

16 PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION RESOURCES

This chapter provides an evaluation of the potential environmental effects of implementing the proposed City of Folsom 2035 General Plan (2035 General Plan) on recreation resources and public services, including fire and police protection, law enforcement, schools, libraries, and other City-operated facilities. As established in the Notice of Preparation for the proposed 2035 General Plan (see Appendix A, *Notice of Preparation*), urban development and other activities subject to the plan may result in adverse effects to the level of public services and facilities available to the City and the recreation resources environment.

The following environmental assessment includes a review of public services and recreation resources potentially affected by the implementation of the 2035 General Plan, including a description of existing public services and recreation resources within the City of Folsom. This analysis includes a review of applicable regulations, requirements, plans, and policies.

The existing condition of the public services and recreation resources within the City of Folsom was determined by a review of state, City, and school district planning and management documents, by an analysis of GIS information, and by survey and photographic record. Potential impacts related to public services and recreation resources were determined by comparing potential activities to the existing environment, based on CEQA assessment criteria, and by considering the policies, regulations, and guidelines adopted by the City of Folsom and by other service providers and land management agencies.

16.1 SETTING

The environmental and regulatory setting of the City of Folsom with respect to public services and recreation resources is described below for both the physical environment and the body of local, state, and federal policies and regulations that govern such resources.

16.1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING


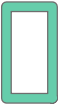



FIRE SERVICES

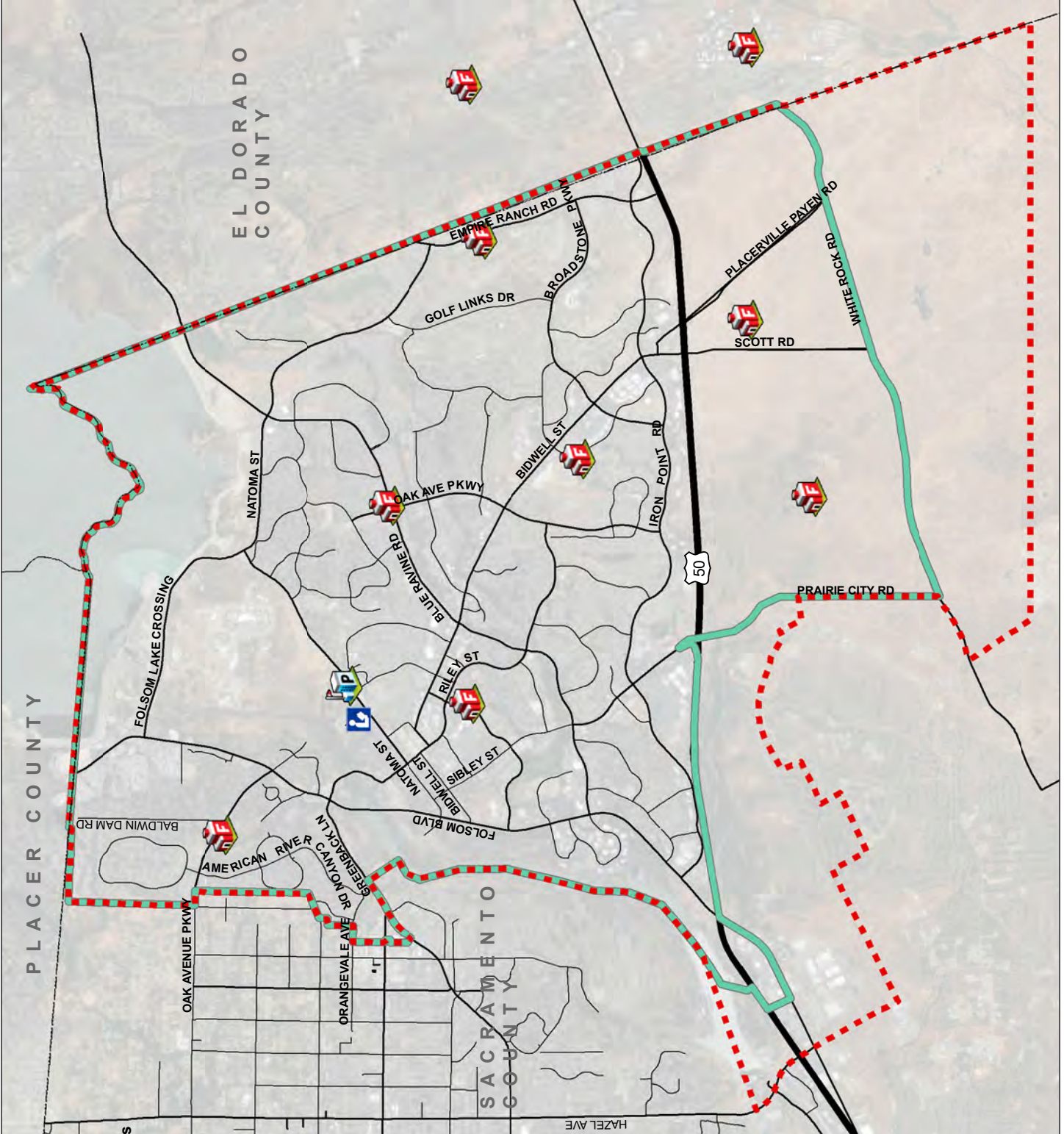
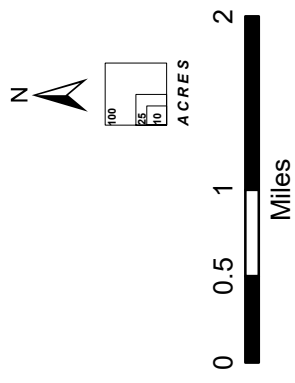
The Folsom Fire Department (FFD) operates four fire stations. The existing fire stations are:

- Station #35 at 535 Glenn Drive, in the Central Business District
- Station #36 at 9700 Oak Avenue Parkway, in northwest Folsom
- Station #37 at 70 Clarksville Road, near Folsom Lake College
- Station #38 at 1300 Blue Ravine Road, in central Folsom near Oak Avenue Parkway

The Department is in the process of building a fifth station, #39, which will serve the east areas of the city from its location on Ritchie Street at Empire Ranch Road. Two new fire stations will eventually be located south of Highway 50, to serve the new development in the Folsom Plan Area Specific Plan (FPASP) area. Figure 16-1 shows the location of the existing and proposed fire stations in the city. (FFD 2018, FPASP 2011)

Figure 16-1
City of Folsom
Community and
Emergency Services

-  2035 General Plan Planning Area
-  Folsom City Boundary
-  Police Station
-  Fire Station
-  Library



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 Planning Partners 2018.
 Additional Source:
 City of Folsom GIS, 2018.

As of 2017, the FFD included 71 full-time equivalent staff. In 2016, the Department's average response time from dispatch to on-scene for structure fires was 6:56 minutes. The Department has automatic or mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions in Sacramento, El Dorado, and Placer Counties that establishes that the closest and most appropriate unit will respond to an emergency. In 2017, the most recent year for which data is available, the FFD responded to over 7,618 emergency incidents, or more than 20.8 per day on average. (FPD 2018)

Folsom has an extremely low fire loss history. Much of the city's development is relatively new single-family homes that have been constructed under stricter building codes. An issue the Department has in its response times is a "stacking" problem, especially in the Central Business District, in which certain days and times generate a higher number of call volume and activity. These calls are mostly medical emergencies and are mainly between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

An Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating is a common measure of a community's fire protection coverage. The ISO rating ranges between Class 1 and Class 10, with Class 1 being the highest (*or best*). The rating system evaluates fire suppression, alarm and dispatch, and water supply capabilities. The City's 2017 rating is Class 2. Historically, very few cities have ever received a Class 1 rating. (FPD 2018)

POLICE SERVICES

Staffing

- The officers of the Folsom Police Department (FPD) Patrol Operation Division provides initial response to requests for law enforcement assistance from the community and provides a visible, uniformed presence to increase the safety and security of residents, business, and visitors.
- Patrol Operations Division consists of:
 - A Division Commander,
 - Two Lieutenants,
 - Seven Sergeants,
 - Forty-five patrol officers,
 - and one community service officer.

Patrol officers staff a five beat system designed to spread officers throughout the City and reduce response times. The officers work the same beat on a continuous basis so they become familiar with that specific area of the City and all of the crime patterns occurring in their beat.

Officers patrol in vehicles and on foot, bicycle, and horseback in parks, businesses, apartment complexes, and other areas of the City when the need is identified.

Patrol Operations also includes:

- One Sergeant and five officers assigned to the Traffic Bureau
- Crime Scene Investigations
- Three police K-9 handlers and their service dogs
- Five Mounted Unit officers.

- The Neighborhood Services Bureau which includes:
 - ✓ Animal Services
 - ✓ Citizens Assisting Public Safety
 - ✓ One Corporal and two officers assigned to the Community Crime Suppression Unit
 - ✓ Two School Resource Officers
 - ✓ Juvenile Diversion
 - ✓ One officer partially funded by and assigned to Sacramento Regional Transit Light Rail.

