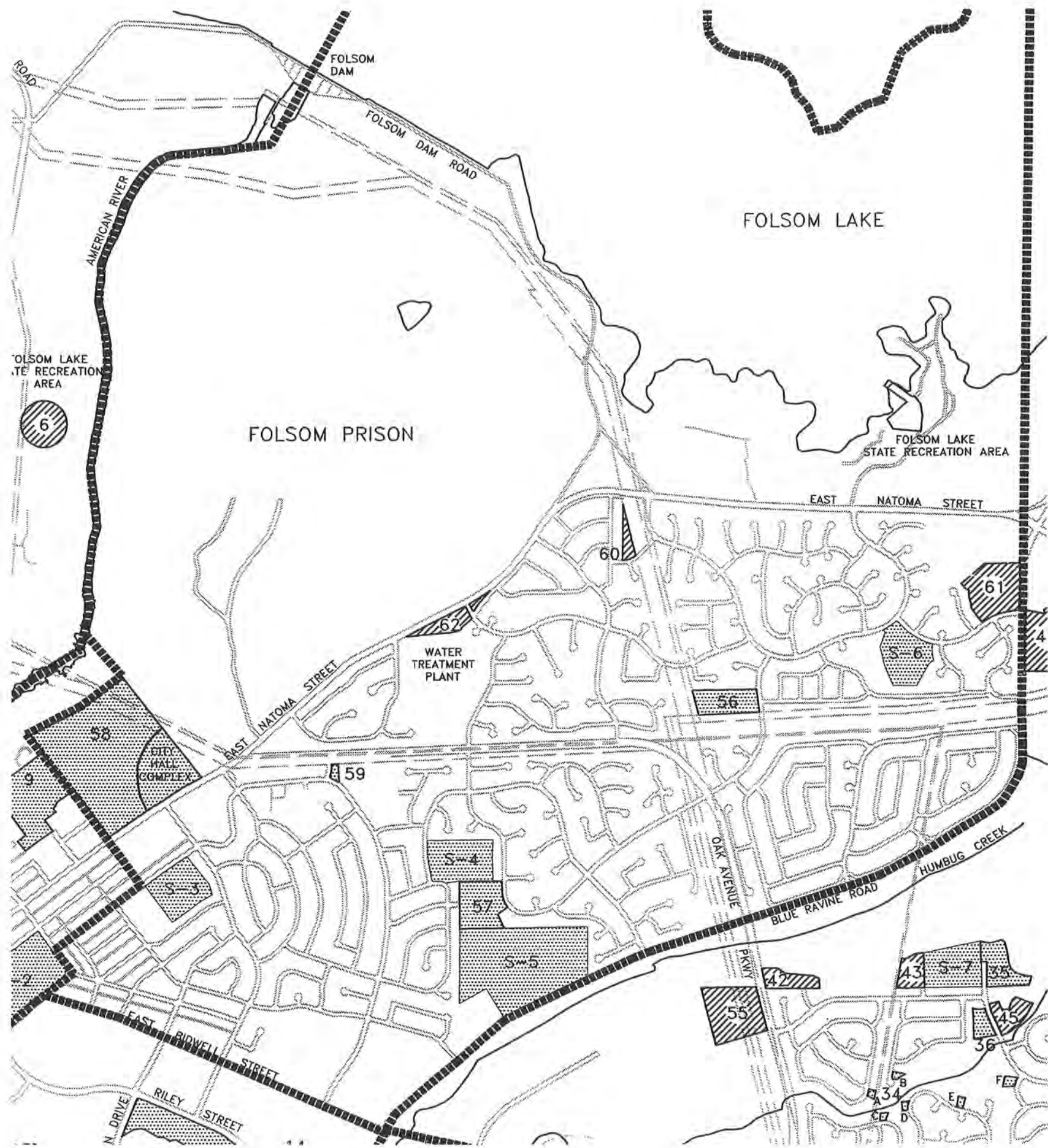
SYMBOL LEGEND:

EXISTING PROPOSED

		ART
		AMPHITHEATER
		BARBECUE/FIREPIT
		BASEBALL/SOFTBALL FIELD
		BASKETBALL COURT
		COMMUNITY FACILITY/CLUBHOUSE
		CONCESSION STAND
		DAY CARE CENTER
		FISHING
		FOOTBALL FIELD
		GOLF COURSE
		GROUP PICNIC AREA
		GYMNASIUM
		HORSESHOE PIT
		INTERPRETIVE TRAIL
		JOGGING/WALKING TRAIL
		LITTLE LEAGUE FIELD
		MAINTENANCE FACILITY
		MINIATURE TRAIN
		MULTI-USE TURF AREA

EXISTING PROPOSED

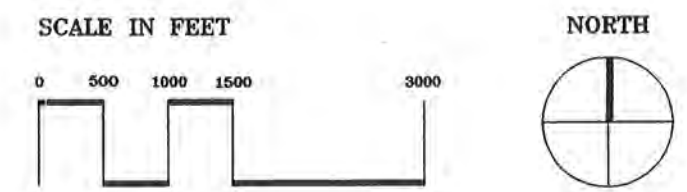
		PAR COURSE
		PARKING STALLS
		PASSIVE/NATURAL OPEN SPACE
		PICNIC AREA
		RACQUETBALL COURT (INDOOR)
		RESTROOM
		RODEO FACILITY
		ROLLERHOCKEY COURT
		RUNNING TRACK
		SOCCER FIELD
		SWIMMING POOL
		TENNIS COURT
		TRAIL HEAD
		VIEWING PLATFORM
		VOLLEYBALL COURT
		WATER FEATURE
		YOUTH PLAY AREA
		ZOO



- EXISTING PARKS:**
- 56 B.T. COLLINS PARK
 - 57 ED MITCHELL NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
 - 58 FOLSOM CITY PARK / ZOO
 - 59 R.G. SMITH CLUBHOUSE
- FUTURE/PROPOSED PARKS:**
- 60 BRIGGS RANCH MINI PARK
 - 61 BRIGGS RANCH NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
 - 62 ROTARY PARK

- EXISTING SCHOOLS:**
- S-3 THEODORE JUDAH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 - S-4 BLANCHE SPRENTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 - S-5 FOLSOM MIDDLE SCHOOL
 - S-6 FOLSOM HILLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

**DISTRICT F
 EXISTING, FUTURE AND
 PROPOSED PARK SITES
 CITY OF FOLSOM
 PARKS & RECREATION
 MASTER PLAN**



Area F - Central Area

1. Future Parks and Facilities

Existing Park Renovations and Retrofits

- B.T. Collins Park future improvements will include one multi-use turf area, one basketball court, one restroom, and one group picnic area with shelter.
- Ed Mitchell Neighborhood Park will receive one group picnic area with shelter and one restroom.
- City Park will receive a retrofit of approximately 5 acres at the park's "front door"--the south corner of the park site at Natoma Street. This renovation will include a water feature and a camellia and rose garden with strolling and picnic opportunities.
- Ed Mitchell Neighborhood Park is proposed to receive sports field and irrigation system renovation, field drainage improvements, drinking fountain relocation, parking lot resurfacing and play area renovation.
- City Park shall receive sports field and irrigation system renovation, fencing, backstops, lighting improvements, picnic area and parking lot renovation, renovation of the existing zoo, landscaping and play area ADA upgrades. City Park is also proposed to receive a comprehensive and coordinated signage program.
- R.G. Smith Clubhouse shall receive new paint and interior renovation, lighting improvements, parking lot resurfacing, general landscape improvements and drainage upgrades.

Future New Parks

- Briggs Ranch Neighborhood Park is planned for the central area. (See the map and the inventory of facilities table page 172 for planned facilities.)

2. Proposed Parks and Facilities

New Proposed Parks

- New parks include Briggs Ranch Mini Park and Rotary Park. Again, these parks have been previously identified and located, but with no identified program. This Master Plan proposes a program for each. (See the area map and inventory table page 175 for proposed facilities.)

Future and Proposed Facilities Inventory

The following tables identify future parks and schools as well as facilities and proposed parks and park facilities by area. Also included are net (usable) and gross acreage of each park.

Table 24 Folsom Community Facilities--Future Park Facilities

Plan Reference No.	Future Park Facilities	Acreage (Gross)	Acreage (Net)	Baseball	Organized Adult	Organized Youth	Multi-Use Field*	Softball	Organized Adult	Organized Youth	Multi-Use Field**	Multi-Use Diamond	Soccer	Football	Multi-Use Field***	Running Track	Multi-Use Turf Area	Volleyball	Basketball	Tennis Court	Play Apparatus	Community Facility	Gymnasium	Indoor Racquetball	Swimming Pool	Group Picnic Area	Picnic/Barbecue	Restroom	Roller Hockey	Senior Facility	Amphitheater/Arena	Maintenance Structure	Trails	Horseshoe Pit	Concession Facility													
	A Northwest Area																																															
1.	Bud and Artie Davies Neigh.	7.0																																														
	B Historic Area																																															
10.	Lake. Natoma Shores Mini Pk.	0.7																																														
	C Natoma Area																																															
12.	Lembi Community Park	6.9																																														
16.	California Hills Neigh. Park																																															
17.	Cobble Hills Ridge Mini Park	1.0																																														
	D Humbug West Area																																															
25.	Folsom Youth Sports A																																															
27.	Los Cerros Comm. Park	18.0																																														
29.	Prairie Oaks Neigh. Pk. A	9.2																																														
30.	Prairie Oaks Neigh. Pk. B	7.2																																														
	E Humbug East Area																																															
35.	The Parkway Park B																																															
37.	Beacon Hills Neighborhood Pk.	4.0																																														
38.	Broadstone #3 Mini Park A	2.2																																														
39.	Broadstone #3 Mini Park B	2.1																																														
41.	Folsom Municipal Golf																																															
45.	Prewett Mini Park A	4.0																																														
51.	Russell Ranch Neigh. Park A	17.7																																														
52.	Russell Ranch Neigh. Park B	16.7																																														

Table 24 Folsom Community Facilities--Future Park Facilities (Continued)

Plan Reference No.	Future Park Facilities	Acreage (Gross)	Acreage (Net)	Baseball	Organized Adult	Organized Youth	Multi-Use Field*	Softball	Organized Adult	Organized Youth	Multi-Use Field**	Soccer	Football	Multi-Use Field***	Running Track	Multi-Use Turf Area	Volleyball	Basketball	Tennis Court	Play Apparatus	Community Facility	Gymnasium	Indoor Racquetball	Swimming Pool	Group Picnic Area	Picnic/Barbecue	Restroom	Roller Hockey	Senior Facility	Amphitheater/Arena	Maintenance Structure	Trails	Horseshoe Pit	Concession Facility		
53.	Russell Ranch Neigh. Park C	8.1	8.18									1							1	2	1				1	x										
54.	Russell Ranch Neigh. Park D	10.1	10.1		1						2	1									1				1	x										
F	Central Area																																			
56.	B.T. Collins Park															1			1																	
57.	Ed Mitchell Neighborhood Pk.															1																				
61.	Briggs Ranch Neighborhood Pk.	10.0	10.0										1							1					1	x										
	TOTALS		124.9		4	2			4	2		6	0	1	0	5	6	8	11	14	2	1	0	4	21			12	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	

LEGEND

* Multi-use field includes a soccer overlay, but is typically scheduled for baseball.

** Multi-use field includes soccer overlay, but is typically scheduled for softball.

***Multi-use field includes ballfield overlay, but is typically scheduled for soccer or football.

Table 26 Folsom Community Facilities--Proposed Park Facilities (Continued)

Plan Reference No.	Proposed Park Facilities	Acreage (Gross)	Acreage (Net)	Baseball	Organized Adult	Organized Youth	Multi-Use Field*	Softball	Organized Adult	Organized Youth	Multi-Use Field**	Multi-Use Diamond	Soccer	Football	Multi-Use Field***	Running Track	Multi-Use Turf Area	Volleyball	Basketball	Tennis Court	Play Apparatus	Community Facility	Gymnasium	Indoor Racquetball	Swimming Pool	Group Picnic Area	Picnic/Barbecue	Restroom	Roller Hockey	Senior Facility	Amphitheater/Arena	Maintenance Structure	Trails	Horseshoe Pit	Concession Facility				
48.	Russell Ranch Mini Park C	1.25	1.25																		1					1													
49.	Russell Ranch Mini Park D	1.43	1.43															1			1					1													
50.	Russell Ranch Mini Park E	1.8	1.8															1			1					1													
55.	Willow Creek So. Neigh. Park	11.0	6.0															1		4	1					1						x							
P-2.	Silbersteen Community Park	49.0							2									1		2	2	1				1						1	1	2					
F	Central Area																																						
60.	Briggs Ranch Mini Park	2.1	2.0															1			1					1													
62.	Rotary Park	6.0																1		2	1					1													
	TOTALS	205.8			0	5	0	0	6	2	0	0	3	1	0	1	12	4	1	12	18	2	3	8	3	21		1	0	0	1	2		2					

LEGEND

- * Multi-use field includes a soccer overlay, but is typically scheduled for baseball.
- ** Multi-use field includes soccer overlay, but is typically scheduled for softball.
- ***Multi-use field includes ballfield overlay, but is typically scheduled for soccer or football.

Future and Proposed Park Facilities Phasing Plan

The following tables list future and proposed parks, park facilities, schools and school facilities by area as well as proposed phasing for development. Phasing is broken into 5 year increments for budgeting purposes. The development schedules for each park or park phase is estimated based upon demographic demand of each area. As described in the demographics section areas A, B, C, and F are close to build out and will most likely experience buildout over the next 10 years; therefore, proposed facilities for these areas are scheduled within next 10 years in order to effectively serve these communities. Areas D & E are relatively new areas with most development occurring over the next 10 years and then dwindling over the last 10 years (2005 - 2015). For that reason the majority of planned parks and facilities occur in these two areas.



Folsom City Zoo

TABLE 27 FUTURE AND PROPOSED PARK FACILITIES PHASING PLAN
Parks and Recreation Master Plan - City of Folsom

Park/ School #	School/ Park Name	1995 - 2000			2000 - 2005			2005 - 2010			2010 - 2015		
		Acres	Facility	Quantity	Acres	Facility	Quantity	Acres	Facility	Quantity	Acres	Facility	Quantity
1	Bud & Artie Davies	5.0	Multi-use Diamond Baseball (A) Restroom Parking	1 1 1	2.0	Tennis Group Picnic Area	2 1						
5	Lew Howard		Light Tennis Courts			Volleyball Group Picnic Multi-use Turf	1 2 1						
6	Folsom Dam Park				5.0	Baseball (Y) Play Apparatus	2 1	5.0	Baseball (Y) Soccer	2 1			
9	Rodeo Neighborhood Park		Concession/ Shower Locker	1									
10	Lake Natoma Shores Mini Park	0.7	Play Apparatus Group Picnic Area Horseshoe Pit	1 1 1									
12	Lembi Community Park	6.9	Swimming Pool Gymnasium Group Picnic Area	3 1 2		Community/Senior Ctr Play Apparatus Swimming Pool Maintenance Structure	1 1 1						
16	CA Hills Neighborhood Park		Group Picnic Area	2									
17	Cobble Hills Ridge Mini Park	1.0	Basketball Play Apparatus Group Picnic Area Multi-use Turf	1 1 1 1									
18	Silverbrook Neighborhood Park				5.5	Softball (Y) Soccer Multi-use Turf Play Apparatus Group Picnic Area Interpretive Area	2 1 1 1 1 1						
19	Sun Country Neighborhood Park				3.9	Group Picnic Area Interpretive Area	1						

Park/ School #	School/ Park Name	1995 - 2000			2000 - 2005			2005 - 2010			2010 - 2015		
		Acres	Facility	Quantity	Acres	Facility	Quantity	Acres	Facility	Quantity	Acres	Facility	Quantity
37	Beacon Hills Neighborhood Park				4.0	Play Apparatus Tennis Court Group Picnic Area Restroom Multi-use Field Basketball Gazebo	2 1 1 1 1 1 1						
38	Broadstone #3 Mini Park A							2.2	Group Picnic Area Play Apparatus Multi-use Turf Area	1 1 1			
39	Broadstone #3 Mini Park B										2.1	Group Picnic Area Play Apparatus Multi-use Turf Area	1 1 1
40	Broadstone Neighborhood Park				10.0	Group Picnic Area Tennis Courts Play Apparatus	1 2 1						
42	The Parkway Mini Park										3.2	Basketball Play Apparatus Group Picnic Area Multi-use Turf Area	1 1 1 1
43	The Parkway Neighborhood Park A				4.0	Multi-use Turf Group Picnic Area Play Apparatus	1 1 1						
44	The Parkway Neighborhood Park C							12.0	Soccer Field Gymnasium Pool Group Picnic Area Play Apparatus	1 1 1 1 1			
45	Prewett Mini Park A				4.0	Multi-use Diamond Volleyball Basketball Group Picnic Area Restroom Play Apparatus	1 1 1 1 1 1						