Response Times

The Folsom Police Department response priorities range from “1” to “5” with “1” having the greatest priority.

- Priority 1: Immediate Response - Life Threatening
- Priority 2: Immediate Response – Crime in Progress/Just Occurred
- Priority 3: Rapid Response – Significant Event – No Suspect on Scene
- Priority 4: Non Urgent – Report Call
- Priority 5: Officer Self-Initiated Activity (e.g., traffic stop, citizen contact).

The response time goal for Priority 1 and Priority 2 calls is five minutes or less 90 percent of the time. The Folsom Police Department attributes an increase in response times (more than five minutes) to increased traffic congestion and the incorporation of a Community Policing philosophy whereby all officers spend more time at a call to bring resolution to the root of a problem. The Community Policing approach has helped to lower the crime rate and promote positive police community relations, but may reduce officer availability that could result in increased response times. (FPD 2018)

Crime Rates

Folsom’s crime rate is far lower than the crime rates for comparable cities and the state of California. California had a violent crime ratio of 4.26 and a property crime ratio of 26.18 per 1,000 residents in 2015. In comparison, Folsom had a violent crime ratio of 0.94 and a property crime ratio of 18.59 per 1,000 residents in 2015. (NeighborhoodScout Crime Analytics 2015)

Facilities







The current police facility was constructed in 1991. Figure 16-1 shows the location of the police station. The FPASP, for the area south of Highway 50, proposes an on-site police station, conceptually located north of Street “B” and east of Scott Road, with a police service center in the regional mall (Folsom 2011). New development in the area must pay a Capital Improvement New Construction Fee, which will be used exclusively for construction of new fire and police stations and associated apparatus as required by new development.

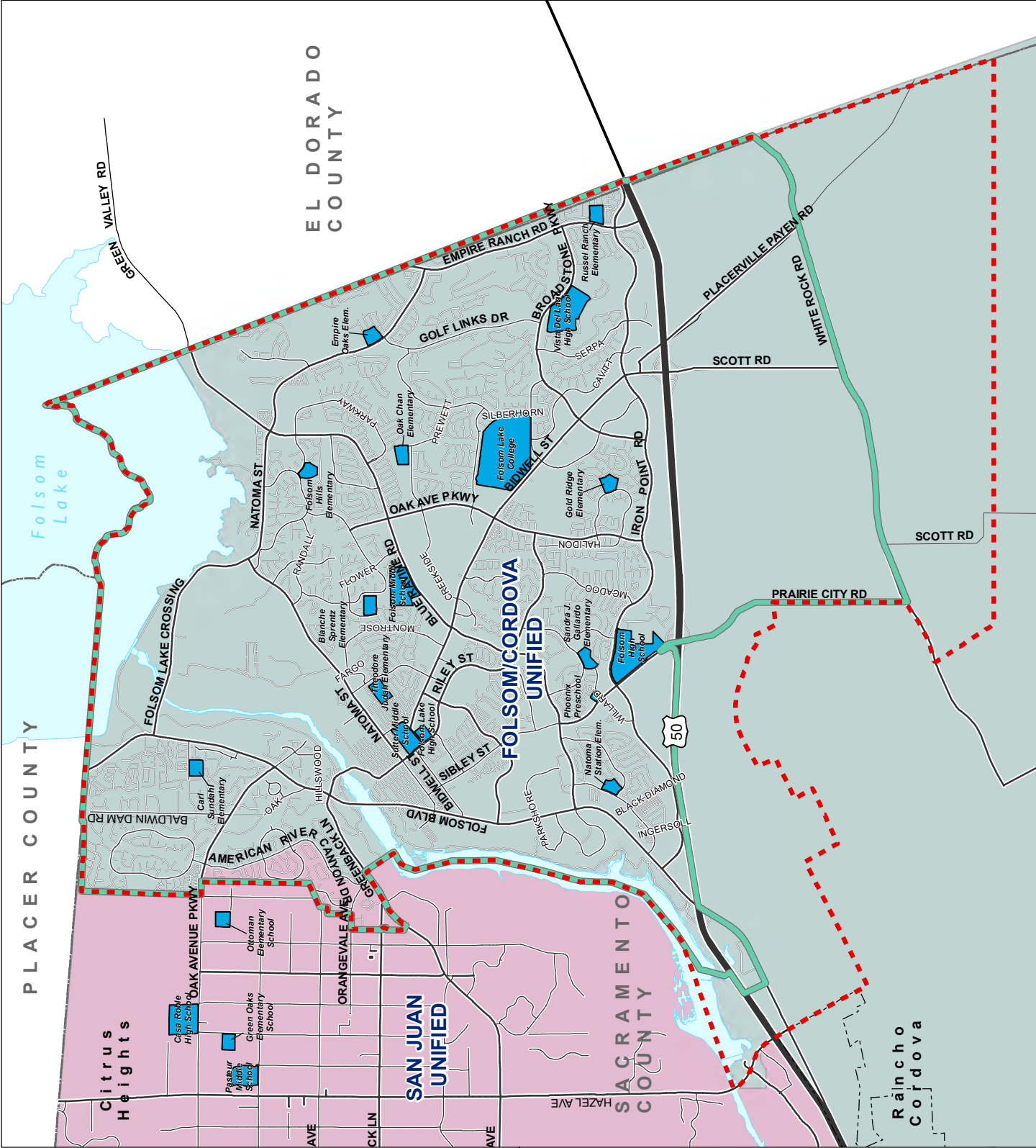
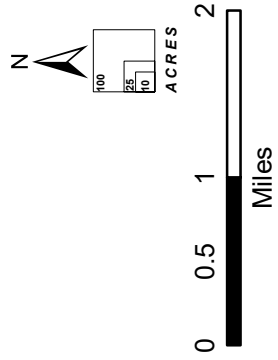
SCHOOLS

Folsom is served by a community college district and two K-12 school districts. Figure 16-2 shows the location of schools in Folsom and district boundaries.

Figure 16-2
City of Folsom

School Districts and Educational Facilities

-  2035 General Plan Planning Area
 -  Folsom City Boundary
 -  County Boundary
 -  Schools
- ## School Districts
-  Folsom/Cordova Unified School District
 -  San Juan Unified School District



Los Rios Community College District

Los Rios Community College District is a two-year public college district that covers the greater Sacramento region, including much of Sacramento County and most of El Dorado County. The district has four colleges, one of which, Folsom Lake College, is located in Folsom. The college received its initial accreditation in 2004. Approximately 75,000 students are enrolled in the Los Rios colleges. (Los Rios Community College District 2017)

Folsom Lake College is in southwestern Folsom off East Bidwell Street, a short drive from Highway 50. The campus includes a regional performing arts center with a large main theater, a small theater, and a recital hall. The college serves approximately 8,750 students at the main Folsom campus, the El Dorado Center in Placerville, and the Rancho Cordova Center.

Folsom Cordova Unified School District

The Folsom Cordova Unified School District (FCUSD) serves the northeastern portion of Sacramento County. The school district encompasses the cities of Folsom and Rancho Cordova, and portions of the unincorporated areas of Sacramento County. All of Folsom is in the FCUSD except for a small portion on the western edge of the city, beyond American River Canyon Drive.

Within the FCUSD there are 24 separate schools, including an adult education program. There are three high schools, four middle schools, 20 elementary schools, one charter school, and five alternative schools. In 2017, the school population was approximately 20,500. According to Folsom Cordova Unified School District, high school capacity challenges have been an issue since 2010. (FCUSD 2017)

The District is planning for substantial development to occur in the area south of Highway 50 within the Folsom city limits and further south in the City of Rancho Cordova. In the long term, the District expects enrollment to increase as new residential development starts to increase.

New Facilities Planned

The Folsom Plan Area Specific Plan estimates that at buildout, Folsom south of Highway 50 could house approximately 4,906 new K-12th grade students. Based on the student yield factors and the estimated number of residential dwelling units planned for this area, the District may need to build five elementary schools, one middle school, one high school, and one continuation school to accommodate the students generated from this area. The timeline for construction is based on the start of residential construction and the state of the economy. The FPASP has designated 130 acres of land for public schools, distributed amongst five elementary school sites and one combined high school/middle school site. The high school/middle school site could house up to 2,900 students total. (FPASP 2011)

The District completed construction of a new Education Services Center in 2012 just south of the existing Folsom city limits on the very southwestern edge of the city, within the 2035 General Plan Planning Area. The Center houses all of the district's administrative offices, the School Board Meeting Room, a print shop, and a cafe.

San Juan Unified School District

The San Juan Unified School District (SJUSD) serves a small area on the far western edge of Folsom – south of Oak Avenue and west of American River Canyon Drive and Madison Avenue. In 2017,

the District had a total enrollment of around 46,000 students. The total number of students from Folsom attending SJUSD schools has averaged around 202 students during 2002- 2010, with an average of 83 of those students living within the SJUSD boundaries; the remainder transfer into SJUSD despite living elsewhere in Folsom. No SJUSD schools or facilities are located within the 2035 General Plan Planning Area. (SJUSD 2017)

LIBRARY SERVICES

The City currently (2018) operates a single library branch. The 24,000-square foot Georgia Murray building is located at 411 Stafford Street, in the civic center adjacent to City Hall. The Folsom Public Library first opened in 1993 at 300 Persifer Street. The age, design, and limited space of the Persifer Street building led the Folsom City Council to approve the construction of a new library at the Stafford Street location. The Georgia Murray Building (main library) opened to the public in 2007. The Norman R. Siefkin Public Library opened in 2008 as a joint-use branch library at the Vista del Lago High School. In 2011, this library branch was closed due to a loss in funding. The City indicates this joint-use library may be reopened to the public in the future. (FPL 2017, CSL 2011)

Planned Facilities

The City proposes to reserve a portion of the Municipal Services Center (approximately 15,000 square feet of the 39,000 square feet of the service center) within the FPASP area south of Highway 50 to house an express library where customers could pick up materials requested through the Sacramento Public Library system as well as browse through and check out collections including bestsellers, magazines, audio books, CDs, DVDs, and materials for children. Wireless network access as well as computer workstations may also be featured. (FPASP 2011; Folsom 2017a)

PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

The City's parks and recreation system includes developed parks, planned parks, active recreation facilities, bike and walking trails, a Zoo Sanctuary, and community centers that serve targeted populations. Figure 16-3 shows the locations of the City's existing and proposed parks, recreation facilities, and open space.

Open space, natural areas, and parkways also provide recreation opportunities, but are considered distinct from park acreage and not used in meeting the City's parkland standard. These uses, including the City's trails and greenways and creeks, are covered below in Open Space and Natural Resources.

Folsom's parks are administered by the Department of Parks and Recreation. The City has adopted a Parks and Recreation Master Plan, most recently updated in 2015 (Folsom 1996). The Parks Master Plan identifies both undeveloped park sites with programming¹ and undeveloped remaining phases of existing parks. It also includes the approved programming for the FPASP area south of Highway 50. The 2003 Implementation Plan Update identified the remaining parkland development fees anticipated through buildout of the city (Folsom 2003).









¹ In this context, programming refers to the identification of recreational uses or activities at a particular recreation site, and the development of facilities to serve the identified uses.

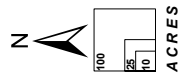
Figure 16-3

City of Folsom

**Parks, Recreation
Facilities, and
Open Space**

2035 General
Plan Planning
Area

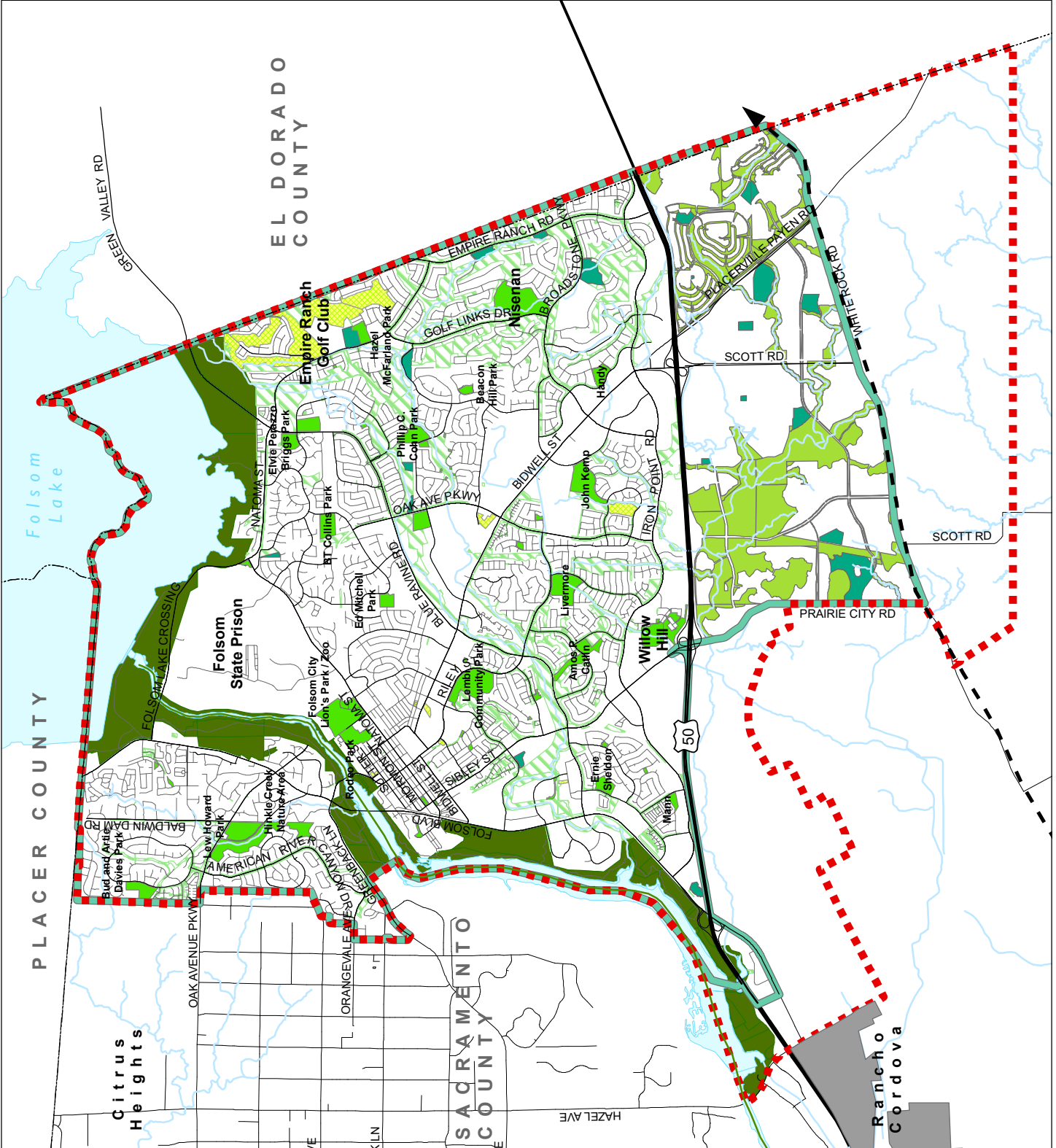
-  Folsom City Boundary
-  County Boundary
-  City Parks
-  Future Parks
-  State Parks
-  Open Space
-  Private Recreation
-  Future Open Space



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Miles

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Additional Source:
City of Folsom GIS, 2018.



In addition to the City's facilities, the State Department of Parks and Recreation manages that portion of the Folsom Lake State Recreation Area (FLSRA) and the Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park (FPSHP) within the city limits (CSPRC 2009). Other state and regional parks are located adjacent to the city, including the Prairie City State Vehicle Recreation Area (PCSVRA) and the American River Parkway. The City of Folsom has no operational or management authority for these state and county facilities.

City Parks

There are 46 City parks in Folsom, covering approximately 340 developed acres, approximately 700 acres of open space, 50+ miles of Class I Bike Trail (51 acres), a sports complex, 3-pool aquatic center, a community center, Rotary community clubhouse, bicycle track/skate park, cross-country course, and zoo sanctuary. These parks range in size from 4,500 square feet (Chadwick Mini Park) to over 50 acres (Nisenan Community Park).

The City owns some additional recreation resources, including the Murer House, which is a historic site with no City-sponsored programming. It is managed and operated by a non-profit foundation. The Young Wo Cemetery is a historic Chinese Cemetery open to the public. The Historic Folsom Station completed in 2012 contains a public plaza and 500-seat outdoor amphitheater, turntable, and Pioneer Village outdoor living history museum.

The City classifies parks in five categories:

- **Community parks** can be up to 60 acres in size and are intended to provide recreational opportunities for several neighborhoods. Community parks can include facilities such as an aquatic center, amphitheater, specialized athletic fields and courts, as well as picnic and barbeque areas.

The community park category includes the Folsom City Zoo Sanctuary in City Lions Park, which specializes in providing sanctuary to non-releasable animals, mostly native to North America, with an educational focus; the Zoo is open to the public for a fee.

- **Neighborhood parks** are intended to be up to 20 acres in size, and provide for both indoor and outdoor programs and activities. Neighborhood recreation parks should serve one neighborhood and be centralized within that neighborhood. Ideally neighborhood parks should be located next to schools to achieve joint use advantages.

Parks in this category include Cummings Family Park, which features an off-leash dog park, Fido Field, and a skate and bike park; and Hazel McFarland Park in the Empire Ranch neighborhood.

- **Mini parks** are typically one to two acres in size, and are meant to be specialized facilities that serve a concentrated or limited population, such as children or senior citizens. Mini parks feature children's play areas, quiet game areas, landscaping and some sports activities such as multiuse courts if space allows.
- **Regional parks** are intended to provide separation from the urban setting or preserve features of regional significance, and serve a population within an hour's drive. The City does not currently have any regional parks or plans to develop any regional facilities. The American River Parkway and Folsom Lake State Recreation Area, operated respectively by Sacramento County and the State Department of Parks and Recreation, are regional parks located within Folsom outside of the management authority of the City.