Park/ School #	School/ Park Name	1995 - 2000			2000 - 2005			2005 - 2010			2010 - 2015		
		Aeres	Facility	Quantity	Aeres	Facility	Quantity	Aeres	Facility	Quantity	Aeres	Facility	Quantity
46	Russell Ranch Mini Park A						1.0	Group Picnic Area Play Apparatus	1 1				
47	Russell Ranch Mini Park B									1.11	Group Picnic Area Play Apparatus	1 1	
48	Russell Ranch Mini Park C									1.25	Group Picnic Area Play Apparatus	1 1	
49	Russell Ranch Mini Park D						1.43	Group Picnic Area Play Apparatus Multi-use Turf Area	1 1 1				
50	Russell Ranch Mini Park E									1.8	Group Picnic Area Play Apparatus Multi-use Turf Area	1 1 1	
51	Russell Ranch Neighborhood Park A									17.7	Baseball Field (A) Soccer Field Multi-use Diamond Lake Parking Play Apparatus Group Picnic Area	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
52	Russell Ranch Neighborhood Park B									16.7	Tennis Courts Soccer Fields Basketball Play Apparatus Group Picnic Area Restroom Parking	2 2 1 1 1 1	
53	Russell Ranch Neighborhood Park C						8.1	Tennis Courts Soccer Field Play Apparatus Basketball Parking Group Picnic Area	2 1 1 1 1 1				

Park/ School #	School/ Park Name	1995 - 2000			2000 - 2005			2005 - 2010			2010 - 2015			
		Acres	Facility	Quantity	Acres	Facility	Quantity	Acres	Facility	Quantity	Acres	Facility	Quantity	
54	Russell Ranch Neighborhood Park D				10.1	Multi-use Diamond Soccer Baseball (A) Play Apparatus Group Picnic Area Parking	2 2 1 1 1							
55	Willow Creek South Neighborhood Park				10.0	Group Picnic Area Play Apparatus Tennis Courts Multi-use Turf	1 1 4 1							
56	B.T. Collins Park		Restroom Group Picnic Area	1 1								Multi-use Turf Area Basketball	1 1	
57	Ed Mitchell Neighborhood Park		Restroom Group Picnic Area	1 1										
58	Folsom City Park and Zoo					Expand Zoo Renovate Arena Amphitheater Misc. Enhancements Trailhead	1 1							
60	Briggs Ranch Mini Park												Group Picnic Area Play Apparatus Multi-use Turf Area	1 1 1
61	Briggs Ranch Neighborhood Park				5.0	Roller Hockey Tennis Court Baseball (Y) Group Picnic Area	1 1 1 1	5.0	Soccer Field Amphitheater Restroom Parking	1 1 1				

Park/ School #	School/ Park Name	1995 - 2000			2000 - 2005			2005 - 2010			2010 - 2015		
		Acres	Facility	Quantity	Acres	Facility	Quantity	Acres	Facility	Quantity	Acres	Facility	Quantity
62	Rotary Park						6.0	Group Picnic Area Play Apparatus Tennis Court(s) Multi-use Turf Area Pond/water	1 1 2 1 1				
P2	Silbersteen Property				17.0	Group Picnic Area Play Apparatus New Rodeo Arena Multi-use Turf Area Restroom Parking Kids' Ranch	2 2 1 1 1 1 1	16.0	Equestrian Stables Maintenance Facility Horseshoe Pits Softball (A) lighted	1 2 2	16.0	Tennis Courts Pool Trail Head	2 1 1
P1	Am. River Canyon North Neighborhood Park				7.0	Tennis Courts Club House/Gym Parking	2 1	7.0	Pool Baseball (Y)	1 1	6.0	Multi-use Turf Area	1
S-8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16	Elementary Schools					Multi-use Diamond Soccer Basketball	2 1 4		Multi-use Diamond Soccer Basketball	2 1 4		Multi-use Diamond Basketball	2 4
S-5	Folsom Middle School					Multi-use Diamond Soccer Track Basketball Gymnasium	1 1 0.5 6 0.5						
S-14	Russell Ranch Middle School											Baseball (A) Softball (Y) Soccer Track Basketball Gymnasium	1 1 1 1 4 1

Park/ School #	School/ Park Name	1995 - 2000			2000 - 2005			2005 - 2010			2010 - 2015		
		Acres	Facility	Quantity	Acres	Facility	Quantity	Acres	Facility	Quantity	Acres	Facility	Quantity
S-10	High School at Prairie City		Gymnasium Pool Track Football Baseball (A) Softball (Y) Soccer Multi-use Turf Basketball Tennis Concession	1 1 .5 1 1 1 2 2 6 5 1									

Note: School facilities have only been given half credit.

Total Net Surplus/(Deficiency) - 20 Year Estimate

The following table lists all facilities proposed for parks and schools over the next 20 years, the table transfers the surplus and (deficits) for year 2000 from table 20, enters facilities provided as a result of proposals in this Master Plan update at each 5 year increment then calculates the resulting surplus/(deficit) for each 5 year increment. The resulting surplus/(deficit) illustrated for year 2015 is the final surplus/(deficit) for each facility at City build out if all proposals herein are realized.



Granite Mini Park

**TABLE 28 CITY OF FOLSOM
TOTAL NET SURPLUS / (DEFICIENCY) - 20 YEAR ESTIMATE**

FACILITY DESCRIPTION	2000 Surplus/ (Deficiency)	Number of Facilities Provided	2000 Net Surplus/ (Deficiency)	2005 Needs	Number of Facilities Provided	2005 Net Surplus/ (Deficiency)	2010 Needs	Number of Facilities Provided	2010 Net Surplus/ (Deficiency)	2015 Needs	Number of Facilities Provided	2015 Net Surplus/ (Deficiency)
Baseball: Adult (Majors)	(2)	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2
Youth	(9)	4	(5)	5	9	(1)	5	5	(1)	3	3	(1)
Softball: Adult (Majors)	(8)	0	(8)	3	4	(7)	2	2	(7)	1	0	(8)*
Youth	(1)	2	1	1	4	4	2	1	3	1	1	3
Soccer	(6)	5	(1)	3	5	1	3	4	2	2	4	4
Football	(1)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Running Track	(1)	1	0	1	0	(1)	0	0	(1)	0	1	0
Multi-Use Turf Area	(2)	4	2	1	7	8	1	3	10	1	6	15
Volleyball	1	4	5	0	6	11	1	0	10	1	0	9
Basketball	11	18	29	4	7	32	3	5	34	1	11	44**
Tennis Court	(12)	10	(2)	6	12	4	6	2	0	3	4	1
Play Apparatus	8	6	14	5	13	22	4	5	23	2	8	29
Community Facility	1	1	2	1	3	4	0	0	4	0	0	4*****
Gymnasium	(1)	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	3	1	1	3
Indoor Racquetball	(3)	0	(3)	0	0	(3)	1	8	4	0	0	4
Swimming Pool	(6)	4	(2)	2	1	(3)	2	2	(3)	0	1	(2)***
Group Picnic Area	(45)	15	(30)	12	14	28	11	5	(34)	5	8	(31)****
Golf Courses	(2)	1	(1)	1	0	(2)	0	0	(2)	0	1	(1)
Nature/Interpretive Center	(1)	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Roller Hockey	(1)	3	2	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	0	2
Senior Facility	(1)	0	(1)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphitheater/Arena	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	2
Maintenance Structure	(1)	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Trails (miles)	5	7	12	5	6	13	5	7	15	2	6	19
Horseshoe Pit	7	1	8	1	0	7	0	2	9	0	0	9
Zoo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Six (6) are lighted, therefore a surplus of three (3).
 ***Folsom Lake and Lake Natoma also provide swimming.
 ****Deficiency is partly accommodated by local State Park facilities.
 *****Only 2 out of 7 community facilities are full community centers, the rest are satellite centers or clubhouses.

Table 29 Park Acreage Requirements for Recreational Facilities

The design of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan update takes into consideration both the total population and geographic needs of the community in selecting park sites. The Needs Assessment Section of the this update indicated that the City of Folsom needs an additional 282.5 acres of parkland to fulfill its requirement of 7.3 gross acres of parkland per 1,000 population by build out in the year 2015. The following table summarizes projected buildout of parkland over the next 20 years in 5 year increments. Proposed parkland development in each 5 year increment is derived from Table 27.

YEAR	PARKLAND REQUIREMENT (7.3/1000)	PROPOSED PARK DEVELOPMENT	DEVELOPED PARKLAND	SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)
1995	240 AC.		221.3 AC	(18.7 AC)
2000		Bud and Artie Davies 5.0 AC. Lake Natoma Mini Park 0.7 AC. Lembi Community Park 6.9 AC. Cobble Hills Ridge Mini Park 1.0 AC. Los Cerros Community Park 6.0 AC. Broadstone #2 Community Park 10.0 AC. Prairie Oaks Neighborhood Park A 4.0 AC. Prairie Oaks Neighborhood Park B 4.2 AC. Willow Hills Res. Community Park 30.0 AC. Russell Ranch Neighborhood Park C 8.1 AC.		
	327 AC	Subtotal 75.9 AC.	297.2 AC.	(29.8 AC)
2005		Bud and Artie Davies 2.0 AC. Folsom Dam 5.0 AC. Silverbrook Neighborhood Park 5.5 AC. Sun Country Neighborhood Park 3.9 AC. Los Cerros Community Park 6.0 AC. Broadstone #2 Community Park 0.0 AC. Prairie Oaks Neighborhood Park A 5.2 AC. Prairie Oaks Neighborhood Park B 3.0 AC. Beacon Hills Neighborhood Park 4.0 AC. Broadstone Neighborhood Park 10.0 AC. The Parkway Neighborhood Park A 4.0 AC. Prewett Mini Park A 4.0 AC. Russell Ranch Neighborhood Park D 10.1 AC. Willow Creek South Neighborhood Park 11.0 AC. Briggs Ranch Neighborhood Park 5.0 AC. Silbersteen Community Park 17.0 AC. River Canyon North Neighborhood Park 7.0 AC.		
	399.5 AC	Subtotal 112.7 AC.	409.9 AC.	10.4 AC.

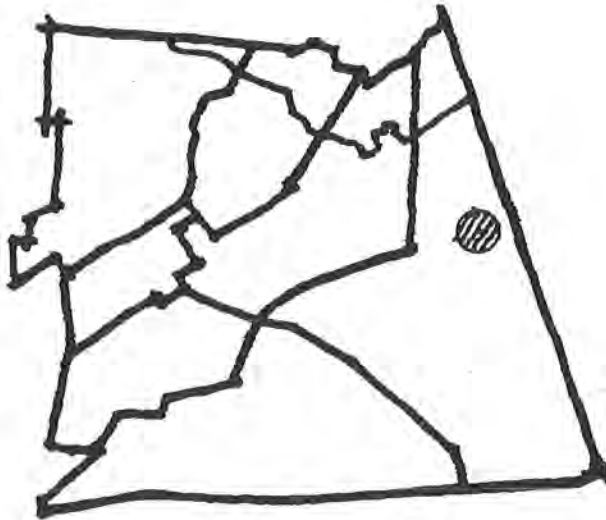
YEAR	PARKLAND REQUIREMENT (7.3/1000)	PROPOSED PARK DEVELOPMENT	DEVELOPED PARKLAND	SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	
2010		Folsom Dam	5.0 AC.		
		Los Cerros Community Park	6.0 AC.		
		Broadstone #2 Community Park	13.5 AC.		
		Broadstone #3 Mini Park A	2.2 AC.		
		The Parkway Neighborhood Park C	12.0 AC.		
		Russell Ranch Mini Park A	1.0 AC.		
		Russell Ranch Mini Park D	1.4 AC.		
		Briggs Ranch Neighborhood Park	5.0 AC.		
		Rotary Park	6.0 AC.		
		Silbersteen Community Park	16.0 AC.		
		American River Canyon No.	7.0 AC.		
	472.9 AC	Subtotal	75.1 AC.	485 AC.	12.1 AC.
2015		Broadstone #3 Mini Park B	2.1 AC.		
		The Parkway Mini Park	3.2 AC.		
		Russell Ranch Mini Park B	1.1 AC.		
		Russell Ranch Mini Park C	1.3 AC.		
		Russell Ranch Mini Park E	1.8 AC.		
		Russell Ranch Neighborhood Park A	17.7 AC.		
		Russell Ranch Neighborhood Park B	16.7 AC.		
		Briggs Ranch Mini Park	2.1 AC.		
		Silbersteen Community Park	16.0 AC.		
		American River Canyon No.	6.0 AC.		
			503.8 AC		Subtotal

Special Areas

In addition to the previous specific facility requirements, the following “special” facilities and areas are recommended for consideration and incorporation into future city parks and recreation development plans.

New Rodeo Arena

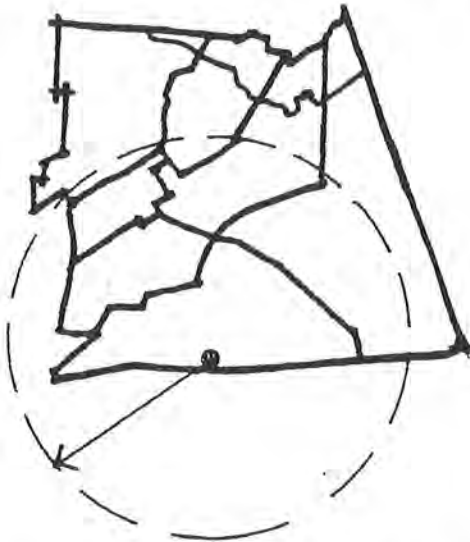
Development of a new rodeo arena has been a frequent topic of discussion in the City. The current arena located at City Park could be refurbished as a stadium to accommodate arena sports, such as soccer and roller hockey, and special events, such as concerts. This type of refurbishment to the existing rodeo arena would necessitate the development of a new rodeo arena in another location within the City.



This Master Plan update recommends developing a new rodeo arena at Silbersteen Community Park. This proposal is based on two sound reasons: 1.) It locates the arena next to the proposed equestrian stables enabling the arena to be used for day-to-day equestrian uses as well as special equestrian events and 2.) It locates the arena in a less congested area of the City so that auto traffic may be more effectively accommodated.

Family Aquatics Center

The Lembi Community Park Expansion Area has been historically identified as the location for a Family Aquatics Center. This site is still under consideration, but there is a desire by the City to consider an alternative location for this proposed facility.

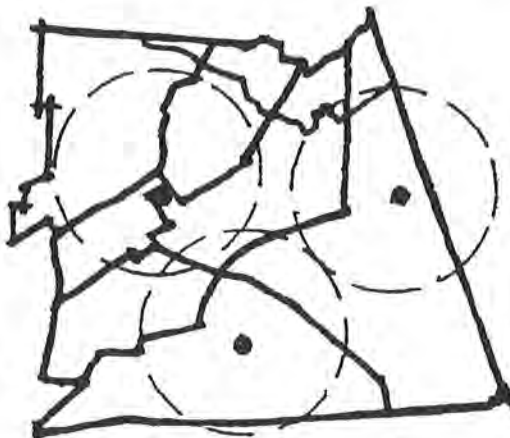


This Master Plan update suggests a City-owned site at the southern boundary of the City that is approximately 30 acres and zoned RCC--Regional Commercial. This location could prove successful for a number of reasons including its close proximity to Highway 50, positioning it for regional accessibility, and its potential as a central location if the City expands south of Highway 50. The size of the site also affords more flexibility allowing accommodations for expanded aquatics programs as well as necessary parking. The Lembi Expansion site has proven through intensive site planning and

programming to be undesirably impacted by anticipated auto traffic, extensive programming and accommodation of required parking.

Maintenance Facilities

Maintenance facilities have been programmed for the City to provide an efficient service radius for the entire community at projected buildout. Currently the City operates from one major maintenance facility located at City Park. It is anticipated that as the City grows, two more full maintenance facilities will be needed—one in the southern section of the City and one in the eastern section. Maintenance facilities are planned for community park sites where sufficient



space is available for vehicular storage, maintenance buildings, and maintenance yards. The southern most maintenance facility is planned at the Broadstone #2 Community Park site. The eastern most facility is planned for the Silbersteen Community Park site. In addition, if there is sufficient site capacity, a small maintenance facility is envisioned for the Lembi Community Park Expansion Area site to accommodate the anticipated intense maintenance needs associated with proposed improvements.

Administrative Recommendations

Quality recreational opportunities do not rest with a comprehensive plan and excellent facilities alone. The development of an appropriately designed plan and effectively administered recreation program is a vital component of any successful recreation service. A comprehensive recreation program must be well conceived, well managed, and well communicated to be effectively delivered to the residents of Folsom in meeting their recreation needs. Phone survey and workshop results suggest programs have been well administered and delivered to date.

Benefits of Recreation Programs

Communities both come together and learn to work together through sports, arts, cultural and environmental activities.