- **Special use areas** are any parks that do not fit easily into other categories. No current or planned parks are designated as special use areas by the City.

City Recreation Facilities and Community Resources

In addition to green spaces for active and passive recreation, the City operates several built facilities for the purpose of specialized recreation opportunities. Indoor venues, outdoor pavilions, and sports fields are all available for rent by the public. The acreages of these facilities are included in the parks they are located within, as described below. Folsom is also home to the privately run Empire Ranch Golf Club, in the northeastern part of the city.

The City and the Folsom Cordova Unified School District also have a Joint Use Facility Agreement that allows considerable cooperative and coordinated use amongst many mutual facilities.

Aquatic Center

The Folsom Aquatic Center is a year-round facility run by the City Department of Parks & Recreation. It is located at 1200 Riley Street within Lembi Community Park. The Center features three pools with different uses, classes for swimming and lifeguarding, recreation swimming, and swim teams.

Dan Russell Arena

The Arena, located in Rodeo Park, is the home of the annual 4th of July Rodeos, and is also used to host concerts, circuses, school graduations, bicycle races, and other special events. The arena has seating for approximately 5,000 people.

Folsom Sports Complex

The Folsom Sports Complex opened in January 2004. It is located in Kemp Park in south central Folsom. The facility offers indoor and outdoor basketball, indoor and outdoor soccer, indoor volleyball, indoor batting cages, an arcade, sports cafe, meeting rooms, and other recreation programming.

Other Public Facilities

The Folsom Arts and Senior Center, located adjacent to City Hall at 48 Natoma Street, serves adults aged 55 years and above. The Center includes a lounge, activities rooms, and a kitchen and is the site of targeted social programs, services, and classes, including fine arts and a public art gallery. The same site includes the Folsom Community Center, which can be rented out for banquets, weddings, classes, and other events, accommodating up to 800 people. The public can rent the Community Center, and Rotary Clubhouse.

Planned Improvements

The City plans to add several new parks and continue to develop existing parks. As set forth in the Parks Master Plan, there are 18 undeveloped parks and existing parks with remaining development programming. These 18 parks range from small mini parks of a few acres (2.1 acres Briggs Mini Park) to over 15 acres (Park Site #51). (Folsom 2018)

The FPASP has identified an additional nine parks for development south of Highway 50. These parks will add another 125 acres of parkland to the city, all of which are planned for development (FPASP 2011).

Acreage

The Parks Master Plan sets a parkland goal of 7.3 acres per 1,000 population (the Folsom Municipal Code sets a standard of five acres per 1,000 residents, which is in conformance with the Quimby Act guidelines). Certain green space is not credited toward meeting this standard: land committed primarily to another use (such as utility easements and floodplains) and natural habitat areas, stream courses, parkways, and other corridors designated for the purpose of preservation of natural features.

As set forth in the Parks Master Plan, the 2015 city population was 66,605 (excluding the prison population). With Folsom's 364.3 acres of parkland, the city had a ratio of 5.47 acres of parkland for every 1,000 Folsom residents in 2015. Using an open space comparison (includes all parkland, open space, and bike trails within the Parks and Recreation Department's responsibility), the 2015 open space area was 499.3 acres. This would result in 7.5 acres of parkland for every 1,000 Folsom residents.

Folsom's existing and planned parks would sufficiently meet the City's standards for parkland supply as the population grows. For the projected population of 110,408 by 2035 (Mintier Harnish 2017, DOF 2011), the City would need to a total of 552 acres of parkland to meet its standard (or 806 acres to meet the Parks Master Plan standard of 7.3 acres per 1,000 population). Current plans indicate a long-range supply of 586.6 total acres of parkland (or 1,659.6 acres of open space and parkland). This supply would be adequate for the projected population with a ratio of 5.31 acres of parkland for every 1,000 residents (or a ratio of 15.03 acres of parkland for every 1,000 residents including open space resources). The buildout parkland acreage anticipated in the Parks Master Plan would allow the City to meet its minimum standard for up to 117,320 residents. (Folsom 2015)

Programming

The City's existing parks and recreation facilities include a wide array of programming: play fields, sports facilities, indoor courts and event space, aquatic facilities, dog parks, picnic areas, passive recreation, children's play equipment, walking and biking trails, and undeveloped land. The Parks Master Plan indicates that passive recreation activities are an important resource to the community.

The needs of the sports programs have continued to increase with the City's buildout. The City's Joint Use Agreement with the Folsom Cordova Unified School District will continue to play a critical role in meeting the demand for sports fields.

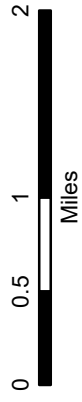
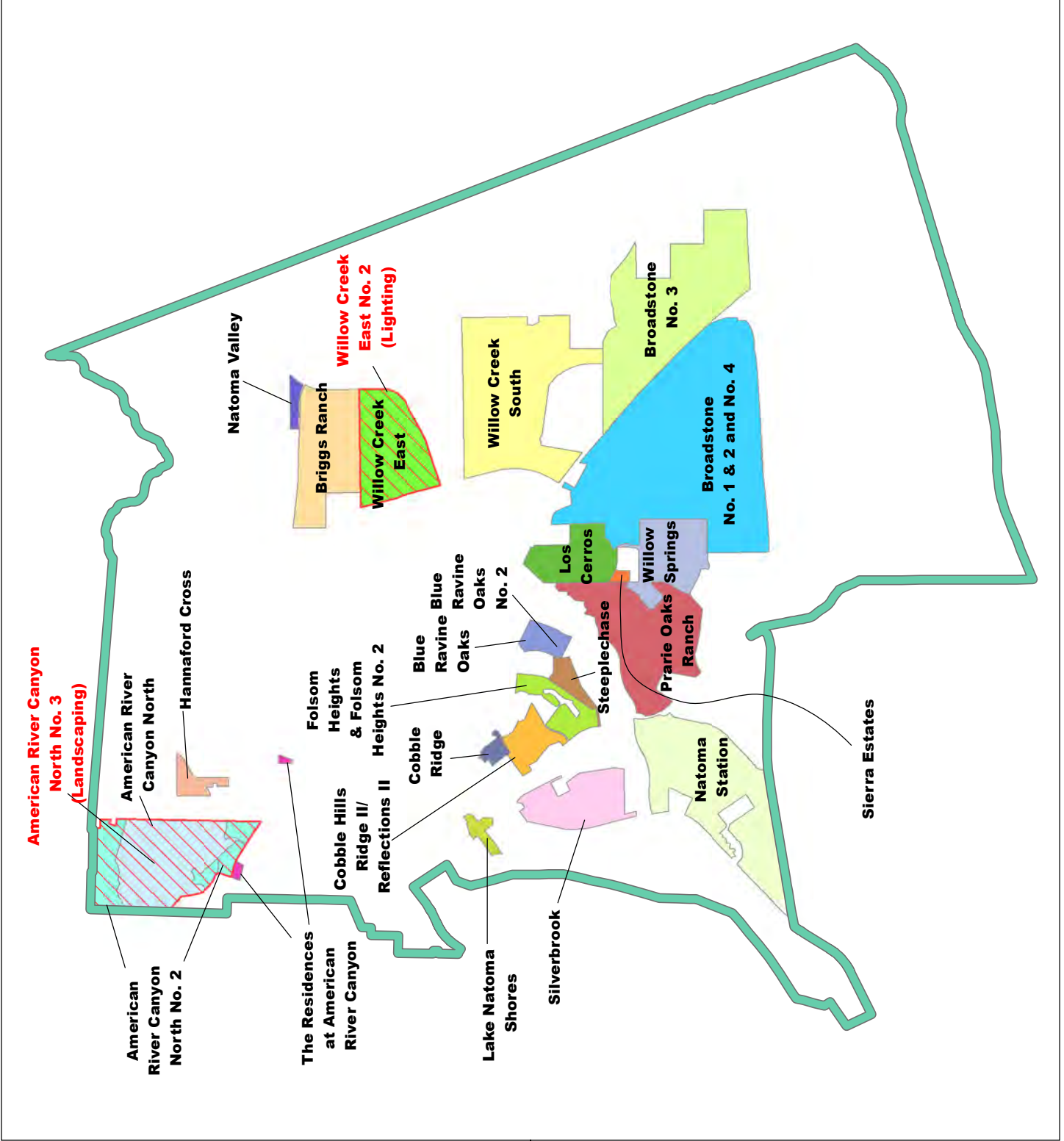
Landscape and Lighting Districts

The City has 26 landscaping and lighting (L&L) districts, each approved by a majority vote of affected property owners. The vote usually occurs shortly after land use entitlements, and before occupancy. These L&L districts help finance the costs of creating and maintaining public areas within the district, which can include landscape corridors, median islands, streetlights, open space areas, and other public improvements such as art work and community centers. Property owners within the district pay an annual fee to cover the operating and maintenance costs of the public improvements. L&L districts mostly cover newer development in Folsom (see Figure 16-4). The Historic Districts and adjacent neighborhoods on both sides of the American River do not have L&L districts. (Folsom 2017)

Figure 16-4
City of Folsom

Landscaping and Lighting Assessment Districts in Folsom

 Folsom City Boundary



Created by
Planning Partners 2018.

Additional Sources:
City of Folsom, 2017;
County of Sacramento, 2017.

STATE PARKS

The California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) manages a State Recreation Area, a State Historic Park, and a portion of the American River Parkway within Folsom. The CDPR also operates a State Recreational Vehicle Area near the City's southern border.

Folsom Lake State Recreation Area / American River Parkway

The Folsom Lake State Recreation Area (SRA) includes Folsom Lake and its shoreline, including Folsom Dam and that portion of the American River Parkway (ARP) located in Folsom (from Nimbus Dam to Folsom Lake). The State also administers the FPSHP together with the FLSRA as a single entity. Combined these two state parks have around 1,450 acres of land within Folsom.

Folsom Lake State Recreation Area

Located in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountain range, the Folsom Lake State Recreation Area covers more than 30 square miles of water and land over three counties. The FLSRA consists primarily of two reservoirs, Folsom Lake and Lake Natoma, which make up 70 percent of the FLSRA. Visitation at the FLSRA averages about 1.5 million visitors annually. Together, lands within the FLSRA and FPSHP form a continuous corridor adjacent to the American River extending from Folsom Dam to the westerly city limits near Nimbus Dam as shown on Figure 16-5. Within this corridor, the FLSRA includes that portion of the American River Parkway administered by the State. Land ownership within the FLSRA and FPSHP rests with the United States and the State of California (see Figure 16-5).

The area of interest to this environmental analysis is Lake Natoma and vicinity. As the afterbay to Folsom Dam, Lake Natoma is essentially a wide spot in the American River characterized by sheltered waters and a highly scenic setting. The primary visitor areas on Lake Natoma accommodate multiple recreation uses and are separated by undeveloped shoreline. These areas include Nimbus Flat, California State University Sacramento (CSUS) Aquatic Center, and Negro Bar. Located on the western shore, Negro Bar includes a full range of visitor facilities including a swim beach, landscaped picnic area, group campground, boat launch ramp, canoe/kayak concession, restrooms, and an equestrian staging area. Secondary visitor areas on Lake Natoma include Willow Creek on the eastern shore. The Willow Creek area includes a small picnic area, canoe and kayak concession, informal boat launch, vault toilets, and a small parking area. (CDPR 2009)

With the exception of the retail development that brackets Negro Bar at the intersections of Folsom-Auburn Road/Greenback Lane and Madison Avenue/Greenback Lane, single family residential development occupies most of the lands adjoining the west side of Lake Natoma. Retail and office development abuts FLSRA lands along the east side of Lake Natoma. Historic Downtown Folsom, a compact 5- by 3-block retail area along Leidesdorff and Riley streets, is located adjacent to Folsom Powerhouse SHP. South of Downtown, Folsom Boulevard generally serves as a boundary and buffer between the SRA and urban development. (CDPR 2009)

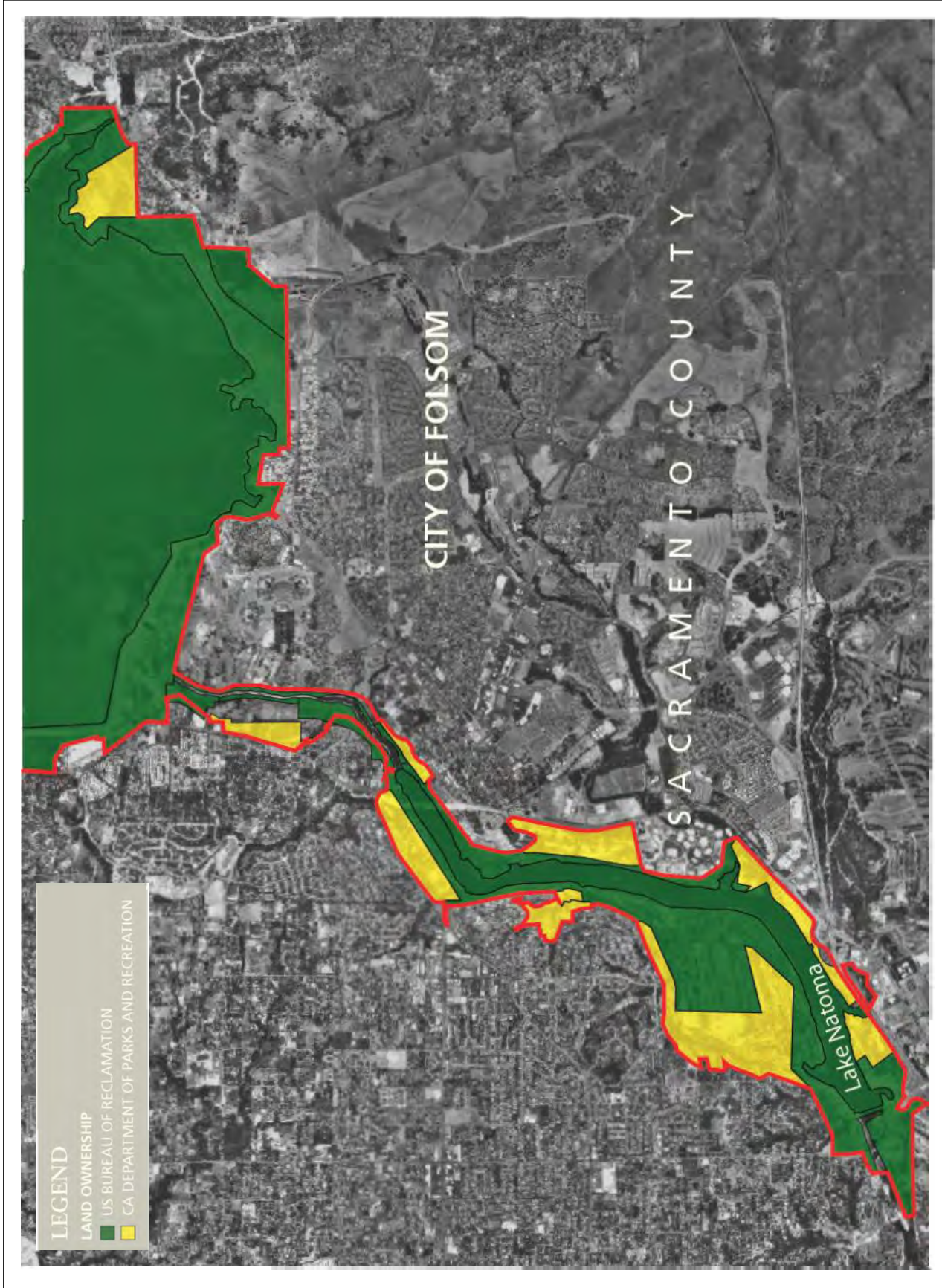


Figure 16-5
 City of Folsom

**Folsom Lake State
 Recreation Area
 Land Ownership**

Created by Planning Partners 2018.
 Additional Sources: Folsom Lake State Recreation
 Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park
 General Plan / Resource Management Plan, 2007.

In the area of Parkshore Drive and Blue Ravine Road, a campus industrial office park is located west of Folsom Boulevard, and backs directly onto state lands. South of the office park, limited retail is located along the west side of Folsom Boulevard with major commercial centers, such as the Folsom Premium Outlets (between Natoma Station Drive and Iron Point Road) and the Folsom Automall (at Highway 50) located along the east side of Folsom Boulevard opposite the SRA. South to Nimbus Flat, Highway 50 follows the SRA boundary, separating the SRA from industrial development to the east and south in unincorporated Sacramento County. (CDPR 2009)

Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park

The Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park is the site of an 1895 powerhouse built to generate electricity from the flow of the American River. The FPSHP consists of the two story brick and granite main powerhouse, the lower powerhouse on the river bank, a visitor center, and parking on 20 acres. The FPSHP is also located on Lake Natoma, adjacent to the Folsom Historic District.

American River Parkway / Jedediah Smith Memorial Trail

The American River Parkway is an approximate 30 mile-long public park that straddles the American River from the Folsom Dam to the confluence with the Sacramento River, protecting riparian habitat and featuring 82 miles of maintained trails. These trails serve bicycle, equestrian, and pedestrian users. The Jedediah Smith Memorial Trail is a paved 32-mile long multi-use trail that is part of the Parkway's trail network.

The Parkway is nationally renowned for its bike trails and nature beauty; the American River is designated as both a State and National Wild and Scenic River in its stretch west of the Nimbus Dam (beyond the borders of Folsom). The portion of the Parkway upstream from the Nimbus Dam is primarily owned by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) and administered by CDPR as part of the FLSRA.

Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area

The Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA) is located on White Rock Road approximately two miles west of the city limits. A very small portion of the SVRA is located within 2035 General Plan Planning Area 2, southwest of Scott Road. The SVRA offers 836 acres of off-road terrain and trails for motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, and four-wheel-drive vehicles. The SVRA is operated by the Off-Highway Vehicle Division of California State Parks and is open year-round.