Benefits of Parks and Recreation, 1992

Benefits derived from parks and recreation programs are numerous, from physical health and mental stimulation for individuals to development of a sense of pride for the community. “The social need for recreation has been identified as a means for community involvement and an expression of citizenship. Through this a sense of community and social contact is fostered in order to combat urban social problems like loneliness and isolation.” (Lynch, McCarney 1981 qtd. in Benefits) Citizens working and learning together through leisure activities generate community pride and learn skills that can be used in addressing community concerns. (Benefits, 54,57)

Physical activity is essential and should be integrated into a person’s daily routine throughout his or her lifetime. (Fitness Canada 1990 qtd. in Benefits). Recreation programs and opportunities for community involvement must be accessible to all citizens because these activities increase each person’s quality of life. People with disabilities or those who are disadvantaged due to financial circumstances have a need for integrated and accessible leisure services. (Benefits, 55)

Children develop social, physical, and intellectual skills through play activities. They also learn creativity by gaining problem solving skills through play situations. For older children, recreation activities can help build confidence and self-esteem. (Benefits, 36, 38) “Youth involved in athletics tend to stay in school longer and complete their education.” (National Park Service 1989 qtd. in Benefits).

Teenagers frequently feel alienated. Recreation programs can provide them with the social connection that they need while involving them in volunteer activities as well as sports, educational, and cultural programs. Positive attitudes and values shared through these programs can reduce anti-social and self-destructive behaviors. (Benefits 38, 49, 50, 69)

Recreation activities complement and balance and adult’s work life. Leisure activities related to physical exercise can increase physical and mental health and reduce health care costs. These physical activities can also provide a respite from work activities thereby reducing stress. A

person who is physically fit can enjoy life more fully and can contribute more effectively to work and to the community. (Benefits 22, 28, 34, 63)

Organized leisure activities are especially important for senior citizens because seniors frequently have time to participate in recreation programs and need these activities for social interaction and physical and mental health. Elderly people living alone can feel alienated from the community. This happens at a time in life when many levels of loss are experienced--work, friends, and possibly even a spouse. Leisure activities provide the social setting for new social relationships to develop. Volunteer opportunities for seniors help them contribute to the community, involve them in social situations, and increase their feelings of self-worth. Seniors who are physically active and fit live longer and can remain in their homes longer. (Benefits 22, 30 49, 50, 63)

Program and Services

Currently, many programs and services are available to Folsom residents both within the City and within communities immediately adjacent to Folsom. Programs and services provided both within the City and within adjacent communities are summarized in the table on page 59.

The City should continue to regularly assess the demand for recreation services in Folsom and develop a long range plan for program services provision, revision, and communication. A discussion of existing programs is provided on page 58.

Currently, most programs are run out of the portable trailers located at Lembi Park. The recently completed Veterans Hall in the Historic District and the currently planned clubhouse at Lew Howard Community Park will help relieve the insufficiency in classroom space within the City; however, there still exists a great need for a community center facility such as is proposed for the Lembi Park Expansion Area. This facility would provide permanent spaces from which to offer smaller group programs, arts and crafts, etc., which cannot be accommodated at the existing community center at City Park. In addition, programs subject to relocation from the community center such as day camp could be accommodated at this new facility.

Priorities for Future Programs

A. Infants through pre-school

Activities - Mommy and Me Classes

Exercise classes

Organized stroller walks through the City (possibly sponsored through a local hospital or health group)

City sponsored play groups at City park.

B. Programs

Holiday programs

- Summer activities
- Story time
- Parenting classes
- Seven mile historic tour awareness walk
- Kids' Ranch at Silbersteen Park
- Mud volleyball

C. School-Age Children

Activities - Summer and holiday special activities and parties

- Theater group
- Trike/Bike races
- Skateboard clinics
- Rollerhockey clinics

Programs - Educational

- Cultural Arts
- After-school care

D. Teens

Programs for youth and teens are a high priority in Folsom. Additional programs could potentially be offered at school sites until classrooms in community centers are available. Programs for teens can include:

- Social programs - teen center, music room, music listening
- Sports programs - additional swimming programs
- Education - Excursions, docent programs, etc.
- Community service - teen volunteer program for helping at civic activities, holiday events for younger children, park and trail clean up days

E. Adults

A wider variety of programs is needed for adults, both single and couples. Parenting workshops, recreational sports, crafts, and health nutrition and wellness classes would be valuable offerings for adults. Community input from the workshops indicated that bike/jogging/nature trails health and self improvement, special events, cultural programs, and theater were important in the Community.

Associated with the trails is a potential for additional programs for all ages relating to trail use, such as additional guided nature walks, bike tours, and classes on trail safety and etiquette.

F. Senior Citizens

The workshop conveyed additional senior programs and facilities as a high priority need. Programs such as reinstatement of the lunch program, social services such as tax preparation, financial planning and counseling, nutrition and wellness programs, social activities such as dances, education and entertainment classes (such as arts and crafts), trips and tours, and general expansion of human services would be general programs to consider. Specific recommendations include:

- Guides to support groups for health/sickness issues
- Holiday Meals
- Exercise Classes (low impact)
- Water Aerobics
- Physical Education Classes
- Yoga
- Card Clubs / Bridge
- Thematic Dances
- Lecture Series
- Chess
- Poetry
- Book-a-Month
- Discussion Groups
- Creative Writing
- Tours, etc.

G. Cultural Arts

Cultural arts programs can fill an important need within the Community. One of the proposed Community Centers should be a multi-purpose facility with a stage, (although this building would not be a performing arts theater). This facility can provide a place for fine art classes and exhibits, music, dance, stage performances, and drama classes. Other facility proposals, including an outdoor amphitheater and the City Park renovation can facilitate cultural events such as concerts in the park.

Methods for Developing Programs

In order to develop a continued successful recreation program in Folsom, multi-purpose rooms and classrooms need to be developed. The proposed community centers will provide the ideal location for all types of programs.

Funding is an important aspect of recreation programs. Due to the great need for impact fee taxes from malls, retail, etc. and assessment dollars going toward facility development, most programs must be supported by user fees. Scholarship programs for those not able to pay fees may be developed by the City. Grant funds from State and Federal agencies may be available for some activities, through joint efforts with the State and County.

The City has the potential for teaming up with various individuals and groups who want to help in offering programs. Other groups such as the Folsom Athletic Association (FAA) and Friends of the Folsom Parkways have already worked with the City to develop special events including the Great American Snail Race and the Fun Run. Individuals may be interested in teaching recreation classes, such as trail etiquette and animal science. Voluntarism is important, and tapping into this resource in the City will help achieve the programs desired by residents at the earliest possible date.

The State could create an "adopt-a-park" program that could encourage city participation with respect to Folsom State Recreation area.

Community Relations

The City must continue to promote the use of its parks, facilities, programs, and services to all City residents through sources such as local media, signage, and information at local parks and other locations such as City offices, newsletters and by encouraging participation in appropriate public events and forums. Comprehensive notification of community workshops will hopefully prove effective in the future for obtaining public participation. Promotion of all aspects of programs, facilities, and services is essential to their full utilization.

Currently the Chamber of Commerce offers a brochure developed by the Folsom Historic Society for a seven mile historic driving tour. The City may want to increase awareness of this program through advertisement, signage, etc.

Community Participation

Continued development and update of these recreation programs and services shall occur consistent with continuous and meaningful community involvement from a broad cross-section of the city. This Master Plan update recommends that the City solicit community input as part of the on-going design and development portion of the Parks and Recreation Program and suggests the following opportunities to solicit that input.

- Acquisition of park land from developers.
- Planning and design of individual park sites.
- Development of new programs and services.
- Programming for the design of major facilities such as community center(s) and swimming complexes.
- Development of the recommended community relations program.

Summary of Parks, Facilities, and Programs

Existing Parks and Retrofits--Improvements to existing parks were planned to insure that most parks, including mini parks, have at a minimum group picnic facilities, play apparatus, and turf areas. Proposals for Folsom City Park emphasize the special character of this park as the civic core and a focus for community-wide special events. A special garden of the official City flower, camellias, along with roses, other flowers, and a special water feature will make the park a showcase from the street that is visually and physically inviting. The City is encouraged to have the Parks and Recreation staff adopt a renovation master plan for all parks over 10 years in age. Currently, Lew Howard and City Park are in immediate need of renovation.

Future Parks--Facilities for future parks were established prior to the Master Plan update, but they were reviewed to insure that each park had at a minimum group picnic facilities, play apparatus, and turf areas.

Proposed Parks--Proposals were developed to specifically meet the needs identified in the Needs Assessment study in terms of acreage requirements, service deficiencies, facility deficiencies, and community desires. Developing more community parks was essential to provide facilities that serve the entire City, especially community centers where recreation programs can be held. In addition neighborhood parks were planned to serve the daily recreation needs of smaller portions of the City.

Two parks are proposals that originated in this Master Plan update as a direct result of the Needs Assessment study. Silbersteen Community Park will serve northeastern portion of the City and will provide recreation opportunities while also protecting open space and the historic significance of the existing ranch. Through renovation of existing structures, a new community facility, a Kids' Ranch and the interpretive opportunities associated with the existing ranch and surrounds will be a major focus of this park while also providing trail and open space access. American River Canyon North Neighborhood Park will provide neighborhood-level recreation facilities, such as tennis courts, to fill a void of neighborhood parks in the northwest area.

Trails--A key component of the park and recreation system is linkage to local and state parks, parkway trails, historic downtown and open space. The proposed ten mile loop trail will be the backbone of the City of Folsom trail system, providing a link through a network of trails to Folsom City Park, the historic core, Folsom Lake and the American River Parkway. This loop trail will have several trailheads, including two that are located adjacent to future light rail transit stops.

Open Space--Humbug-Willow Creek Parkway will preserve a unique environmental resource that benefits the physical setting and identity of the City. It will provide important linkage and continuity to the City's Park system and act as a central buffer contrasting with the built environment. This open space is the location of the southern portion of the ten mile loop trail.

Schools--Recreation facilities have been planned for schools where the opportunity exists to provide community-level recreation facilities.

Areas of Special Interest-- The diversity of Folsom’s physical environment and historic context provides a unique opportunity to preserve and share the resources. Interpretive programs can be developed around the historic downtown, the existing Corporation Yard, Hinkle Creek Special Use Area, and Humbug/Willow Creek.

Programs--Programming ideas addressed long-term recreation needs by identifying the need for permanent places to hold programs and by emphasizing the importance of preserving the physical and cultural character of the City as a unique opportunity for interpretive programs. More immediate needs were also addressed, including the need for expanding programs for youth, teens, adults and seniors. Just as the special character of Folsom differs by geographic area, so should program offerings differ from the recreation centers positioned in each of these areas.

IMPLEMENTATION

"Many studies have shown that financial investment in recreation projects pay dividends throughout the community--the return is always greater than the original outlay."

The Benefits of Parks and Recreation, 1992

The recommendations in the Master Plan Update have been developed in response to the existing and future recreation needs of the citizens of Folsom. This chapter examines the costs for making these proposals a reality through the structure of a Capital Improvement Plan. Priorities for each project are assigned based on the appropriateness of the facilities for meeting immediate recreation needs, with "1" being the highest priority. Potential funding sources for the City of Folsom are also reviewed in this chapter.

Capital Improvement Plan

The Capital Improvement Plan (C.I.P.), table 30 identifies proposed improvements contained in the Master Plan Update and their associated costs and development priorities. The most pressing needs in the City are trails, picnic facilities, golf, swimming pools, and community center/teen center and gym facilities. Subsequent improvements are proposed to meet the growing needs of the City and should be re-evaluated and updated on a regular basis.

The priority column relates to the phasing of park improvements. A priority of 1 indicates that the improvements are to happen in the 5 year increment of 1995 to 2000. A priority of 4 indicates that the improvements are to happen in the 5 year increment of 2010 to 2015. The "Anticipated Costs by Others" indicates that proposed improvements be funded by City departments other than Parks and Recreation, private concessionaires, or others.

TABLE 30 PRELIMINARY C.I.P. ESTIMATED BUDGET

DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	PRIORITY	ANTICIPATED COSTS PARKS & RECREATION	ANTICIPATED COSTS BY OTHERS	C.I.P. ESTIMATED BUDGET
1. Bud and Artie Davies - Phase I					
5.0 Acres	100,000/acre	1	500,000		500,000
1 - Multi-use Diamond					
1 - Adult Baseball					
1 - Restroom	100,000 ea.	1	100,000		100,000
1 - Parking	14,000 ea.	1	14,000		14,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE I			614,000	-0-	614,000
Phase II					
2.0 Acres	100,000/acre	2	200,000		200,000
2 - Lighted Tennis Courts	60,000 ea.	2	120,000		120,000
1 - Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	2	24,000		24,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE II			344,000	-0-	344,000
4. Hinkle Creek Nature Area					
32.0 Acres					
1 - Modify Trail & 5 ac Turf Park	100,000/acre	2	500,000		500,000
2 - Group Picnic Areas	24,000 ea.	2	48,000		48,000
SUBTOTAL			548,000		548,000
5. Lew Howard Park - Phase I					
Light existing Tennis	Allow	1	30,000		30,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE I			30,000	-0-	30,000
Phase II					
1 - Volleyball Court	18,000 ea.	2	18,000		18,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE II			18,000	-0-	18,000
6. Folsom Dam Park - Phase I					
5.0 Acres					
2 - Youth Baseball	100,000/acre	2	500,000		500,000
1 - Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	2	50,000		50,000
2 - Ball Field Lighting	50,000 ea.	2	100,000		100,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE I			650,000	-0-	650,000
Phase II					
5.0 acres	100,000/acre	3	500,000		500,000
1 - Soccer Field					
2 - Youth Baseball					
2 - Ball Field Lighting	50,000 ea.		100,000		100,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE II			600,000	-0-	600,000
7. Rodeo Neighborhood Park					
1 - Concession Facility/ Shower/Locker	175,000	1	175,000		175,000
SUBTOTAL			175,000	-0-	175,000
10. Lake Natoma Shores Mini Park (Funded)					
0.7 Acres					
1 - Horseshoe Pit	N. A.	1	N. A.		N. A.
1 - Group Picnic Area		1			
1 - Play Apparatus		1			

DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	PRIORITY	ANTICIPATED COSTS PARKS & RECREATION	ANTICIPATED COSTS BY OTHERS	C.I.P. ESTIMATED BUDGET
12. Lembi Community Park					
Phase I					
7 Acres (Site Work)	Allow	1	1,640,500		1,640,500
1 - Gym	Allow	1	4,750,000		4,750,000
3 - Pools	Allow	1	2,725,000		2,725,000
2 - Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	1	48,000		48,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE I			9,164,000	-0-	9,164,000
Phase II					
1 - Community/Senior Center	Allow	2	2,600,000		2,600,000
1 - Pool	Allow	2	900,000		900,000
1 - Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	2	100,000		100,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE II			3,600,000	-0-	3,600,000
16. California Hills Neighborhood Park					
2 - Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	1	48,000		48,000
SUBTOTAL			48,000	-0-	48,000
17. Cobble Hills Ridge. Mini Park					
1.0 Acres (Funded)		1			
1 - Play Apparatus	N. A.	1	N. A.		N. A.
1 - Group Picnic Area		1			
1 - Basketball Court		1			
18. Silverbrook Neighborhood Park					
5.5 Acres					
2 - Youth Softball	100,000/acre	2	550,000		550,000
1 - Soccer Field					
1 - Multi-use Turf					
1 - Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	2	50,000		50,000
1 - Group Picnic Areas	24,000 ea.	2	24,000		24,000
SUBTOTALS			624,000	-0-	624,000
19. Sun Country Neighborhood Park					
3.9 Acres					
Multi-use turf	100,000/acre	2	390,000		390,000
1 - Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	2	24,000		24,000
SUBTOTALS			414,000	-0-	414,000

DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	PRIORITY	ANTICIPATED COSTS PARKS & RECREATION	ANTICIPATED COSTS BY OTHERS	C.I.P. ESTIMATED BUDGET
25. Folsom Youth Sports Complex					
A- Phase I					
1 - Roller Hockey	30,000 ea.	1	30,000		30,000
1 - Restroom	100,000 ea.	1	100,000		100,000
1 - Lighted Tennis Court	60,000 ea.	1	60,000		60,000
1 - Clubhouse/Daycare	500,000 ea.	1	500,000		500,000
1 - Parking	28,000 ea.	1	28,000		28,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE I			718,000	-0-	718,000
Phase II					
1 - Youth Baseball Field	120,000 ea.	2	240,000		240,000
1 - Youth Softball Field					
1 - Concession	75,000 ea.	2	75,000		75,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE II			315,000	-0-	315,000
27. Los Cerros Community Park					
Phase I					
6 Acres	100,000/Acre	1	600,000		600,000
1 - Youth Softball					
1 - Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	1	24,000		24,000
1 - Restroom	100,000	1	100,000		100,000
4 - Volleyball Courts	18,000 ea.	1	72,000		72,000
1 - Roller Hockey Court	30,000 ea.	1	30,000		30,000
4 - Volleyball Court Lighting	15,000 ea.	1	60,000		60,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE I			886,000	-0-	886,000
Phase II					
6 Acres	100,000/Acre	2	600,000		600,000
1 - Youth Softball					
1 - Multi-use Field					
1 - Restroom	100,000 ea.	2	100,000		100,000
2 - Ballfield Lighting	50,000	2	100,000		100,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE II			800,000	-0-	800,000
Phase III					
6 Acres	100,000/Acre	3	600,000		600,000
1 - Youth Softball					
1 - Basketball	25,000 ea.	3	25,000		25,000
1 - Ballfield Lighting	50,000 ea.	3	50,000		50,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE III			675,000	-0-	675,000
28. Broadstone #2 Community Park - Phase I					
10 Acres	100,000/Acre	1	1,000,000		1,000,000
1-Multi-use Turf Area					
1-Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	1	50,000		50,000
2-Group Picnic Areas	24,000 ea.	1	48,000		48,000
1 - Maintenance Structure	200,000 ea.	1	200,000		200,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE I			1,298,000	-0-	1,298,000

DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	PRIORITY	ANTICIPATED COSTS PARKS & RECREATION	ANTICIPATED COSTS BY OTHERS	CIP ESTIMATED BUDGET
Phase II					
10 Acres	100,000/Acre	2	1,000,000		1,000,000
4 - Adult Softball					
1 - Volley Ball Court	18,000 ea.	2	18,000		18,000
4- Ballfield Lighting	50,000 ea.	2	200,000		200,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE II			1,218,000	-0-	1,218,000
Phase III					
10 Acres	100,000	3	1,000,000		1,000,000
1 - Football Field					
1 - Track	125,000	3	125,000		125,000
1 - Gym/Racquetball	1,500,000 ea	3	1,500,000		1,500,000
1 -Ballfield Lighting	100,000 ea.	3	100,000		100,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE III			2,725,000	-0-	2,725,000
29. Prairie Oaks Neighborhood Park A - Phase I					
4 Acres	100,000/Acre	1	400,000		400,000
Multi-Use Turf					
1 - Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	1	24,000		24,000
1 - Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	1	50,000		50,000
2 - Lighted Tennis Courts	60,000 ea.	1	120,000		120,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE I			594,000	-0-	594,000
Phase II					
5.2 Acres	100,000/Acre	2	520,000		520,000
1 - Soccer Field					
1 - Restroom	100,000 ea.	2	100,000		100,000
1 - Volley Ball Court	18,000 ea.	2	18,000		18,000
1 - Basketball Court	25,000 ea.	2	25,000		25,000
1 - Parking	14,000 ea.	2	14,000		14,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE II			677,000	-0-	677,000
30. Prairie Oaks Neighborhood Park B - Phase I					
4.2 Acres	100,000/Acre	1	420,000		420,000
1 - Adult Baseball					
1 - Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	1	24,000		24,000
1 - Roller Hockey	30,000 ea.	1	30,000		30,000
1 - Parking	14,000 ea.		14,000		14,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE I			488,000	-0-	488,000
Phase II					
3.0 Acres	100,000/Acre	2	300,000		300,000
Multi-use Turf					
1-Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	2	50,000		50,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE II			350,000		350,000

DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	PRIORITY	ANTICIPATED COSTS PARKS & RECREATION	ANTICIPATED COSTS BY OTHERS	C.I.P. ESTIMATED BUDGET
31. Willow Hills Reservoir Community Park - Phase I					
32 Acres	94,000/acre	1	3,000,000		3,000,000
Open Space/Interpretive/ Botanical Garden Informal Amphitheater					
1-Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	1	50,000		50,000
1-Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	1	24,000		24,000
1-Parking	28,000 ea.	1	28,000		28,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE I			3,102,000	-0-	3,102,000
Phase II					
1-Multi-use Turf					
1-Nature Center	200,000 ea.	2	200,000 ea.		200,000
2-Volleyball Courts	18,000 ea.	2	36,000 ea.		36,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE II			236,000	-0-	236,000
35. The Parkway Neighborhood Park B					
1-Restroom	100,000 ea.	1	100,000		100,000
1-Trailhead	5,000 ea.	1	5,000		5,000
SUBTOTAL			105,000	-0-	105,000
37. Beacon Hills Neighborhood Park					
4.0 Acres	100,000/acre	2	400,000		400,000
1- Multi-use Field					
2-Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	2	100,000		100,000
1-Lighted Tennis Court	60,000 ea.	2	60,000		60,000
1-Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	2	24,000		24,000
1-Restroom	100,000 ea.	2	100,000		100,000
1-Basketball Court	25,000 ea.	2	25,000		25,000
1-Gazebo	10,000 ea.	2	10,000		10,000
SUBTOTAL			719,000	-0-	719,000

DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	PRIORITY	ANTICIPATED COSTS PARKS & RECREATION	ANTICIPATED COSTS BY OTHERS	C.I.P. ESTIMATED BUDGET
38. Broadstone #3 Mini Park A					
2.2 Acres	100,000/acre	3	220,000		220,000
Multi-use Turf Area					
1-Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	3	50,000		50,000
1-Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	3	24,000		24,000
SUBTOTAL			294,000	-0-	294,000
39. Broadstone #3 Mini Park B					
2.1 Acres	100,000/acre.	4	210,000		210,000
Multi-use Turf Area					
1-Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	4	24,000		24,000
1-Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	4	50,000		50,000
SUBTOTAL			284,000	-0-	284,000
40. Broadstone #3 Neighborhood Park					
7.5 Acres	100,000/acre	2	750,000		750,000
Multi-use Turf Area					
1- Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	2	24,000		24,000
2- Lighted Tennis Courts	60,000 ea.	2	120,000		120,000
1-Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	2	50,000		50,000
SUBTOTAL			944,000	-0-	944,000
42. The Parkway Mini Park					
3.2 Acres	100,000/acre	4	320,000		320,000
Multi-use Turf Area					
1-Basketball Court	25,000 ea.	4	25,000		25,000
1-Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	4	50,000		50,000
1-Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	4	24,000		24,000
SUBTOTAL			419,000	-0-	419,000
43. The Parkway Neighborhood Park A					
4.0 Acres	100,000/acre	2	400,000		400,000
1- Multi-use Turf					
1- Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	2	24,000		24,000
1-Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	2	50,000		50,000
SUBTOTAL			474,000	-0-	474,000
44. The Parkway Neighborhood Park C					
12.0 Acres	100,000/acre	3	1,200,000		1,200,000
1-Soccer Field					
1-Gym	1,200,000 ea.	3	1,200,000		1,200,000
1-Pool	600,000 ea.	3	600,000		600,000
1-Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	3	24,000		24,000
1-Play Apparatus	50,000 a..	3	50,000		50,000
SUBTOTAL			3,074,000	-0-	3,074,000

DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	PRIORITY	ANTICIPATED COSTS PARKS & RECREATION	ANTICIPATED COSTS BY OTHERS	C.I.P ESTIMATED BUDGET
45. Prewitt Mini Park A					
4.0 Acres	100,000/Acre	2	400,000		400,000
1-Multi-use Diamond					
1-Volleyball Court	18,000 ea.	2	18,000		18,000
1-Basketball Court	25,000 ea.	2	25,000		25,000
1-Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	2	24,000		24,000
1-Restroom	100,000 ea.	2	100,000		100,000
SUBTOTAL			567,000	-0-	567,000
46. Russell Ranch Mini Park A					
1.0 Acres	100,000/Acre	3	100,000		100,000
1-Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	3	24,000		24,000
1-Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	3	50,000		50,000
SUBTOTAL			174,000	-0-	174,000
47. Russell Ranch Mini Park B					
1.11 Acres	100,000/Acre	4	111,000		111,000
1-Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	4	24,000		24,000
1-Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	4	50,000		50,000
SUBTOTAL			185,000	-0-	185,000
48. Russell Ranch Mini Park C					
1.25 Acres	100,000/Acre	4	125,000		125,000
1-Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	4	24,000		24,000
1-Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	4	50,000		50,000
SUBTOTAL			199,000	-0-	199,000
49. Russell Ranch Mini Park D					
1.43 Acres	100,000/Acre	3	143,000		143,000
Multi-use Turf Area					
1-Group Picnic Area	24,000	3	24,000		24,000
1-Play Apparatus	50,000	3	50,000		50,000
SUBTOTAL			217,000	-0-	217,000
50. Russell Ranch Mini Park E					
1.8 Acre	100,000/Acre	4	180,000		180,000
Multi-use Turf Area					
1-Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	4	24,000		24,000
1-Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	4	50,000		50,000
SUBTOTAL			254,000	-0-	254,000

DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	PRIORITY	ANTICIPATED COSTS PARKS & RECREATION	ANTICIPATED COSTS BY OTHERS	C.I.P. ESTIMATED BUDGET
51. Russell Ranch Neighborhood Park A					
17.7 Acres	100,000/Acre	4	1,770,000		1,770,000
1-Adult Baseball					
1-Soccer Field					
1-Multi-use Diamond					
1-Lake Improvement	Allow	4	100,000		100,000
1-Parking	28,000 ea.	4	28,000		28,000
1-Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	4	50,000		50,000
1-Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	4	24,000		24,000
1-Restroom	100,000 ea.	4	100,000		100,000
1-Ballfield Lighting	50,000 ea.	4	50,000		50,000
SUBTOTAL			2,122,000		2,122,000
52. Russell Ranch Neighborhood Park B					
16.7 Acres	100,000/Acre	4	1,670,000		1,670,000
1-Soccer Field					
2-Lighted Tennis Courts	60,000 ea.	4	120,000		120,000
1-Basketball Courts	25,000 ea.	4	25,000		25,000
1-Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	4	50,000		50,000
1-Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	4	24,000		24,000
1-Parking	28,000 ea.	4	28,000		28,000
1-Restroom	100,000 ea.	4	100,000		100,000
SUBTOTAL			2,017,000	-0-	2,017,000
53. Russell Ranch Neighborhood Park C					
8.1 Acres	100,000/Acre	1	810,000		810,000
1-Soccer Field					
2-Lighted Tennis Courts	60,000 ea.	1	120,000		120,000
1-Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	1	50,000		50,000
1-Basketball Court	25,000 ea.	1	25,000		25,000
1-Parking	28,000 ea.	1	28,000		28,000
1-Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	1	24,000		24,000
SUBTOTAL			1,057,000		1,057,000
54. Russell Ranch Neighborhood Park D					
10.1 Acres	100,000/Acre	2	1,010,000		1,010,000
2-Multi-use Diamonds					
1-Soccer Field					
1-Adult Baseball					
1-Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	2	50,000		50,000
1-Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	2	24,000		24,000
1-Parking	28,000 ea.	2	28,000		28,000
1-Ballfield Lighting	50,000 ea.	2	50,000		50,000
SUBTOTAL			1,162,000	-0-	1,162,000

DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	PRIORITY	ANTICIPATED COSTS PARKS & RECREATION	ANTICIPATED COSTS BY OTHERS	C.I.P. ESTIMATED BUDGET
55. Willow Creek South Neighborhood Park					
11.0 Acres	75,000/Acre	2	825,000		825,000
Multi-use Turf Area					
1-Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	2	24,000		24,000
1-Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	2	50,000		50,000
4-Lighted Tennis Courts	60,000 ea.	2	240,000		240,000
SUBTOTAL			1,139,000	-0-	1,139,000
56. B.T. Collins Park - Phase I					
1-Restroom	100,000 ea.	1	100,000		100,000
1-Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	1	24,000		24,000
SUBTOTAL			124,000	-0-	124,000
Phase II					
1-Multi-use Turf Area	100,000 ea.	4	100,000		100,000
1-Basketball	25,000 ea.	4	25,000		25,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE II			125,000	-0-	125,000
57. Ed Mitchell Neighborhood Park					
1-Restroom	100,000 ea.	1	100,000		100,000
1-Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	1	24,000		24,000
SUBTOTAL			124,000	-0-	124,000
58. Folsom City Park and Zoo					
Expand Zoo	Allow	2	6,500,000		6,500,000
1-Amphitheater	Allow	2	150,000		150,000
Misc. Enhancement (5 Acres)	Allow	2	500,000		500,000
SUBTOTAL			7,150,000	-0-	7,150,000
60. Briggs Ranch Mini Park					
2.1 Acres	75,000/Acre	4	157,500		157,500
Multi-use Turf Area					
1-Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	4	24,000		24,000
1-Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	4	50,000		50,000
SUBTOTAL			231,500	-0-	231,500

DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	PRIORITY	ANTICIPATED COSTS PARKS & RECREATION	ANTICIPATED COSTS BY OTHERS	C.L.P. ESTIMATED BUDGET
61. Briggs Ranch Neighborhood Park - Phase I					
5.0 Acres	100,000/Acre	2	500,000		500,000
1-Youth Baseball					
1-Roller Hockey Court	24,000ea.	2	24,000		24,000
1-Lighted Tennis Court	60,000ea.	2	60,000		60,000
1-Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	2	24,000		24,000
SUBTOTAL			608,000	-0-	608,000
Phase II				-0-	
5.0 Acres	100,000/Acre	3	500,000		500,000
1-Soccer Field					
1-Informal Amphitheater					
1-Restroom	100,000 ea.	3	100,000		100,000
1-Parking	28,000 ea.	3	28,000		28,000
1-Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	3	50,000		50,000
1 -Ballfield Lighting	50,000 ea.	3	50,000		50,000
SUBTOTAL			728,000	-0-	728,000
62. Rotary Park					
6.0 Acres	100,000/Acre	3	600,000		600,000
Multi-use Turf Area					
1-Group Picnic Area	24,000 ea.	3	24,000		24,000
1-Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	3	50,000		50,000
2-Lighted Tennis Courts	60,000 ea.	3	120,000		120,000
SUBTOTAL			794,000	-0-	794,000
P-2. Silbersteen Property - Phase I					
17.0Acres	100,000/Acre	2	1,700,000		1,700,000
Multi-use Turf Area					
Kids Ranch	24,000 ea.	2	48,000		48,000
Existing Structure(s) retrofit into Community Facility	500,000 ea.	2	500,000		500,000
2-Group Picnic Area	50,000 ea.	2	100,000		100,000
2-Play Apparatus	50,000 ea.	2	100,000.		100,000
1-Rodeo Arena	Allow	2	2,000,000		2,000,000
1-Restroom	100,000 ea.	2	100,000		100,000
1-Parking	28,000 ea.		28,000		28,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE I			4,576,000	-0-	4,576,000
Phase II					
16.0 Acres	100,000/Acre	3	1,600,000		1,600,000
2 - Adult Softball					
2-Horseshoe Pits					
Equestrian Stables (120 horses)	Allow	3	1,500,000		1,500,000
1-Maintenance Facility	200,000 ea.	3	200,000		200,000
2 -Ballfield Lighting	50,000ea.	3	100,000		100,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE II			3,400,000	-0-	3,400,000

DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	PRIORITY	ANTICIPATED COSTS PARKS & RECREATION	ANTICIPATED COSTS BY OTHERS	C.L.P. ESTIMATED BUDGET
Phase III					
16.0 Acres	100,000/Acre	4	1,600,000		1,600,000
2-Lighted Tennis Courts	60,000 ea.	4	120,000		120,000
1-Swimming Pool	600,000 ea.	4	600,000		600,000
1-Trail Head	5,000 ea.	4	5,000		5,000
SUBTOTAL III			2,325,000	-0-	2,325,000
P-1. American River Canyon North Neighborhood Park - Phase I					
7.0 Acres	100,000/Acre	2	700,000		700,000
2-Lighted Tennis Courts	60,000 ea.	2	120,000		120,000
1-Clubhouse/Gym	1,500,000 ea.	2	1,500,000		1,500,000
1-Parking	28,000 ea.	2	28,000		28,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE I			2,348,000	-0-	2,348,000
Phase II					
7.0 Acres	100,000/Acre	3	700,000		700,000
1-Youth Baseball					
1-Swimming Pool	600,000 ea.	3	600,000		600,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE II			1,300,000	-0-	1,300,000
Phase III					
6.0 Acres	100,000/Acre	4	600,000		600,000
Multi-use Turf Area					
SUBTOTAL PHASE III			600,000	-0-	600,000
9- City Gateways including landscape and signage.	100,000 ea.	1-4		900,000	900,000
80 Acres of supplemental Native Landscape	75,000/Acre	1-4		6,000,000	6,000,000
61 Acres of developed Landscape Parkway	130,000/Acre	1-4		7,930,000	7,930,000
85,328 Linear Feet of Parkway Trail	3.50/LF	1-4		298,648	298,648
54,667 LF of Class I Loop Trail	3.50/LF	1-4		191,324	191,324
3-Trail Heads (Transit Stops and State Park)	5,000/ea.	3		15,000	15,000
GRAND TOTALS			70,750,500	15,334,972	86,085,472

NOTE: The above budget does not include land acquisition costs, renovation costs, design fees, permit fees, 15% contingency and street improvement costs.

The following chart projects an estimated budget for renovation of existing parks as described in the recommendations section of this Master Plan Update.

DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	ANTICIPATED COSTS- PARKS & RECREATION DEPT	C.I.P. ESTIMATED BUDGET
Low Howard Community Park (10 acres) - Group Picnic Shelter - Play Area (A.D.A.) - Existing Restroom - Turf Renovation - Irrigation System - Parking Lot - Signage - Lighting	80,000/acre	800,000	
Rodeo Park (13 acres) - Field Renovation - Irrigation System - Trail Linkage - Parking Lot - Drainage	80,000/acre	1,040,000	
Lembi Community Park (30 acres) - Field Renovation - Replace Decomposed Granite - Play Area (A.D.A.) - Irrigation System - Building Renovation - Riley Street Frontage - Score Boards - Signage - Drinking Fountains - Lighting - Drainage	80,000/acre	2,400,000	
Ed Mitchell Neighborhood Park (8 acres) - Field Renovation - Drainage - Irrigation System - Drinking Fountain Relocation - Parking Lot - Play Area (A.D.A.)	80,000/acre	640,000	
R.G. Smith Clubhouse (1 acre) - Paint - Lighting - Parking Lot - Landscape - Drainage	80,000/acre	80,000	

DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	ANTICIPATED COSTS- PARKS & RECREATION DEPT	C.I.P. ESTIMATED BUDGET
Folsom City Park (40 acre) -Field Renovation -Fencing -Backstops -Lighting -Irrigation System -Train Ride -Play Areas (A.D.A.) -Picnic Areas -Existing Zoo -Landscaping -Signage	80,000/ acre	3,200,000	
Renovate Arena	500,000	500,000	
GRAND TOTALS			\$8,660,000.

The above budget does not include land acquisition costs, renovation costs, design fees, permit fees, 15% contingency and street improvement costs.

LAND ACQUISITION			
American River Canyon North Park 20 Acres	120,000/ acre	2,400,000	
Folsom Dam Park	Lease from Bureau of Land Management		
Silbersteen Community Park	One half (1/2) the proceeds from sale of Highway 50 property		
GRAND TOTAL			2,400,000

TOTAL - C.I.P. Base Costs	70,750,500
TOTAL - Renovation Costs	8,660,000
TOTAL - Land Acquisition Costs	2,400,000
SUBTOTAL	81,810,500
TOTAL - Project costs including design fees, construction contingencies, inspections, plan check fees, testing, utilities, FF&E's, Etc. (30% for community parks, 25% for neighborhood and mini parks)	21,940,175
GRAND TOTAL BUDGET	103,750,675

Table 31 C.I.P. Phasing Program

YEAR	PARK SITES AND MAJOR FACILITIES	FACILITIES PROVIDED	ANTICIPATED COSTS PARK & RECREATION	ANTICIPATED COSTS BY OTHERS	TOTAL COST
1995-2000	1. Bud and Artie Davies Neigh. Park	5.0 Acres 1 - Adult Baseball 1 - Multi-use Diamond 1 - Restroom 1 - Parking	614,000	-0-	
	5. Lew Howard Comm. Pk.	Light existing Tennis Courts	30,000	-0-	
	7. Rodeo Neighborhood Park	1 - Concession Facility/Shower/Locker	175,000	-0-	
	10. Lake Natoma Shores Mini Park (Funded)	0.7 Acres 1 - Horseshoe Pit 1 - Group Picnic 1 - Play Apparatus	N. A.	-0-	
	12. Lembi Community Park	7 Acres 1 - Gym 3 - Pools 2 - Group Picnic Areas	9,164,000	-0-	
	16. California Hills Neighborhood Park	2 - Group Picnic Areas	48,000	-0-	
	17. Cobble Hills Ridge Mini Park (Funded)	1.0 Acres 1 - Play Apparatus 1 - Group Picnic Area 1 - Basketball Court	N. A.	-0-	
	25. Folsom Youth Sports Complex A	1 - Roller Hockey 1 - Restroom 1 - Lighted Tennis Court 1 - Community Facility/Daycare 1 - Parking	718,000	-0-	
	27. Los Cerros Community Park	6 Acres 1 - Youth Softball 1 - Group Picnic Area 1 - Restroom 4 - Lighted Volleyball 1 - Roller Hockey	886,000	-0-	
	28. Broadstone #2 Community Park	10 Acres 1 - Multi-Use Turf Area 1 - Play Apparatus 2 - Group Picnic Areas 1 - Maintenance Structure	1,298,000	-0-	
	29. Prairie Oaks Neighborhood Pk. A	4 Acres Multi-Use Turf 1 - Group Picnic Area 1 - Play Apparatus 2 - Lighted Tennis Courts	594,000	-0-	
	30. Prairie Oaks Neighborhood Pk. B	4.2 Acres 1 - Adult Baseball 1 - Group Picnic 1 - Roller Hockey 1 - Parking	488,000	-0-	

YEAR	PARK SITES AND MAJOR FACILITIES	FACILITIES PROVIDED	ANTICIPATED COSTS PARK & RECREATION	ANTICIPATED COSTS BY OTHERS	TOTAL COST	
1995-2000	31. Willow Hills Reservoir Community Park	32 Acres Interpretive/Botanical Garden Informal Amphitheater 1 - Play Apparatus 1 - Group Picnic Area 1 - Parking	3,102,000	-0-		
	35. The Parkway Neighborhood Pk. B	1 - Restroom 1 - Trailhead	105,000	-0-		
	53. Russell Ranch Neighborhood Pk. C	8.1 Acres 1 - Soccer Field 2 - Lighted Tennis Courts 1 - Play Apparatus 1 - Basketball Court 1 - Parking 1 - Group Picnic	1,057,000	-0-		
	56. B.T. Collins Park	1 - Restroom 1 - Group Picnic Area	124,000	-0-		
	57. Ed Mitchell Neighborhood Park	1 - Restroom 1 - Group Picnic Area	124,000	-0-		
	City Gateways	3 - Gateways including landscape and signage	-0-	300,000		
	Supplemental Native Landscape	20 Acres	-0-	1,500,000		
	Developed Landscape Parkway	15.25 Acres	-0-	1,982,500		
	Parkway Trail	21,332 L.F.	-0-	74,662		
	Class I Loop Trail	13,666 L.F.	-0-	47,831		
	SUBTOTALS			18,527,000	3,904,993	
	CONTINGENCY 30% For Community Parks			4,344,000		
	CONTINGENCY 25% For Neighborhood and Mini Parks			1,011,750		
	TOTAL FOR 1995-2000		23,882,750	3,904,993	27,787,743	

YEAR	PARK SITES AND MAJOR FACILITIES	FACILITIES PROVIDED	ANTICIPATED COSTS PARK & RECREATION	ANTICIPATED COSTS BY OTHERS	TOTAL COST
2000-2005	1. Bud and Artie Davies Neigh. Park	2.0 Acres 2 - Lighted Tennis Courts 1 - Group Picnic Area	344,000	-0-	
	4. Hinkle Creek Nature Area	32 Acres 1 - Modify Trail and 5 acre Turf Park 2 - Group Picnic Areas	548,000	-0-	
	5. Lew Howard Community Park	1 - Volleyball Court	18,000	-0-	
	6. Folsom Dam Park	5 Acres 2 - Lighted Youth Baseball 1 - Play Apparatus	650,000	-0-	
	12. Lembi Community Park	1 - Community Senior Center 1 - Play Apparatus 1 - Pool	3,600,000	-0-	
	18. Silverbrook Neighborhood Park	5.5 Acres 2 - Youth Softball 1 - Soccer Field 1 - Multi-use Turf 1 - Play Apparatus 1 - Group Picnic Area	624,000		
	19. Sun Country Neighborhood Park	3.9 Acres 1 - Group Picnic Area	414,000	-0-	
	25. Folsom Youth Sports Complex A	1 - Youth Baseball Field 1 - Youth Softball Field 1 - Concession	315,000	-0-	
	27. Los Cerros Community Park	6 Acres 1 - Youth Softball Fields 1 - Multi-use Field 1 - Restroom 2 - Ballfield Lighting	800,000	-0-	
	28. Broadstone #2 Community Park	10 Acres 4 - Lighted Adult Softball 1 - Volleyball Court	1,218,000	-0-	
	29. Prairie City Neighborhood Pk. A	5.2 Acres 1 - Soccer Field 1 - Restroom 1 - Volleyball Court 1 - Basketball Court 1 - Parking	677,000	-0-	
	30. Prairie City Neighborhood Pk. B	3.0 Acres Multi-Use Turf 1 - Play Apparatus	350,000	-0-	
	31. Willow Hills Reservoir Community Park	1 - Nature Center 2 - Volleyball Courts 1 - Multi-use Turf	236,000	-0-	

YEAR	PARK SITES AND MAJOR FACILITIES	FACILITIES PROVIDED	ANTICIPATED COSTS PARK & RECREATION	ANTICIPATED COSTS BY OTHERS	TOTAL COST
2000-2005	37. Beacon Hills Neighborhood Park	4.0 Acres 1 - Play Apparatus 1 - Lighted Tennis Court 1 - Group Picnic Area 1 - Soccer Field 2 - Play Apparatus 1 - Restroom 1 - Basketball Court 1 - Gazebo	719,000	-0-	
	40. Broadstone #3 Neighborhood Park	7.5 Acres Multi-Use Turf Area 1 - Group Picnic Area 2 - Lighted Tennis Courts 1 - Play Apparatus	944,000	-0-	
	43. The Parkway Neighborhood Pk. A	4 Acres 1 - Multi-use Turf 1 - Group Picnic 1 - Play Apparatus	474,000	-0-	
	45. Prewitt Mini Park Park A	4.0 Acres 1 - Multi-use Diamond 1 - Volleyball Court 1 - Basketball Court 1 - Group Picnic Area 1 - Restroom	567,000	-0-	
	54. Russell Ranch Neighborhood Pk. D	10.1 Acres 2 - Multi-Use Diamonds 1 - Soccer Field 1 - Lighted Adult Baseball 1 - Play Apparatus 1 - Group Picnic Area 1 - Parking	1,162,000	-0-	
	55. Willow Creek South Neighborhood Park	11 Acres Multi-Use Turf Area 1 - Group Picnic Area 1 - Play Apparatus 4 - Lighted Tennis Courts	1,139,000	-0-	
	58. Folsom City Park and Zoo	Expand Zoo 1 - Amphitheater Misc. Enhancement (5 Ac.)	7,150,000	-0-	
	61. Briggs Ranch Neighborhood Park	5.0 Acres 1 - Youth Baseball Field 1 - Roller Hockey Court 1 - Lighted Tennis Court 1 - Group Picnic Area	608,000	-0-	

YEAR	PARK SITES AND MAJOR FACILITIES	FACILITIES PROVIDED	ANTICIPATED COSTS PARK & RECREATION	ANTICIPATED COSTS BY OTHERS	TOTAL COST
2000-2005	P-2. Silbersteen Park	17.0 Acres Multi-Use Turf Area Kids Ranch 1 - Community Facility 2 - Group Picnic Areas 2 - Play Apparatus 1 - Rodeo Arena 1 - Restroom 1 - Parking	4,576,000	-0-	
	P-1. Am. Riv. Cyn No. Neighborhood Park	7.0 Acres 2 - Lighted Tennis Courts 1 - Community Facility/ Gym 1 - Parking	2,348,000	-0-	
	City Gateways	2 - Gateways	-0-	200,000	
	Sup. Native Landscape	20 Acres		1,500,000	
	Dev. Landscape Pkwy.	15.25 Acres		1,982,500	
	Parkway Trail	21,332 L.F.		74,662	
	Class I Loop Trail	13,666 L.F.		47,831	
	SUBTOTALS		29,481,000	3,804,993	
	CONTINGENCY 30% For Community Parks		5,443,800		
	CONTINGENCY 25% For Neighborhood Parks and Mini Parks		2,833,750		
	TOTAL FOR 2000-2005		37,758,550	3,804,993	41,563,543

YEAR	PARK SITES AND MAJOR FACILITIES	FACILITIES PROVIDED	ANTICIPATED COSTS PARK & RECREATION	ANTICIPATED COSTS BY OTHERS	TOTAL COST
2005-2010	6. Folsom Dam Park	5 Acres 1 - Soccer Field 2 - Lighted Youth Baseball	600,000	-0-	
	27. Los Cerros Community Park	6 Acres 1 - Lighted Youth Softball Field 1 - Basketball	675,000	-0-	
	28. Broadstone #2 Community Park	10 Acres 1 - Lighted Football Field 1 - Track 1 - Gym/Racquetball/Community Facility 1 - Lighted Field	2,725,000	-0-	
	38. Broadstone #3 Mini Park A	2.2 Acres Multi-Use Turf Area 1 - Play Apparatus 1 - Group Picnic Area	294,000	-0-	
	44. The Parkway Neighborhood Pk. C	12.0 Acres 1 - Soccer Field 1 - Gym 1 - Pool 1 - Group Picnic Area 1 - Play Apparatus	3,074,000	-0-	
	46. Russell Ranch Mini Park A	1.0 Acres 1 - Group Picnic Area 1 - Play Apparatus	174,000	-0-	
	49. Russell Ranch Mini Park D	1.43 Acres Multi-Use Turf Area 1 - Group Picnic 1 - Play Apparatus	217,000	-0-	
	61. Briggs Ranch Neighborhood Park	5.0 Acres 1 - Soccer Field 1 - Informal Amphitheater 1 - Restroom 1 - Parking 1 - Play Apparatus 1 - Ballfield Lighting	728,000	-0-	
	62. Rotary Park	6.0 Acres Multi-Use Turf Area 1 - Group Picnic Area 1 - Play Apparatus 2 - Lighted Tennis Courts	794,000	-0-	

YEAR	PARK SITES AND MAJOR FACILITIES	FACILITIES PROVIDED	ANTICIPATED COSTS PARK & RECREATION	ANTICIPATED COSTS BY OTHERS	TOTAL COST
2005-2010	P-2. Silbersteen Park	16.0 Acres 2 - Lighted Adult Softball 2 - Horseshoe Pits Equestrian Facility w/ Equestrian Stables (120 horses) 1 - Maintenance Facility	3,400,000	-0-	
	P-1. Am. Riv. Cyn No. Neighborhood Park	7.0 Acres 1 - Youth Baseball 1 - Swimming Pool	1,300,000	-0-	
	City Gateways	2 - Gateways	-0-	200,000	
	Supplemental Native Landscape	20 Acres	-0-	1,500,000	
	Developed Landscape Parkway	15.25 Acres	-0-	1,982,500	
	Parkway Trail	21,332 L.F.	-0-	74,662	
	Class I Loop Trail	13,666 L.F.	-0-	47,831	
	Trail Heads	3 - Trail Heads	-0-	15,000	
	SUBTOTALS		13,981,000	3,819,993	
	CONTINGENCY 30% For Community Parks		2,040,000		
	CONTINGENCY 25% For Neighborhood Parks and Mini Parks		1,795,250		
		TOTAL FOR 2005-2010		17,816,250	3,819,993

YEAR	PARK SITES AND MAJOR FACILITIES	FACILITIES PROVIDED	ANTICIPATED COSTS PARK & RECREATION	ANTICIPATED COSTS BY OTHERS	TOTAL COST
2010-2015	39. Broadstone #3 Mini Park B	2.1 Acres Multi-Use Turf Area 1 - Group Picnic Area 1 - Play Apparatus	284,000	-0-	
	42. The Parkway Mini Park.	3.2 Acre Multi-Use Turf Area 1 - Basketball Court 1 - Play Apparatus 1 - Group Picnic	419,000	-0-	
	47. Russell Ranch Mini Park B	1.11 Acres 1 - Group Picnic Area 1 - Play Apparatus	185,000	-0-	
	48. Russell Ranch Mini Park C	1.25 Acres 1 - Group Picnic Area 1 - Play Apparatus	199,000	-0-	
	50. Russell Ranch Mini Park E	1.8 Acres Multi-Use Turf Area 1 - Group Picnic Area 1 - Play Apparatus	254,000	-0-	
	51. Russell Ranch Neighborhood Pk. A	17.7 Acres 1 - Lighted Adult Baseball 1 - Soccer Field 1 - Multi-Use Diamond 1 - Lake Improvement 1 - Parking 1 - Play Apparatus 1 - Group Picnic Area 1 - Restroom	2,122,000	-0-	
	52. Russell Ranch Neighborhood Pk. B	16.7 Acres 1 - Soccer Field 2 - Lighted Tennis Courts 1 - Basketball Courts 1 - Parking 1 - Play Apparatus 1 - Group Picnic Area 1 - Restroom	2,017,000	-0-	
	56. B.T. Collins Park	Multi-Use Turf Area 1 - Basketball Court	125,000	-0-	
	60. Briggs Ranch Mini Park	2.1 Acres Multi-Use Turf Area 1 - Group Picnic 1 - Play Apparatus	231,500	-0-	
	P-2. Silbersteen Park	16.0 Acres 2 - Lighted Tennis Courts 1 - Swimming Pool 1 - Trail Head	2,325,000	-0-	
P-1. Am. Riv. Cyn No. Neighborhood Park	6.0 Acres Multi-Use Turf Area	600,000	-0-		

YEAR	PARK SITES AND MAJOR FACILITIES	FACILITIES PROVIDED	ANTICIPATED COSTS PARK & RECREATION	ANTICIPATED COSTS BY OTHERS	TOTAL COST
2010-2015	City Gateways	2 - Gateways	-0-	200,000	
	Supplemental Native Landscape	20 Acres	-0-	1,500,000	
	Developed Landscape Parkway	15.25 Acres	-0-	1,982,500	
	Parkway Trail	21,332 L.F.	-0-	74,662	
	Class I Loop Trail	13,666 L.F.	-0-	47,831	
	SUBTOTALS		8,761,500	3,804,993	
	CONTINGENCY 30% For Community Parks		697,500		
	CONTINGENCY 25% For Neighborhood Parks and Mini Parks		1,609,125		
	TOTAL FOR 2010-2015		11,068,125	3,804,993	14,873,118
	TOTAL PARK RENOVATION COSTS		10,825,000		
	TOTAL LAND ACQUISITION COSTS		2,400,000		
	GRAND TOTALS		103,750,675	15,334,972	119,085,647

Note: Refer to the "Financing" section immediately following this chapter for the Parks and Recreation Commission recommendations for funding these parks and facilities.