OPEN SPACE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Open space is defined as any parcel or area of land or water which is unimproved and devoted to an open space use and designated for preservation of natural resources, managed production of resources, outdoor recreation, or public health and safety. The city also contains protected creeks, rivers, and other surface water features that are not necessarily within open space areas.

City Trails and Greenways

Folsom's protected open space mainly consists of the extensive network of greenways and parkways that follow its rivers and streams. These open spaces provide habitats and migration corridors for native plants and animals, protect water quality, reduce flooding, and provide scenic value for residents and visitors. They also serve to link many of Folsom's parks to one another and to the

American River Parkway with pedestrian and bike trails. Most of these trails are interconnected and protect waterways and riparian habitat. Notable greenways include:

- The Humbug-Willow Creek Parkway, which connects eastern Folsom with the American River Parkway;
- The Oak Parkway Trail is an east-west path system under high-tension power lines that crosses north central Folsom; and
- The greenway connecting Amos Caitlin Park and Willow Hill Reservoir, continuing south to connect with open space to be preserved in Folsom, south of Highway 50.

The location and distribution of greenways and other City-owned open space are shown on Figure 16-3.

The FPASP preserves 30 percent of its area as open space, equating to around 1,054 acres. This conservation is required by Measure W, which requires the 30 percent open space to be maintained as natural open space to preserve oak woodlands and sensitive habitat areas. An additional 64 acres of non-qualifying open space is preserved within the FPASP area.² The preserved open space is predominantly located in the northwest corner of the FPASP area and encapsulates Alder Creek as well as hillside areas in the northeastern portion.

Open space in the FPASP is planned to include:

- All of the preserved wetlands and required buffers that are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers;
- A passive open space zone that may contain limited recreation uses and facilities;
- Natural parkways, at least 30 feet in width, that contain a paved path or trail; and
- Class I bicycle paths and paved and unpaved trails.

Open Space in State Parks

Within the city limits, the Folsom Lake State Recreation Area has set aside the Mormon Island Wetlands Natural Preserve as protected wetland habitat. The Preserve consists of 113 acres in northeast Folsom, separated from the rest of the State Recreation Area by Green Valley Road.

In addition, much of the American River Parkway within the FLSRA can be considered open space. Around 670 acres within Folsom are set aside by the State for conservation, designated to accommodate lower intensity recreation that is compatible with protecting natural resources. The conservation area in Folsom consists of the entire Parkway to the east of the river, from Folsom Dam to the southern city limits, and the portion of the Parkway west of the river, from Folsom Dam to the Rainbow Bridge.

Private Open Space Protection

The Sacramento Valley Conservancy (SVC) is a private group that preserves dedicated open space by the acceptance of gifts, private purchase, facilitation of public acquisition, conservation easements, and by cooperative efforts. The SVC has preserved the Deer Creek Hills Preserve south

² For further information regarding the different types of open space, see Chapter 3, *Project Description*, of this Draft PEIR.

of Folsom, and has a goal of connecting this area with the American River via a trail and habitat corridor. On the edges of Folsom, the SVC is working to preserve the Alder Creek corridor, wetlands and open space around the quarries south of White Rock Road, and vernal pools around the Keifer Landfill. SVC is also working with the Prairie City State Recreational Vehicle Area to establish a buffer area around the recreational vehicle use area, which is located to the south and west of the FPASP area.

16.1.2 REGULATORY SETTING

The following regulations of federal, state, and local agencies govern various aspects of public services and recreation resources. These regulations are summarized below.

FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Americans with Disabilities Act

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 (42 United States Code [USC] 12181) prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in public accommodation and state and local government services. Under the ADA, the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board issues guidelines to ensure that facilities, public sidewalks, and street crossings are accessible to individuals with disabilities. Typical ADA improvements include creating parking spaces for handicapped users, restroom modifications, door hardware requirements, and lighting upgrades. Play areas, meeting rooms, park restrooms, and other buildings and park structures must comply with ADA requirements.

CALIFORNIA LAWS AND REGULATIONS

California Uniform Fire Code

The Uniform Fire Code contains regulations relating to construction, maintenance, and use of buildings. Topics addressed in the code include fire department access, fire hydrants, automatic sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, fire and explosion hazards, safety, hazardous materials storage and use, provisions intended to protect and assist fire responders, industrial processes, and many other fire-safety requirements for new and existing buildings.

California Building Code

State fire regulations are set forth in Sections 13000 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code, which includes regulations for building standards (as set forth in the California Building Code), fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices such as extinguishers, smoke alarms, high-rise building, childcare facility standards, and fire suppression training.

California Department of Education Standards

The California Department of Education has published the Guide to School Site Analysis and Development in order to establish a valid technique for determining acreage for new school development. Rather than assigning a strict student/acreage ratio, the guide provides flexible formulas that permit each district to tailor its answers to accommodate its individual conditions.

Public Park Preservation Act

The primary state authority for protecting and preserving parkland is the State Public Park Preservation Act. Under the Public Resources Code, cities and counties may not acquire any real property that is in use as a public park for any non-park use unless compensation or land, or both, are provided to replace the parkland acquired. This provides no net loss of parkland and facilities.

Quimby Act

The Quimby Act (California Government Code Section 66477), within the Subdivision Map Act, states that “the legislative body of a city or county may, by ordinance, require the dedication of land or impose a requirement of the payment of fees in lieu thereof, or a combination of both, for park or recreational purposes as a condition to the approval of a tentative or parcel map”. The Quimby Act only applies to the acquisition of new parkland and does not apply to the physical development of new park facilities or associated operations and maintenance costs. The Quimby Act effectively preserves open space needed to develop parkland and recreational facilities.

Folsom Lake State Recreational Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan / Resource Management Plan

The Folsom Lake State Recreation Area General Plan/Resource Management Plan (GP/RMP) (2009) is a joint effort between USBR and CDPR that guides recreation and resource management at the FLSRA and FPSHP in a way that maintains and enhances both public and resource benefits and is consistent with Reclamation’s core mission of delivering water and generating power. Both USBR and CDPR have formally adopted the FLSRA/FHSHP GP/RMP in 2015 and 2009, respectively.

Folsom Lake SRA includes approximately 19,500 acres of land and water centered on Folsom Reservoir and Lake Natoma. Of this, 17,300 acres are owned by Reclamation and managed by State Parks as part of the Folsom Lake SRA through a long-term agency agreement. About 2,200 acres of state-owned land are within Folsom Lake SRA, which extends across the boundaries of El Dorado, Placer and Sacramento counties, the city of Folsom and the communities of Orangevale, El Dorado Hills and Granite Bay.

Folsom Powerhouse SHP includes 20 acres situated next to the FLSRA along the southern shoreline of Lake Natoma and adjacent to the historic district of the city of Folsom. The FPSHP includes both federal and state-owned lands. The Powerhouse was part of FLSRA until 1995 when it was classified as a separate unit to acknowledge the special historical significance of the site. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Like the 2035 Folsom General Plan for the City, the GP/RMP establishes a comprehensive program for the FLSRA and FPSHP for providing needed services and reconciling competing goals. At the highest level, under the California Public Resources Code, State Recreation Areas are “...selected and developed to provide multiple recreational opportunities to meet other than purely local needs. The areas shall be selected for their having terrain capable of withstanding extensive human impact and for their proximity to large population centers, major routes of travel, or proven recreational resources such as manmade or natural bodies of water (PRC Section 5019.59).” The Public Resources Code also states that each unit in the State Parks System must have its own Declaration of Purpose that describes the purpose of the unit, as determined by its prime resource values and opportunities, and the significance it represents to California and the State Park System (PRC Section 5002.2 (b)). (CDPR 2009)

Key concepts set forth in the GP/RMP include:

- Maintain and enhance Folsom Lake SRA as an important and popular recreation area that serves a broad range of uses while recognizing that the SRA cannot meet all of the recreation demand in the region and is one segment in the spectrum of recreation opportunities in the region.
- Provide and enhance high quality day use outdoor recreation opportunities. Due to the proximity to the Sacramento metropolitan area and the residential development immediately adjacent to the SRA, the Plan emphasizes day use recreation. Specific proposals (*edited*) in the GP/RMP include: improve and add picnic and group picnic sites and areas; and develop additional trails and trailhead facilities.
- Coordinate and collaborate with adjacent jurisdictions on public access, trail connections, and other issues of common interest. Coordinate with the City of Folsom to provide appropriate pedestrian/trail access and connections from the Historic District and future trail access from the City's Corporation yard property.
- Protect important and sensitive natural resources within the SRA including, vernal pools and seasonal wetlands, riparian areas, and blue oak woodlands.
- Protect the wildlife habitat and movement corridors that Folsom Lake SRA provides between the Valley and Foothills.
- Protect and restore the historic core of the Folsom Powerhouse SHP while improving access, public visitation, education, and interpretation opportunities through the operation of the newly constructed Powerhouse visitor center. (CDPR 2009)

In developing the GP/RMP, State Parks developed a series of land management designations. Lands within the FLSRA and FPSHP are divided into one of four broad categories: Recreation, Low Intensity Recreation/Conservation, Preservation, and Administration. Summarily, these categories as they apply to the Lake Natoma area are defined as:

- **Recreation.** Areas that can accommodate more intensive recreational use in a developed and structured setting. These areas accommodate the highest levels of visitor use in the SRA, provide easy access to a full range of recreational and interpretive activities and facilities, and are of a sufficient size to locate the parking, utilities, and infrastructure needed to support the visitor use. The focus of resource management in these areas is to minimize or avoid additional impact to resources and to restore resource values where appropriate. The Recreation designation is further classified by intensity of use. High Intensity Recreation represents the most extensively-developed areas in the SRA and the major gateways for visitors, such as Nimbus Flat. Medium Intensity Recreation areas are somewhat less developed and offer fewer facilities, although these areas remain significant visitor gateways. Medium intensity recreation areas in the SRA include Negro Bar.

Approximately 61.5 percent of the SRA area, or 12,142 acres, is designated as recreation area. Recreation areas include 1,817 acres of uplands and 10,325 acres of water (of which Folsom Lake accounts for 8,100 acres). On Lake Natoma, upland recreation areas include Negro Bar and Nimbus Flat. The lower portion of the Lake Natoma is designated Recreation.

- **Low Intensity Recreation/Conservation.** Areas whose natural and cultural resource values will be protected and restored while accommodating lower intensity recreation and interpretation that is compatible with and dependent on the resource values. Recreation use and facilities occur in these areas, however the level of use is generally lower intensity than Recreation areas. While some developed facilities are located in these areas, there tend to be fewer and less developed facilities than in Recreation areas and direct vehicle access may not always exist. Recreation use and facilities, while present, do not dominate these areas. These areas offer opportunities for more challenging recreational activities in a natural setting. Resource management in Low Intensity Recreation/Conservation areas emphasizes protecting and restoring natural processes with only minor modification of non-sensitive resources permitted to accommodate additional visitor use as appropriate.

Low Intensity Recreation/Conservation areas in the SRA include 7,159 acres, or about 36 percent of the total area. Of this area, 6,139 acres are in uplands and 1,020 acres are water. Upland conservation areas on both Folsom Lake and Lake Natoma include shoreline areas between the day use areas designated Recreation. In some cases, trails and related facilities are the only improvements in these areas. The upper portion of Lake Natoma is also designated Low Intensity Recreation /Conservation.

- **Preservation.** Areas with unique, fragile or important natural and cultural resource values that need to be protected and preserved. Access, management, and use of these areas are controlled to protect the resources for which the area was designated. In natural preserves, any manipulation of habitat will occur only as necessary to preserve or restore species or associations representing the basis for the Preservation designation. Limited interpretive facilities and activities may be provided as appropriate to the observation, understanding and protection of the key preserve resources. At the State Historic Park, interpretive facilities will not be located in the historic core of the park. Preservation areas in the Folsom include Mormon Island Wetland Natural Preserve and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park.

Preservation areas total 145 upland acres, or approximately 0.75 percent of the total SRA area. About 125 preservation acres are located on Folsom Lake, including Anderson Island Natural Preserve and Mormon Island Wetland Natural Preserve. On Lake Natoma, Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park (20 acres) is the only preservation area.

- **Administration.** Areas with facilities associated with the operation and maintenance of Folsom Lake and Lake Natoma for the purposes of flood control, water supply, and power generation, or of the SRA itself. Interpretive and visitor information facilities and activities may be provided as appropriate. Access to these areas is generally restricted to staff and related personnel associated with facilities operations. Resource management in Administration areas generally emphasizes the operation and maintenance of related facilities over natural processes. Administration areas in the SRA include Folsom Dam and the Park Headquarters, and Nimbus Dam and the fish hatchery.

These four larger land use designations are further refined into 34 separate management zones. As described in Table 16-1, fifteen upland and aquatic management zones are within the City of Folsom. Of these, six are located within the area designated by the 2035 General Plan as the River District (see Figure 16-6.) Brief summaries of the GP/RMP's management prescriptions for these six areas are set forth on page 23.

Table 16-1 Folsom Lake SRA Lake Natoma Management Zones and Land Use Categories

Management Zone	Resource Type	In City?	In River District?	Land Use Category (acres)		
				Recreation	Low Intensity Recreation / Conservation	Preservation
Lake Natoma						
1. Nimbus Flat/Shoals	Upland	No		119		
2. Nimbus Dam	Upland	No				96
3. Lake Overlook	Upland	No			53	
4. Mississippi Bar	Upland	No			750	
5. Negro Bar	Upland	Yes	Yes	143		
6. Natoma Canyon	Upland	Yes	Yes		263	
7. Folsom Powerhouse	Upland	Yes	Yes			20
8. Natoma Shore North	Upland	Yes	Yes		263	
9. Natoma Shore South	Upland	Yes	Yes	127		
10. Alder Creek / Pond	Upland	Yes	Yes		17	
11. Lower Lake Natoma	Aquatic	Yes		234		
12. Upper Lake Natoma	Aquatic	Yes		623	256	96
<i>Subtotal</i>				1602	799	20
Subtotal in City				504	799	20
Folsom Lake						
13. Folsom Dam	Upland	Yes				257
28. Mormon Island Preserve	Upland	Yes				113
29. Folsom Point	Upland	Yes		293		
<i>Subtotal</i>				293	0	257
Total in City				797	799	257

Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation 2009.

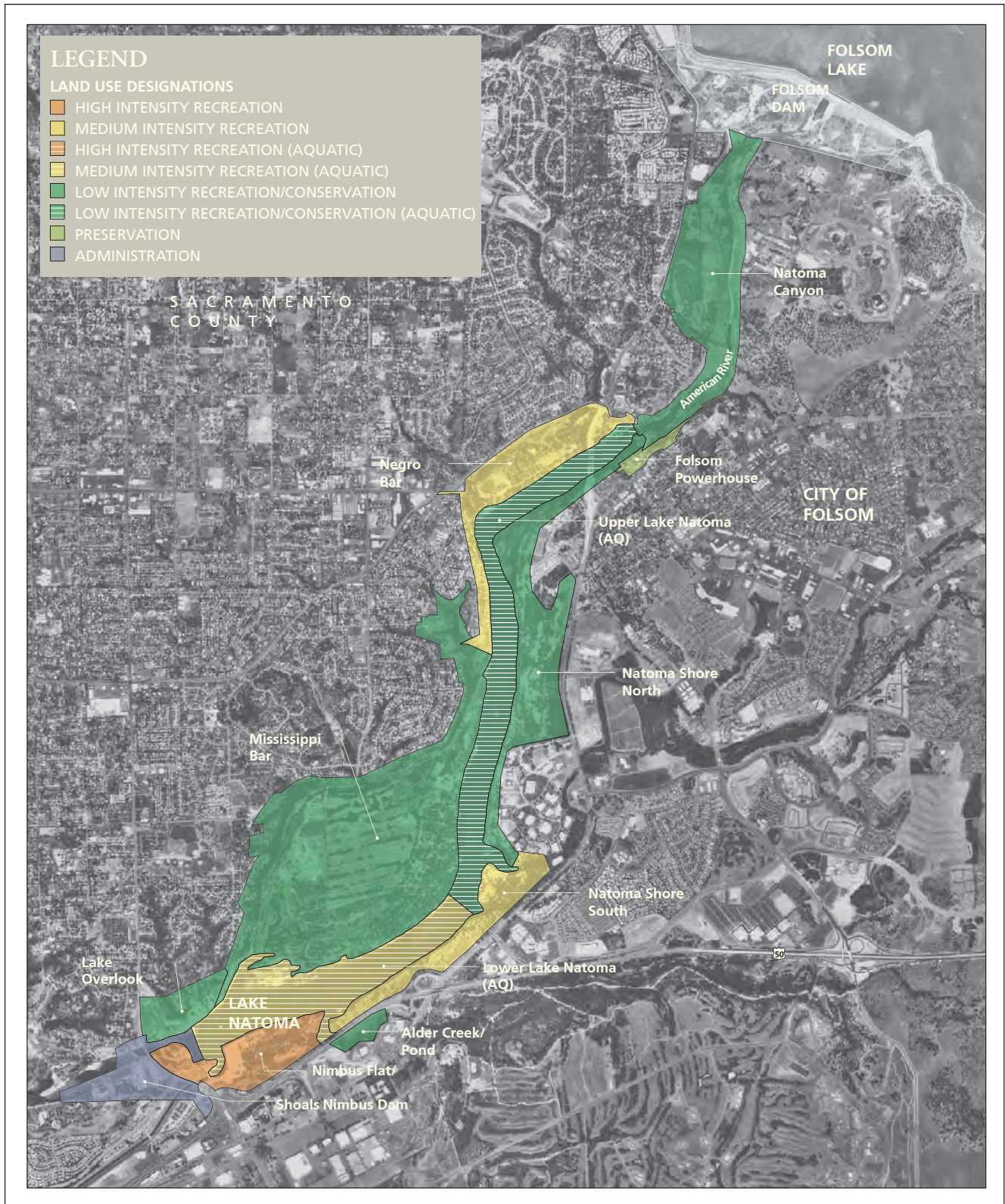
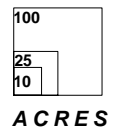


Figure 16-6
 City of Folsom
**Land Use Designation by
 Management Zone – Lake
 Natoma**

0 2.5 5 10
 Miles



Created by Planning Partners 2018.
 Additional Sources: Folsom Lake State Recreation
 Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park
 General Plan / Resource Management Plan, 2010.