CURRENT PARK FINANCING METHODS

INTRODUCTION

In the past, communities have used various financing methods to finance the acquisition, development, maintenance and operation of parks and recreation facilities. Normally, these financing methods require a municipal government agency such as a county, city or some form of special district to act as the sponsor. The financing methods include: Community Services District, Benefit Assessment District, AB1600 impact fees, Development Agreement exactions, General obligation bonds, Mello Roos Bonds and assessments, Certificates of Participation, Community Development Block Grant, redevelopment tax increment, joint-venture partnerships, and privately financed development. These financing methods are first discussed in somewhat general terms and in more detail at the end of the text, as they directly apply to the City of Folsom.

Community Services District

A Community Services District can be used within an specific area to finance services and facilities associated with such items as street sweeping, traffic signalization, parks and recreation services, street lighting, street maintenance and law enforcement. Normally this type of district is used in unincorporated areas.

Benefit Assessment District

A benefit assessment district is a special purpose mechanism available to municipal government agencies for the purpose of providing facilities to a particular geographic area and recapturing costs from the benefited area based upon what is termed an "assessment/benefit spread". Prior to Proposition 13, assessment could be made on an ad valorem (value) basis, using a tax rate. Since Proposition 13, assessments have been made on a front foot, per lot, per acre or some other parcel by parcel basis.

a. Assessment Mechanism

Prior to 1991-92, assessments could be made on a uniform (average) basis spread across the parcels in an area. Due to an Attorney General's opinion, assessments must now be spread on a parcel benefit basis. The benefit based methodology usually means that all parcels by district area or zone are translated into EDU's. Services by zone, cost of services and assessment by type service, per zone, are calculated to generate district income to meet appropriate budgets. Data regarding geographic zones, services provided, and assessment per EDU by zone or district are part of the initial formation of a district.

Certificates of Participation

Certificates of Participation (COP's) and General Fund monies can be used to finance the development of selected community facilities within a Park. COP's are a financing technique which provide long-term financing through a lease, installment sale agreement or loan agreement, they do not constitute indebtedness under the state constitutional debt limitation, and are not subject to other statutory requirements applicable to bonds. Certificates of Participation are securities designed to make municipal leases accessible to the small investor by dividing the lease obligation into small parts. Each COP is an individual share of the total lease obligation. The lessor, usually the City or

City sponsored Public Facilities Corporation, assigns the lease to a trustee (third party) who then sells COP's in the lease. Purchasing a COP entitles the investor to a portion of the jurisdiction's lease payment. Although COP's are a viable financing vehicle for development of park facilities, viable repayment sources must be identified prior to their issuance.

Community Development Block Grants

An area such as the City of Folsom can be a sub-grantee recipient of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) monies that are initially received and allocated by the County of Sacramento. In many areas CDBG funds have been the primary source of capital improvement funding for park development within communities. CDBG funds may be used only for capital expenditures and competition for them is fierce.

a. County CDBG Program Information

Normally, a local administrator of the federal CDBG program is the County Department of Economic and Community Development. Any potential sponsor of a CDBG funded project is required to submit a completed Entitlement Activity Proposal Application to the appropriate department. Sponsors may be public agencies or private organizations legally organized and bound by cooperative agreements to comply with County development policies. Any deadlines for submittal of applications are established by the appropriate County Development Department.

Prior to submitting proposed project(s), sponsors should meet with County staff and become familiar with program policies and procedures. Normally, counties have a CDBG Policy Manual containing documentation of the program policies and procedures. All projects are reviewed for conformance with the local area plan. Sponsors also must demonstrate management capacity for project implementation and ongoing maintenance and operation.

Joint-Use Partnerships (Public Agency Joint-Use Agreements)

A sponsor can enter into joint-use agreements with local agencies, normally a local school district or special district for the use of land or facilities. In many cases, sponsors will develop the facilities and the district will maintain them as part of their overall maintenance budget.

"Quimby Act"

Typically, as part of the subdivision approval process, public parks and open space are exacted through the "Quimby Act." The Quimby Act enables local governments, such as the City, to exact the dedication of land or in-lieu fees, based on standards of up to three acres per thousand population (unless existing parkland exceeds this amount, in which case the maximum is five acres per thousand). This process does not generate the funds required to maintain parks when developed. Moreover, the Quimby Act is applicable only to residential subdivisions, and does not address additional park demands created through the construction of new units on existing lots, or to condominium or stock cooperative conversions.

Private Financing and Public-Private Agreements

a. Development Agreements

In addition to the aforementioned public financing strategies, public recreational facilities have been developed through agreements with the private sector. Much of the City of Folsom's recent subdivision activity was developed through a negotiated development agreements between the City of Folsom and land development companies. A negotiated development agreement, provides a means for developing public parks in a new residential areas, in addition to or in lieu of using the Quimby Act or other mechanisms.

b. Development Impact Fees/Exactions

As a means of overcoming the limitations of the Quimby Act, housing development fees on new residential units are another option for a City. Housing development fees or dedications of land have been used widely throughout the State to raise funds for the acquisition and development of park and recreational facilities. Normally, they are used in conjunction with or in lieu of Development Agreements. The fees and exactions are based on the notion that new development generates additional demand which necessitates new facilities. Thus, the housing developers are required to pay fees or dedicate land based on the cost of providing the facilities required to maintain a county's required level of service. Generally, any development impact fee imposed by local governmental authorities is passed on to the homebuyer in the form of the purchase price. Therefore, some caution must be exercised so that housing prices are not badly affected. As a means of overcoming the limitations of the Quimby Act, housing development fees on new residential units have been used by the City for several years.

Recent State legislation (Sections 66000 through 66003 of the State of California Government Code), which became operative on January 1, 1989, allows fees to be imposed at the time of project approval. Once a reasonable relationship between the need for the facility and the type of development project is established, these fees can be used to generate funds to cover the capital improvement costs of parks and recreation facilities.

Funding Techniques by Type

There are a number of financing techniques available to a local community to finance park improvements.. Generally, these subdivide into three general categories: 1) Development or private project specific; 2) Public project specific; and 3) Stemming from police powers. In addition, other sources of external funding may be available including State and Federal programs and private/quasi-private sources. These are discussed following.

a. Development or Project Specific Funding Sources

These funding sources are derived directly from land development. They are:

1. Park in-lieu fees - (allowable under Government Code 66477)

Park in-lieu fees stem from the Quimby Act discussed earlier. It includes dedication of land for parks or where a subdivision is small a fee in lieu of dedicating land. The project proponent must pay cash which the City can use in lieu of dedication.

The major drawbacks of this type of financing are four: 1) In-fill projects such as condos, apartments or mixed-use developments are exempt; 2) the fee applies primarily to park land

and land improvements in new neighborhoods; and 3) it doesn't apply to commercial, retail or industrial development. Because of its limitations, many local communities prefer other methods to the Quimby Act or in addition to the Act..

2. *Development Impact Fees (Public Facilities Fees)*

In lieu of Quimby Act fees, one of the prime possibilities for capital funding for new parks is Development Impact Fees (AB1600 fees). Three criteria exist for these fees: 1) they only apply to new development; 2) they may only be assessed for new capital costs related to the new development; and 3) a defined nexus or benefit/beneficiary relationship to cost must be established.

Within this limitation, Park Facility fees may be established for all land uses under the premise that residents, workers, shoppers and tourists use community parks.

In lieu fees under the aforementioned Quimby cannot be assessed for non-subdivision land uses. Some communities use Quimby dedication or fees for residential subdivisions but establish park facility fees for in fill residential development commercial and industrial development not covered by Quimby. In theory except for O&M costs, this fee may be established for park improvements as well.

Historically, WK&A has found that on a per capita basis, a .50/1.00 exists for non-residential to residential fee.

When an AB1600 fee program is developed, as long as it does not "benefit" existing residents or attempt to subsidize existing shortfalls, a realistic nexus can be established.

WK&A recommends that any funds raised from development impact fees be used for park improvements, not for land acquisition.

3. *Development Agreements*

A Development Agreement is a contract between the local agency and a developer that outlines in detail the responsibilities of each resulting in a commitment to the developer of vested rights to sub-divide and develop, most often exempting the developer from the vagaries of future changes in zoning or land use policy.

The key issue in these agreements is that the developer is assured the right to develop in exchange for negotiated exactions (quid pro quo).

Because they are voluntary contracts rather than mandated policies, local agencies may use development agreements to exact in kind or cash payments for public facilities in excess of those required exclusively by the development which can benefit those outside the development and thereby circumvent the "nexus" of development fees limitation. The value of development agreements to the developer should not be understated.

The agreement, if negotiated properly by a local community and a developer can be quite valuable to the developer in terms of his/her land acquisition price and releases, timing and phasing and preferential treatment by front end investors and construction loan lenders. Because of the certainty implicit in such agreements, the developer's risk is limited to such items as the market private interest rates, the lending environment, without also enduring the vagaries of the political system. Because of reduced risk, a developer will be willing (grudgingly) to "pay" for such negotiated rights. In studies for the City of Escondido,

WK&A found the value of a DDA over conventional map act development is as much as 5 percent of unit sales prices.

Exactions from development agreements are additive to public facility fees. Since no restrictions are placed on use of these contract-based exactions (fees) a local agency has wide latitude and must determine where these funds are applied to local government budget line items.

In most cases however, since these are capital funds, these exactions are spread among various capital improvements.

b. Public Project Specific Funding Sources

Whereas the first three funding mechanisms were private development project specific and stemming from private development, this next group of funding sources stem from the actual public project proposed (Public project specific).

1. Mello Roos District (Special District)

A Mello Roos District implements a special on-going tax on the residents, not the developer. It is secured by property within a district and is levied each year for specific public projects for acquisition development and maintenance.

This tax burdens the buyer, whereas, the previous fees/extractions burdened the seller.

Park and recreation facilities may be funded using a Mello Roos District. However, since the funds are project specific, a two-thirds voter approval is necessary. If there are more than 12 registered voters each voter is entitled to one vote. If there are 12 or fewer voters within the district boundaries, the vote is landowner based at one vote per acre.

The only caveat on a landowner based vote is that the tax thus approved must be for new services or facilities, not replacement of existing services.

In most cases a Mello Roos District is overlaid over a newly developing area and can be used in addition to or complementary to the developer based funding previously cited. Tax revenues can be used for maintenance as well as improvements and acquisition and the resulting tax formula can be quite flexible.

2. Benefit Assessment Districts

Both neighborhood specific or area specific districts can be formed for park development, acquisition or O&M. In all cases, a strict association of costs versus benefits is required. An assessment district does not require a vote but a protest petition of a majority of property owners normally causes a sponsor to abandon the idea.

3. General Obligation Bonds

A General Obligation Bond, secured however by an Agency's taxing powers is the least expensive form of public debt. It does require a two-thirds voter approval. If the vote is approved, ad valorem taxes are simply increased in a specific amount for a specific period.

If community residents are in favor of a park and recreation plan and such a plan has been fully explained, there is no simpler and cost effective way to pay for park acquisition and capital improvements. Bond proceeds may not be used for O&M.

4. *Certificates of Participation*

COP's, as discussed earlier, require a revenue source to fund payment and repay them. Some facilities that charge user fees such as golf courses, swimming pools, music and theatre facilities can often justify use of this source of funding.

Sometimes a revenue enhancement technique based on some form of user fees as a first source of repayment backed by assessment district fee can work quite well. Park development, except for very special uses, is not liable to generate sufficient cash to be considered acceptable security for a COP issuance. A local community organization sponsor where some form of sale/leaseback can occur, may, in very special circumstances, make COP's viable.

5. *Land Lease Revenues*

Although not called for in the Park Plan, some of the potential sites may have some commercial use capability. In most communities, citizens shy away from government involvement in "business enterprises" even including asset management for a "profit."

However, if some commercial development is possible, land leased by a local agency back to a private developer can generate revenues which can, on occasion significantly contribute to public service, non-revenue, uses in conjunction with COP's or revenue leasehold bonds.

Other Funding Sources

Whereas the previous discussion in this chapter centered around 1) Development specific projects funding (developer or resident based), and 2) public project specific funding (public project based) this section on *other funding sources* deals with sources external to the community.

a. State and Federal Sources of Parks and Open Space Funding

Historically, the State and Federal government have been excellent sources of funding for local government agencies. However, since a budget crisis exists at both levels of government, the largesse is quite restrictive. However, some "pork barrel" still remains on a limited basis. The likelihood of these sources are reviewed following.

1. Direct Legislation

If the community has a program beneficial to the region, State legislative representative and Congressional representatives can and often do introduce specific Park and Open Space projects which have more than a limited community appeal.

Normally, these types of special legislation have three criteria:

- a) They are of a scale or type which has at least region-wide appeal (regional voters overwhelmingly for the project) or better yet, State or national appeal, e.g. acquire land to protect an endangered species, etc.

- b) Requires a community to retain a Sacramento-based and/or Washington, D.C. based legislative affairs representative (lobbyist).
- c) Requires a community to show documented backing from surrounding jurisdictions and "in vogue" vested interest groups.

WK&A has, on occasion, been involved in special legislation. It can be a lengthy and costly process. Whether to embark on this type of politically-based approach is up to local policy makers.

2. Program Funds

At the State and Federal level, periodically authorization and budgeting occurs for special programs considered to be in the national or State interest. Due to budget restrictions at the State and Federal level, most of these types of funds are no longer available. Recent sources are summarized below.

- Proposition 70 Funds (1988 Park Bond Act State Block Grants) - All the funds from this source have been earmarked, none are available now. A \$70,000,000 ballot measure called the California Parks and Wildlife initiative was voted on in 1994, but did not pass.
- Trails Grant Program - Federal funding of this program has diminished dramatically in recent years. Future funding is uncertain, at best.
- Land and Water Conservation Fund (Administered by Department of Parks and Recreation) - This program has been severely restricted. It was originally funded for acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Current grants range from \$10,000 to \$50,000. Many applicants feel staff time is misapplied for the dollars received.
- Certified Local Government Grants (Department of Parks and Recreation) - This program is primarily to enhance preservation efforts of cultural resources and/or the National register of historic places. Grants range from \$2,000 to \$30,000. Highly competitive and time consuming.
- Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) - The local county has experience with and had utilized these HUD grants to municipalities for financing public improvements.

b. Private/Quasi-Private Sources

Several other sources exist which have been used by municipalities in the past. Since most are self evident, they are only listed following:

- Cooperative agreement with school districts, county agencies, local districts & other land owning public agencies.
- In kind donations from local citizens/citizen groups.
- Joint ventures with local public service organizations such as Boy & Girl Scouts, YWCA, YMCA, etc.

c. Public-Private Joint Development Agreements

It is potentially feasible for a community to pursue development and/or operation of golf and multi-sport facilities with private entities. There are companies that specialize in "turn-key" development of revenue generating recreational facilities, particularly golf courses and softball facilities. "Turn-key" refers to the full service nature of the company wherein they provide planning, financing and construction services as well as management and operations assistance. These are primarily oriented toward profit making ventures but arrangements with public entities and non-profits can be structured to comply with limitations associated with public financing and non-profit organizations. The cities of Lemoore and La Paz have used this vehicle.

Another possibility for a joint development project would be associated with development of a multi-purpose sports complex. In some areas the local YMCA has interest in establishing a facility where the family oriented nature and growth potential of the area meet their criteria. Some of the broad based services available through the YMCA include day/after school care, camping, arts and crafts, as well as organized sports.

The YMCA requires local sponsorship and fundraising. As much as \$100,000 in donations is generally required by a prospective community, while additional assistance may be necessary, including land, equipment and volunteer work. The sponsoring YMCA would provide the necessary planning and guidance. Essentially, the YMCA is a non-profit organization that seeks to serve communities in the most affordable manner; thus, establishment of new facilities requires a partnership with local parties, including local agencies.

An example of a public-private partnership that involves development of parkland and recreational facilities is located in Huntington Beach. There the partnership involves 5.8 acre McCallen Park and the Huntington Valley Boys and Girls Club. The agreement calls for the City to develop the park and the Boys and Girls Club to build a gymnasium and recreation center. The Boys Club maintains the park and club facilities. The park is open to the general public.

Another agreement between the City of Huntington Beach and Pay N Play Associates provides for the private company to develop and operate a racquetball facility at Huntington Community Park. Essentially, the agreement constitutes a long term ground lease that provides for the private development and operation of the racquetball facility while the City is paid rent. Additionally, the agreement includes a provision whereby the Huntington Beach School District may conduct racquetball classes during certain school hours. As compensation to the City, the estimated value of school use of the racquetball courts is credited against City use of Huntington Beach Union High School District athletic facilities.

Three other areas are listed. They are: 1) Non-profit Advocacy Organizations; 2) Corporate grants; and 3) Foundations.

- Non-profit Advocacy Organizations - Normally a body politic is considered as a non-qualifying agency in terms of advocacy since it has public sources of funding and buying power. To overcome this image and attendant legal restrictions, a political body can be instrumental in assisting local residents or vested interests to form non-profit advocacy organizations. Due to recent complications created by Federal and State regulations, such organizations require financial sponsorship which a local community may provide.
- Corporate/Individual Grants - Due to the recent recession, the source of funds has become extremely competitive. Normally this source of funds is negotiated with a

locally based corporation as part of both its philanthropic program and its public relations program. Further, such grants are project specific and usually limited in nature. A local community can prevail on a local corporation or a local family with ties to the community for a grant, or endowment for such items as a park, swimming pool, senior citizens center, community center, etc. Normally the facility is named after the donor. This type of grant normally requires political backing and is best handled in the political arena either by local politicians or non-profit advocacy groups.

- Foundations - Foundations seldom endow municipalities directly. Normally a non-profit advocacy group is the recipient of these funds.

Several foundations which have granted money in the past are:

- Phillips Foundation, Palm Desert, California
Purpose: Education/Cultural
Grant size: \$200 to \$25,000
- Elizabeth Firth Endowment, Santa Barbara, California
Purpose: Youth, recreation, theatre, arts
Grant size: \$100 to \$25,000
- Weingard Foundation, Los Angeles, California
Purpose: Community services, emphasis on children and youth: building funds, equipment, capital (no land acquisition)
Grant size: \$10,000 to \$250,000
- Bank of America Foundation, San Francisco, California
Purpose: Support non-profit organizations in communities where Bank of America operates (Education, health, arts, human services, community development)
Grant size: \$1,000 to \$15,000

Because of the competition for funds, a sponsor through an advocacy group would apply for a grant from a foundation for a very specific project which meets a very specific and unique need with area of interest or purpose that meets the Foundation geographic and social criteria. Normally an initial letter of interest is required outlining the project costs and range of grant anticipated. The foundation's staff will normally respond if it is interested in receiving an application.

User Fees

WK&A's telephone survey indicated that most residents were willing to pay for Recreational activities. Also, in terms of type of levy or assessment, most chose a user fee. Exhibit I, presented on the following page, shows the results of our telephone survey regarding this item.

Exhibit I
CITY OF FOLSOM PARK FUNDING METHODS
Financial Support - Consumer Survey

<u>Funding Method</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
User Fee	32.1
City Bond Issue	21.0
User Pass	13.6
Parcel Tax	8.6
Recreation Facility Assessment	3.7
Citywide Landscape & Lighting District	2.5
Other	5.0
None of the above	<u>13.5</u>
Total	100.00

Source: Williams-Kuebelbeck & Associates, Inc.

It would appear from the Exhibit I that in combination, the majority of residents opt for user fees and the use of General Obligation Bonds. They are not interested in parcel tax, a facility assessment, nor a Citywide benefit assessment district. Eighty six and one-half percent of the respondents did opt for some form of park and recreation repayment vehicle. In our analysis of the potential funding of future park and recreation facilities, although other methods of financing are reviewed, emphasis is placed on these two major funding sources resulting from the survey.

a. Summary of Funding Techniques

Whereas the above analysis highlights potential funding techniques and funding sources both generically and specifically, the following Exhibit, presented on the next page, indicates the potential for use of various funding vehicles.

Exhibit II
CITY OF FOLSOM PARK FUNDING METHODS
Allowable Use of Various Funding Sources

	Existing <u>Parks</u>	Existing School <u>Sites</u>	Neighbor- <u>hoods</u>	Comm. <u>Park</u>	Trail <u>Sites</u>	Other <u>Facil.</u>	Land <u>Acq</u>
Quimby Act Fees	No	No	Future	N/A	N/A	N/A	Future
Development Impact Fees	No	No	Future	Future	Future	Future	Future
Development Agreements	Yes	Yes	All	All	All	All	All
Mello Roos	Yes	Yes	All	All	All	All	All
General Obligation Bonds	Yes	Yes	All	All	All	All	All
COP's	Yes	Yes	All	All	All	All	All
Land Lease Revenues	Yes	Yes	All	All	All	All	All
Assessment Districts	Yes	Yes	All	All	All	All	All
Joint Use Agreements	Yes	Yes	All	All	N/A	All	N/A
Foundations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	No
User Fees	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: Funding sources shown in bold are of especial importance to the City

Source: Williams-Kuebelbeck & Associates, Inc.

FINANCING METHODS FOR THE CITY OF FOLSOM

The City of Folsom has used various financing methods to finance the acquisition, development, maintenance and operation of parks and recreation facilities. The existing financing methods include:

"Quimby Act"

Typically, as part of the subdivision approval process, public parks and open space are exacted through the "Quimby Act." The Quimby Act enables local governments to exact the dedication of land or in-lieu fees, based on standards of up to three acres per thousand population (unless existing parkland exceeds this amount, in which case the maximum is five acres per thousand). This process does not generate the funds required to maintain parks when developed. Moreover, the Quimby Act is applicable only to residential subdivisions, and does not address additional park demands created through the construction of new units on existing lots, or to condominium or

stock cooperative conversions. The City of Folsom with a Park standard of 7.3 acres per 1000 population, exceeds the 5.0 acre standard allowed by state law. Therefore the City may utilize the act to acquire park land within new subdivisions or enact an in lieu fee for park land acquisition where development is limited by project size.

Private Financing And Public-Private Agreements

a. Development Agreements

In addition to the aforementioned public financing strategies, public recreational facilities have been developed through agreements with the private sector. Typically, both park acreage, and facilities improvements are exacted through a negotiated development agreement with a residential developer. This type of negotiated development agreement provides a means for developing a public park in a new residential area, in lieu of using the Quimby Act. Development agreements can be a superior fund raising mechanism to the Quimby Act because less restrictions are placed on the use of funds through negotiated Developments than under the act.

b. Development Impact Fees/Exactions

As a means of overcoming the limitations of the Quimby Act, housing development fees on new residential units have been used by the City for several years. In September 1990, as part of the planning process a study by and for the City's Department of Public Works recommended implementation of a Impact fee of:

- \$1,707 per new Single Family dwelling unit
- \$1,475 per new Multi-family dwelling unit
- \$.21 per sq. ft. for new commercial and industrial space.

Housing development fees or dedications of land have been used widely throughout the State to raise funds for the acquisition and development of park and recreational facilities. The fees and exactions are based on the notion that new development generates additional demand which necessitates new facilities. Thus, the housing developers are required to pay fees or dedicate land. Generally, any development impact fee imposed by local governmental authorities is passed on to the homebuyer in the form of the purchase price. therefore some caution must be exercised so that housing prices are not badly affected.

State legislation (Sections 66000 through 66003 of the State of California Government Code), which became operative on January 1, 1989, allows citywide fees to be imposed at the time of project approval. Once a reasonable relationship between the need for the facility and the type of development project is established, these fees can be used to generate funds to cover the capital improvement costs of parks and recreation facilities.

Summary Of Capital Funding Sources

In summary, the City of Folsom has experience in using most of the relevant financing methods applicable to creative park development with the possible exception of Mello Roos special taxing districts.

PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES FINANCING PLAN

This section subdivides the various components of need, as discussed in previous chapters, into increments by type of facility and potential source of funding.

COMPONENTS OF FUNDING NEEDS

Community Parks

	ANTICIPATED COSTS				PARK SITE TOTALS	
	1995 - 2000	2001- 2005	2006 - 2010	2011 - 2015		
COMMUNITY PARKS - Expansion						
Folsom City Park		\$650,000			\$650,000	
Lembi Community Park	\$9,164,000	\$3,600,000			\$12,764,000	
Lew Howard Community Park	\$30,000	\$18,000			\$48,000	
Hinkle Creek		\$548,000			\$548,000	
Los Cerros Community Park	\$886,000	\$800,000	\$675,000		\$2,361,000	
SUBTOTAL	\$10,080,000	\$5,616,000	\$675,000			
*30% PROJECT COSTS	\$3,024,000	\$1,684,800	\$202,500	\$0		
TOTAL	\$13,104,000	\$7,300,800	\$877,500	\$0		\$21,282,300
COMMUNITY PARKS - New						
Broadstone #2 Community Park	\$1,298,000	\$1,218,000	\$2,725,000		\$5,241,000	
Silberstein Park		\$4,576,000	\$3,400,000	\$2,325,000	\$10,301,000	
Willow Hills Reservoir Community Park	\$3,102,000	\$236,000			\$3,338,000	
SUBTOTAL	\$4,400,000	\$6,030,000	\$6,125,000	\$2,325,000		
*30% PROJECT COSTS	\$1,320,000	\$1,809,000	\$1,837,500	\$697,500		
TOTAL	\$5,720,000	\$7,839,000	\$7,962,500	\$3,022,500		\$24,544,000
TOTAL COMMUNITY PARKS	\$18,824,000	\$15,139,800	\$8,840,000	\$3,022,500		\$45,826,300

*Community Parks have a 5% higher project cost due to the more significant facilities contained within them.

Expansion of existing community park facilities will cost \$21,282,300. This element deals with the completion of community park phasing. New community parks will cost \$24,544,000. This section is the creation of new community parks that do not now exist, but are planned and identified in future developments.

Total community park development needs estimated at \$45,826,300.

MINIPARKS - NEW

The following miniparks are already planned and are to be developed with the progress of their respective developments.

MINI-PARKS - New	ANTICIPATED COSTS				PARK SITE TOTALS
	1995 - 2000	2001- 2005	2006 - 2010	2011 - 2015	
Briggs Ranch Mini-Park				\$231,500	\$231,500
Broadstone #3 Mini-Park A			\$294,000		\$294,000
Broadstone #3 Mini-Park B				\$284,000	\$284,000
Parkway Mini-Park				\$419,000	\$419,000
Prewett Mini-Park		\$567,000			\$567,000
Rotary Park			\$794,000		\$794,000
Russell Ranch Mini-Park A			\$174,000		\$174,000
Russell Ranch Mini-Park B				\$185,000	\$185,000
Russell Ranch Mini-Park C				\$199,000	\$199,000
Russell Ranch Mini-Park D			\$217,000		\$217,000
Russell Ranch Mini-Park E				\$254,000	\$254,000
SUBTOTAL	\$0	\$567,000	\$1,479,000	\$1,572,500	
*25% PROJECT COSTS	\$0	\$141,750	\$369,750	\$393,125	
MINI-PARKS TOTAL	\$0	\$708,750	\$1,848,750	\$1,965,625	\$4,523,125

PARK RENOVATIONS

The table shows the cost to retrofit existing parks for facilities and elements that, because of age, need to be upgraded and improved.

PARK RENOVATIONS	ANTICIPATED COSTS				PARK SITE TOTALS
	1995 - 2000	2001- 2005	2006 - 2010	2011 - 2015	
Ed Mitchell Neighborhood Park	\$640,000				
Folsom City Park	\$3,500,000				
Folsom City Zoo	\$200,000				
Lembi Community Park	\$2,400,000				
Lew Howard Community Park	\$800,000				
Rodeo Park	\$1,040,000				
R. G. Smith Clubhouse	\$80,000				
SUBTOTAL	\$8,660,000				
*25% PROJECT COSTS	\$2,165,000				
TOTAL	\$10,825,000				\$10,825,000
RENOVATION TOTAL					\$10,825,000

Projected cost of all retrofit is \$10,825,000. There is no dedicated funding source for renovation. A state-wide park bond or some other dedicated fund may be able to be used for this purpose in the future.

LAND ACQUISITION

LAND ACQUISITION	ANTICIPATED COSTS				PARK SITE TOTALS
	1995 - 2000	2001- 2005	2006 - 2010	2011 - 2015	
American River Canyon North Prk	\$2,400,000	(20 acres @ \$120,000/acre)			
Folsom Dam Park	\$1	Lease from Bureau of Land Management			
Total					\$2,400,000

The cost of land acquisition for proposed new parks is \$2,400,000. These parks are proposed to be acquired outside of developments and therefore must be purchased.

Total cost of all park development needs through build-out is:

\$95,300,675

Neighborhood Parks

Parks that, because of size and amenities are intended to serve the neighborhood in which they are constructed.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS - Expansion	ANTICIPATED COSTS				PARK SITE TOTALS
	1995 - 2000	2001-2005	2006 - 2010	2011 - 2015	
American River Canyon North		\$2,348,000	\$1,300,000	\$600,000	\$4,248,000
B. T. Collins Park	\$124,000			\$125,000	\$249,000
Bud & Artie Davies Neighborhood Park	\$614,000	\$344,000			\$958,000
California Hills Neighborhood Park	\$48,000				\$48,000
Ed Mitchell Neighborhood Park	\$124,000				\$124,000
Folsom Youth Sports Complex (Lot N)	\$718,000	\$315,000			\$1,033,000
Parkway Neighborhood Park B (#48)	\$105,000				\$105,000
Rodeo Neighborhood Park	\$175,000				\$175,000
SUBTOTAL	\$1,908,000	\$3,007,000	\$1,300,000	\$725,000	
*25% PROJECT COSTS	\$477,000	\$751,750	\$325,000	\$181,250	
TOTAL	\$2,385,000	\$3,758,750	\$1,625,000	\$906,250	\$8,675,000
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS - New					
Beacon Hills Neighborhood Park		\$719,000			\$719,000
Briggs Ranch Neighborhood Park		\$608,000	\$728,000		\$1,336,000
Broadstone Neighborhood Park		\$944,000			\$944,000
Folsom Dam Park		\$650,000	\$600,000		\$1,250,000
Parkway Neighborhood Park A		\$474,000			\$474,000
Parkway Neighborhood Park C			\$3,074,000		\$3,074,000
Prairie Oaks Neighborhood Parks A	\$594,000	\$677,000			\$1,271,000
Prairie Oaks Neighborhood Parks B	\$488,000	\$350,000			\$838,000
Russell Ranch Neighborhood Park A				\$2,122,000	\$2,122,000
Russell Ranch Neighborhood Park B				\$2,017,000	\$2,017,000
Russell Ranch Neighborhood Park C	\$1,057,000				\$1,057,000
Russell Ranch Neighborhood Park D		\$1,162,000			\$1,162,000
Silverbrook Neighborhood Park		\$624,000			\$624,000
Sun Country Neighborhood Park		\$414,000			\$414,000
Willow Creek South Neighborhood Park		\$1,139,000			\$1,139,000
SUBTOTAL	\$2,139,000	\$7,761,000	\$4,402,000	\$4,139,000	
25% PROJECT COSTS	\$534,750	\$1,940,250	\$1,100,500	\$1,034,750	
TOTAL	\$2,673,750	\$9,701,250	\$5,502,500	\$5,173,750	\$23,051,250
Total Neighborhood Parks	\$5,058,750	\$13,460,000	\$7,127,500	\$6,080,000	\$31,726,250

Above are listed both expansion of existing Neighborhood Parks (Phasing) and the construction of new Neighborhood Parks. Neighborhood Park expansion (Phasing) of existing parks will cost \$8,675,000. Construction of new Neighborhood Parks will cost \$23,051,250; the total cost of construction for Neighborhood Parks through build out is \$31,726,250.

CURRENT FUNDING SOURCES

1. QUIMBY FEES

Quimby Act Fees in the City of Folsom have been authorized under Chapter 16.16 of the Folsom Municipal Code (FMC) and has been enacted pursuant to the authority granted by Section 66477 of the Government Code of the State of California. Park land required for dedication and in-lieu fees required for payment are consistent with the Parks and Recreation Element of the City of Folsom General Plan.

As a condition of approval of a final subdivision parcel map, the subdivider shall dedicate land, pay a fee in-lieu thereof, or both, at the option of the City, for neighborhood and community park and recreation purposes. The amount of land to be provided shall be determined pursuant to the adopted population formula of five acres of park land per 1000 persons. As conditioned by the City, an in-lieu fee to be paid by the developer shall be the per acre fair market value of the land ordinarily required for dedication. The fair market value of the subject land having final subdivision map status shall be determined by a written appraisal dated no more than 90 days from the time of in-lieu fee consideration. Cost of the appraisal shall be borne by the developer.

Park land dedication in-lieu fees collected shall be used only for the purpose of acquiring necessary land and developing new, or rehabilitating existing neighborhood and community park or recreation facilities.

2. PARK IMPROVEMENT FEES

Analysis of the land use expected at build out of the City, pursuant to the General Plan, makes it possible to estimate the number of dwelling units to be constructed, the population generated by those units, and the number of persons employed by commercial and industrial land users. This estimate allows for assessment of demand for park and recreation facilities, and in turn, the cost of providing facilities to meet the impacts of the residential and employment populations.

As a result, the Park Improvement Fee was established in order to improve land either previously owned by the City or dedicated and/or purchased as a result of Quimby requirements. Chapter 4.10 of the FMC established the fee, an allowance for annual inflationary adjustments, and describes the relationship between the residential fee and the commercial fee. All fees collected pursuant to Chapter 4.10 are deposited in the Park Improvement Fee fund and are expended solely to finance the planning, construction, and development of recreation facilities.

Since this Ordinance was adopted in 1991, no inflationary adjustment has been made to the initially adopted fee of \$1707 for single family, \$1465 for multi family and .21 cents per sq. ft., commercial. Chart (A) below shows the impact on our current fees if the City Council were to adopt the increase of inflation up to the current 1995 level. Build out of the City at the current fee of \$1707 would produce a total of \$22 million dollars. Chart (B) shows the dollar amount that would be available if the impact fees were increased by the yearly inflationary amount on an annual basis, for a projected 20 year build out total of \$31 million.

CHART A

YEAR	DEVELOPMENT TYPE	INDEX ADJ.	ADJ. FEE
1991	SF	2.2%	\$1,745
	MF	2.2%	\$1,497
	C/I	2.2%	\$0.215
1992	SF	3.1%	\$1,799
	MF	3.1%	\$1,543
	C/I	3.1%	\$0.222
1993	SF	4.5%	\$1,880
	MF	4.5%	\$1,612
	C/I	4.5%	\$0.232
1994	SF	3.8%	\$1,951
	MF	3.8%	\$1,673
	C/I	3.8%	\$0.241
1995	SF	1.2%	\$1,974
	MF	1.2%	\$1,693
	C/I	1.2%	\$0.244

CHART B

This chart only addresses the single-family fee rate as it is the most significant.

20 YEAR BUILD-OUT				
YEAR	SF UNITS	PARK FEE*	REVENUE	
1996	650	\$1,974	\$1,283,100.00	
1997	650	\$2,023	\$1,314,950.00	
1998	650	\$2,074	\$1,348,100.00	
1999	650	\$2,126	\$1,381,900.00	
2000	650	\$2,179	\$1,416,350.00	
<i>SUBTOTAL 1996-2000</i>				\$6,744,400.00
2001	650	\$2,233	\$1,451,450.00	
2002	650	\$2,289	\$1,487,850.00	
2003	650	\$2,346	\$1,524,900.00	
2004	650	\$2,405	\$1,563,250.00	
2005	650	\$2,465	\$1,602,250.00	
<i>SUBTOTAL 2001-2005</i>				\$6,027,463.00
2006	650	\$2,527	\$1,642,550.00	
2007	650	\$2,590	\$1,683,500.00	
2008	650	\$2,655	\$1,725,750.00	
2009	650	\$2,721	\$1,768,650.00	
2010	650	\$2,789	\$1,812,850.00	
<i>SUBTOTAL 2006-2010</i>				\$8,633,300.00
2011	650	\$2,859	\$1,858,350.00	
2012	650	\$2,930	\$1,904,500.00	
2013	650	\$3,004	\$1,952,600.00	
2014	650	\$3,079	\$2,001,350.00	
2015	650	\$3,156	\$2,051,400.00	
<i>SUBTOTAL 2011-2014</i>				\$9,768,200.00
TOTAL				\$31,173,363.00

3. MELLO-ROOS FUNDING

Within the last fiscal year, staff has begun to look at the possibility of funding park improvements with Mello-Roos funding. There is a potential \$22 million dollars worth of Mello-Roos funding from the present to future build out of the City.

Mello-Roos funding has to be established with the developer before the residents move into a subdivision. Mello-Roos funding is established by a two-thirds majority vote of the land owners of the proposed assessed property. The best chance exists for the establishment of a Mello-Roos is while the developer is at the stage of being the only property owner. Most subdivisions in today's market create a Mello-Roos or CFD early in the project to pay for infrastructure. Parks have not in the past requested to be included in this funding. Under this scenario the park impact fees put on the homes would be waived in return for inclusion of the parks to be funded in their entirety in the Mello-Roos. This would be advantageous to the City in that current fees do not normally fund the total development of a neighborhood park system in which the fees are collected.

PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN FINANCING RECOMMENDATION

1. Bring current park development fees up to date, using the adopted inflation rate increase when practicable, and direct staff to make annual inflation increases as provided in Chapter 4.10 in the FMC.
2. Prioritize the first ten years of the twenty-year build out plan, as contained in the Master Plan Update. Funding for this plan would be implemented with a combination of Park Improvement Fees, Quimby Fees, and when possible Mello-Roos and General Obligation Bonds.
3. Recommend that the City of Folsom pursue a General Obligation Bond which would include funding for park projects. This bond should include funding for the Lembi Park Expansion project and other park projects and facilities necessary to provide the most benefit to the residents of the City of Folsom.
4. Use Mello-Roos funding for park development wherever possible in the future. This appears to be the best funding mechanism available to allow the parks for each subdivision to be built in their entirety.

**CITY OF FOLSOM
PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN UPDATE
WORKSHOP SURVEY CONSENSUS**

1. Do you live within the City of Folsom?

11	Yes	4	No
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2. Based upon the attached map, which area of the City do you live in?

2	District A	1	District E
2	District B	3	District F
2	District C	—	District G

3. How long have you lived in the City of Folsom?

1	Less than 1 year	2	7 thru 10 years
2	1 thru 3 years	2	11 thru 15 years
2	4 thru 6 years	—	More than 15 years
1	Natoma Station 2	Do not live here-work/volunteer in City	

4. Which park or recreational facility would you say your household uses most frequently and why? If you do not know the name, state the cross streets and/or describe the most prominent features. List all that apply.

City Park	3	Willow Creek	2
Lembi	2	State Park Facilities	1
Collins	1	Brycliff	1
Mitchell	1	Zoo	1
Bike/Walking Trails	1	Open Spaces	1

5. What do you believe are the most important issues facing recreation and parks facilities and programs in the City of Folsom over the next 15 to 20 years?

Natural Area Preservation	5	Senior/Teen Facility	5
Rec/Athletic Facilities	4	Funding	4
Aquatic Facilities	2	Equestrian Facilities	1
Passive Use Areas	1	Walking/Biking Trails	1
Upgrading	1	Construction of Facilities	1
Senior Activities	1	More Public Participation	1
Keeping up w/public demand	1	Tie trails together	1
Performing Arts Center	1		
Joining of Folsom Lake College and City to sponsor Olympic Scholarship Program for promising young athletes			1

6. In your opinion, what are the most important recreation and parks services provided to City residents?

General Recreation	2	Zoo	2
Education/Interpretive Trails	2	Community Band Events	1
Passive Recreation	1	Parking	1
School Children Facilities (soccer, rollerhockey, swimming, bike trails, picnic)			1

PAGE 2
CITY OF FOLSOM
PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN UPDATE
WORKSHOP SURVEY CONSENSUS

7. Thinking about the park or facility you most often use, what do you like best about it? Identify as many reasons as necessary.

Zoo	2	Good Mix of Elements	1
Water Feature (lakes, etc)	1	Easy Access	1
Cleanliness	1	Natural Beauty	1
Education Programs	1	Outdoor Ambiance	1
None	1		

8. What do you sometimes find disappointing about this park or facility?

Dirt	2	Transients	1
Lack of Maintenance/Policing	1	Trash	1
Understaffing	1	Dry Fields	1
Lack of Aquatic Facilities	1	Traffic	1
Pool Facility	1	Too many phased/unfinished facilities	1
Senior Citizen trails	1		

9. What is the ONE facility or activity you would MOST like to see added in Folsom?

Senior Citizen Facility	3	Aquatic Complex	1
Equestrian Facility	1	Community Developed & Built	1
Botanical Garden	1	Performing Arts Amphitheater	1
Senior Citizens Activities	1		
Multi-use Trails connected with historic truss bridge	1		
Historical Preservation Interpretive Center (to highlight Folsom's Chinese-American History)	1		

10. Thinking about the additional facilities you have just suggested, how willing would you be to pay user fees to support these facilities?

6	Very willing to pay fee	—	Not very willing to pay fee
3	Somewhat willing to pay fee	1	Not at all willing to pay fee
1	Tax Availability		

11. Again, thinking about ways of financing additional recreation facilities in Folsom, do you think you would prefer to see a user fee system implemented or do you feel that an additional tax paid by each resident household would be better?

3	User fee	8	Combination of both
—	Household tax	2	Don't like either idea/don't want to pay anything
1	As money is available		

CITY OF FOLSOM PARKS & RECREATION MASTER PLAN UPDATE

PHYSICAL OPPORTUNITIES/RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION - GROUP CONSENSUS

I. RECREATION AND PARK FACILITIES

- A. Acquire Silberstein property for a community park with equestrian center.
- B. Retrofit/complete existing parks in built out areas first. (Areas A, B, C, and F)
- C. Build community center facility with teen and senior center.
- D. Build group picnic facilities, swimming facility, and gym facility.
- E. Develop interpretive/botanic garden opportunities.
- F. Develop neighborhood parks with local recreation opportunities.
- G. Establish city identity at arterial gateways to the city.

	GROUP 1 (Blue)	GROUP 2 (Red)	GROUP 3 (Purple)	GROUP 4 (Green)	AVERAGE
A.	2	2	3		2
B.	4	1	2		2
C.	1	2	1		1
D.	1	1	2		1
E.	5	4	5		5
F.	2	3	4		3
G.	5	5	5		5

II. RECREATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS

- A. Establish a minimum of one facility (i.e., community center, clubhouse, school, etc.), in each area to deliver programs.
- B. Build Lembi gym/community center pool to provide senior and teen programs.
- C. Renovate city park for special events. (i.e., concerts, fairs, etc.)
- D. Provide cultural programs including arts and crafts.
- E. Provide health and self improvement (nutrition) programs.

A.	4	5	2	2		3
B.	1	1	1			1
C.	3	2	3			3
D.	2	3	4			3
E.	3	4	5			4

III. SPORTS

- A. Build a gym facility at Lembi Park.
- B. Build an aquatics facility at Lembi Park.
- C. Establish the central three community parks as sports activity focus.
- D. Rennovate existing arena for sport facilities and events.
- E. Build a concession facility at Rodeo park.
- F. Upgrade maintenance for sports facilities.
- G. Expand joint use opportunities with the school district.

	GROUP 1 (Blue)	GROUP 2 (Red)	GROUP 3 (Purple)	GROUP 4 (Green)	AVERAGE
A.	2	1	1		1
B.	1	1	1		1
C.	3	5	2		3
D.	3	2	3		3
E.	5	3	5		4
F.	4	2	4		3
G.	4	4	5		4

IV. TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE

- A. Establish trail heads at locations shown on map.
- B. Develop a central loop trail for all trail users.
- C. Develop theme parkways with Class I trail linkages as shown on map.
- D. Accept Humbug/Willow Creek land and maintenance responsibility and establish Parks and Recreation department as responsible agency.

A.	2	3	4		3
B.	1	2	1		1
C.	3	3	2		3
D.	4	1	3		3

NOTE: Rank each recommendation from 1 to 5. 1 being the highest priority and the most immediate need (within 5 years). 5 being the lowest priority and the most long range need (within 20 years). Try not to have more than two of any particular ranking.

City of Folsom Sports Leagues

Progress Report--July 17, 1995

LITTLE LEAGUE							
Division	Age	No. of Participants		No. of Teams		Field Size	Fields Used
		Am. Leag.	Nat. Leag.	Am. Leag.	Nat. Leag.		
T-Ball	5 to 6	120	140	9	10	60'	Rodeo 3 & 4, T. Judah 2 & 4., Sundahl 1 & 2
T-Shirt	7 to 8	170	80	13	5	60'	Judah (2), Rodeo 3 & 4, Sundahl (2)
Minors	9 to 12	170	130	13	10	60'	Rodeo 1 & 2, Comm. Coll., Softball Field @ City Park
Majors	10 to 12	72	72	6	6	60'	Rodeo Pk., City Park field closest to Zoo
Seniors	13 to 15	72	78	6	6	90'	Lembi Park
Totals		604	500	47	37		

American League President--Russ Rheams (916) 983-7241 (home) and (916) 987-1090 (work)
 National League President--Rick Shaffer (916) 985-3504

Notes:

1. American League President, Russ Rheams, projects that there will be 1800 to 2000 participants in Little League in five years. National Little League standards suggest that for every 20,000 residents in an area you will likely have 600 to 700 kids in Little League. Mr. Rheams projected 60,000 people in Folsom in 5 years resulting in his projection of 1800+ participants.
2. National League President, Rick Shaffer projects a increase of 15% to 20% each year for participants of Little League. This is based on historical growth patterns in Folsom.
3. Mr. Rheams indicated that the 90' fields at Theodore Judah Elementary and the Jr. H.S. are dangerous, so they do not use them. The Junior Varsity 90' field at the High School is inadequate because it lacks equipment lock-up, bathrooms, and field lights.

City of Folsom Sports Leagues
 Progress Report--July 17, 1995

FOLSOM SOCCER CLUB					
Age Div.	No. of Participants	No. of Teams	Field Size	Fields Used	
				Practice	Games
Under 6 Under 8		55	Bantam	Davies, Flsm. Hls.(2) Oak Chan (1) B. Sprentz (1) T. Judah (3)	Folsom Hls. El. (2) Oak Chan (1) B. Sprentz (1)
Under 10 Under 12 Under 14 Under 16 Under 19		60	Standard	Rodeo (2) Comm. Coll. (2)	Lembi (2), Rodeo (2), Comm. Coll. (2)
Totals	1500	100 rec. 15 select			

Folsom Soccer Club Manager--Mark Solone (916) 983-5627

Notes:

1. The biggest projected growth for soccer is in the Under 6 and Under 8 divisions.
2. From the 1994 season to the 1995 season, the size of the overall league increased by 200 participants. This type of growth can be expected annually over the next 5 years.

City of Folsom Sports Leagues
 Progress Report--July 17, 1995

FOLSOM GIRLS SOFTBALL					
Division	Age	No. of Participants	No. of Teams	Field Size	Fields Used
T-Ball	5 to 6		3	Bantam	Blanche Sprentz Elem.
Rookies	7 to 9		6	Standard	Lembi Park (2), Folsom H.S. Jr. Varsity and Varsity fields
Minors	10 to 12		9	"	"
Majors	13 to 16		5	"	"
Totals		300	23		

Folsom Girls Softball President--Mark Solone (916) 983-5627

Notes:

1. Projected growth for girls softball is 10% per year.
2. Each softball team can have a maximum of 15 players.

City of Folsom Sports Leagues
 Progress Report--July 17, 1995

FOLSOM YOUTH FOOTBALL					
Division	No. of Participants	No. of Teams	Spirit Leaders	Field Size	Fields Used
Jr. Pee Wee		1	15	Standard	Folsom H.S.
Pee Wee		1	15	"	"
Jr. Midget		1	15	"	"
Midget		1	15	"	"
Totals	140	4	60		

Folsom Youth Football President--Elmo Banning (916) 985-4511

Notes:

1. In the last 3 years the demand has exceeded the availability of team and spirit leader positions. In 1994, approximately 270 kids tried out for 140 positions on the football team. Approximately 110 kids tried out for the 60 cheerleader positions. Demand is expected to continue growing.
2. Each football team can have a maximum of 35 players.
3. Mr. Banning said it costs \$50,000 to start a team, but he does know funding sources that are available to help.

City of Folsom Sports Leagues
 Progress Report--July 17, 1995

FOLSOM YOUTH BASKETBALL			
Age	No. of Participants	No. of Teams	Courts Used
8 to 18	500	Approx. 45	Folsom H.S. gym (when available) and most elementary school multi-purpose rooms

Folsom Youth Basketball President--Ross Davis (916) 988-1368
 (Talked to Sue Davis, Secretary of FYBA)

Notes:

1. Expect 600 participants in 1996. Four years ago they had only 200 players.
2. The biggest growth area is expected to be in the girls' participation in FYBA. Girls do play on these coed teams, but currently the majority of players are boys. There are 6 girls teams for the 3rd and 4th grade players.
3. Each basketball team can have 10 to 12 players.
4. Teams for the 7th graders and older are divided into two leagues, A and B, based on skills.

City of Folsom Sports Leagues
 Progress Report--July 17, 1995

FOLSOM SEA OTTERS SWIM TEAM			
Age	No. of Participants	No. of Teams	Facilities Used
6 & under	25		Folsom H.S. Pool
7 to 8	42		"
9 to 10	50		"
11 to 12	39		"
13 to 14	25		"
15 to 18	24		"
Totals	205	1	

Folsom Sea Otters Swim Team--Stephanie Saunders (916) 985-3909

Notes:

1. This is the first year the Sea Otters have had to turn away participants. This is due to the inadequacy of the current facilities and the fact that they share the pool with the High School and Parks and Recreation. Demand is expected to continue to increase.
2. The Sea Otters participate in the Suburban Swim League. They have 4 meets at home, and they have competitions at other Sacramento-area locations such as College Greens, Loomis, and North Highlands.
3. The Sea Otters lost a total one week of pool use in the last 3 months due to problems with the old equipment in the pool.
4. May through July 30th the pool is used by the Sea Otters and by the public.
5. The end of February to May the High School Swim Team uses the pool.
6. In fall and winter the pool is used for High School P.E.

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Folsom Historical Society 7 Mile Historical Tour, (Brochure)

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