Negro Bar (*Recreation*) - This management zone provides a transition along the western shore of Lake Natoma from the more natural, undeveloped Mississippi Bar to the more developed and urban park-like Negro Bar. The zone includes the Negro Bar day-use area—the primary gateway to the northern end of Lake Natoma. The management intent for this zone is to maintain and enhance recreation resources while exploring opportunities to restore certain areas to a more natural condition. Facilities and improvements in this area will continue to focus on high quality day use opportunities - picnicking, swimming, paddling, fishing, and trail use - while expanding opportunities for interpretation and education.

The management intent for this zone is to explore improvements to existing trails, trailhead, and staging area facilities, and the development of new trail facilities in the area. Improvements to existing facilities may include: hitching rails, water troughs, restrooms, and potable water.

Natoma Canyon (*Low Intensity Recreation/Conservation*) - The Natoma Canyon management zone links Folsom Lake and Lake Natoma and extends from Folsom Dam downstream along the American River Canyon to the Rainbow Bridge in Folsom. While the eastern boundary of the zone abuts the Folsom State Prison lands and includes little more than the steep walls of the canyon, the western boundary extends to include a broader upland area. The Lake Natoma Bike Path, a paved trail that connects the lakes, and parallel dirt trails are the only recreation facilities in the zone. An old olive grove exists in the broad upland area and remnants of the original Folsom Dam are visible in the gorge. The old Powerhouse Canal also remains and extends from the original dam site downstream to the Folsom Powerhouse.

The management intent for this zone is to maintain and enhance the natural scenic character of the area, improve trail connectivity, and expand opportunities for interpretation and education.

Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park (*Preservation*) - Located on the eastern shore of Lake Natoma in Downtown Folsom, this management zone includes the Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park. The FPSHP is a separate unit in the State Parks system for which long term planning and management is addressed in the GP/RMP. Folsom Powerhouse is an important historic resource. Not only is it listed on the National Register of Historic Places, but also it is listed as a California Historical Landmark, National Historic Landmark, National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark, and National Historic Mechanical Engineering Landmark.

The management intent for this zone is to preserve, protect, and interpret the Powerhouse site and grounds. The GP/RMP provides direction to enhance the opportunities for interpretation and education, improve access, and improve the aesthetic quality of this historic area.

Natoma Shore North (*Conservation*) - The Natoma Shore North management zone stretches along the eastern shore of Lake Natoma from the Powerhouse south to Willow Creek. The Lake Natoma paved bike path and dirt multi-use trail, and the trailhead accessing them at Parkshore, are the only existing facilities in the zone. The shoreline areas of the zone include heavy riparian vegetation while the upland areas consist largely of interior live oak woodland. The management intent for this zone is to maintain its role as a natural and scenic link for trail users between the northern and southern ends of Lake Natoma.

Natoma Shore South (*Recreation – Medium*) - Also located along the eastern shore of Lake Natoma, the Natoma Shore South management zone lies between the Natoma Shore North and Nimbus Flat zones. This management zone contains important natural resources, including blue oak woodland and grassland. A small area of riparian habitat is concentrated around Willow Creek. Recreation facilities in this management zone are minimal and include the Willow Creek

day use area (small picnic area, toilets, and informal boat ramp) and Lake Natoma paved bike path and dirt multi-use trail. The management intent for this zone is to maintain its role as a natural and scenic link for trail users between the northern and southern ends of Lake Natoma, enhancing the recreation resources of the area.

Alder Creek Pond (*Low Intensity Recreation/ Conservation*) - This management zone represents an ownership “island” in that it is not contiguous with any other zone in the SRA. This zone, which is separated from the SRA by Highway 50 just south of where it crosses Folsom Boulevard, is surrounded on its other three sides by the Folsom Automall. This zone is natural in character, without facilities. Alder Pond is a persistent trouble spot for water hyacinth, algae, and water quality due to urban stormwater runoff with high nutrient input from car washing operations at the nearby automall. In addition, fish captured at the mouth of the once heavily-mined Alder Creek were found to have relatively high levels of mercury, which is the residue from the processing gold-bearing ore. Humans who consume these fish are vulnerable to bioaccumulating methyl-mercury at levels potentially harmful to health. The management intent for this zone is to restore Alder Creek and Pond as a healthy natural riparian ecosystem while reducing water quality concerns for both wildlife and humans. (CDPR 2009)

REGIONAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

American River Parkway

In 1985, the California legislature acknowledged the statewide significance of the American River Parkway by adopting the American River Parkway Plan (ARPP) through the passage of the Urban American River Parkway Preservation Act (Public Resources Code Section 5840). The ARPP has authority over the land uses within the Parkway that extends from Downtown Sacramento at the confluence with the Sacramento River to Folsom Dam within the FLSRA. The ARPP includes land use designations and policies that direct all recreation, restoration, preservation and development of facilities.

As noted, the geographic scope of the ARPP includes Lake Natoma, an area that is formally managed in compliance with the 2010 Folsom Lake State Recreation Area General Plan. The ARPP incorporates the Folsom Lake General Plan by reference thereby acknowledging its validity as the land use plan for Lake Natoma.

Select goals and policies of the ARPP are set forth in Table 16-2.

Table 16-2 American River Parkway Plan (2008) Goal and Policies	
GOALS	
To provide, protect and enhance for public use a continuous open space greenbelt along the American River extending from the Sacramento River to Folsom Dam.	
To provide appropriate access and facilities so that present and future generations can enjoy the amenities and resources of the Parkway that enhance the enjoyment of leisure activities.	
To preserve, protect, interpret and improve the natural, archaeological, historical and recreational resources of the Parkway, including an adequate flow of high quality water, anadromous and resident fishes, migratory and resident wildlife, and diverse natural vegetation.	
To mitigate adverse effects of activities and facilities adjacent to the Parkway	

Table 16-2 American River Parkway Plan (2008) Goal and Policies

CONCEPT POLICIES	
1.1 Balanced Management	The American River Parkway is a unique regional asset that shall be managed to balance the goals of controlling flooding; preserving and enhancing native vegetation, native fish species, the naturalistic open space and environmental quality within the urban environment; maintaining and improving water flow and quality; providing adequate habitat connectivity and travel corridors to support migratory and resident wildlife; providing recreational opportunities; and ensuring public safety.
1.2 Recreation	The Parkway shall be oriented to passive, unstructured water-enhanced recreation activities which are appropriate in a natural environment, and which are not normally provided by other County recreational facilities. To this end, development in the Parkway shall be minimal, and facilities which are primarily visitor attractions should be placed in less sensitive areas within the County Park system. Insofar as possible, development shall not occur in areas where natural ecosystems are still relatively undisturbed.
1.3 Resource protection	Limitation on the use of the Parkway through design and management tools to prevent overuse of the Parkway and preserve the environmental quality, thereby ensuring the integrity of the Parkway for future users.
1.4 Land Use	No existing publicly owned Parkway lands shall be disposed of through sale, lease, or de facto uses adverse to the goals and policies of this Plan, in order to assure the long-term protection and integrity of the present boundaries of the Parkway.
3.0 TERRESTRIAL RESOURCE POLICIES	
3.1.	Any development of facilities within the parkway, including but not limited to buildings, roads, turfed areas, trails, bridges, tunnels, pipelines, overhead electrical lines, levees and parking areas, shall be designed and located such that any impact upon native vegetation is minimized and appropriate mitigation measures are incorporated into the project.
3.1.1	Parkway facilities are those necessary for the operations, management, and permitted uses within the parkway.
3.1.2	Development of non-parkway facilities must have a compelling regional need, meet all applicable statutory requirements and provide mitigation and enhancements to the parkway's natural, recreational, or interpretive resources.
3.1.3.	The parkway shall be managed to create habitat connectivity and wildlife travel corridors that provide for the habitat needs of the endangered Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (VELB) and other important native wildlife species, without compromising the integrity of flood control facilities, the flood conveyance capacity of the parkway, or other parkway management goals.
6.0 NON-RECREATIONAL USE OF THE PARKWAY	
6.1	Commercial activities shall be permitted only if compatible with the goals of the parkway, as determined by this plan.
6.1.2	All proposed commercial activities, whether on land or water, shall be subject to review by the Sacramento County department of Regional parks and the Recreation and parks Commission. Final approval shall be by the Board of Supervisors.
6.1.3	The following criteria shall be considered during the review of commercial proposals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Services or sales shall be necessary to the enhancement of permitted recreational activities. b. Services or sales shall not attract customers who would not otherwise be parkway users. c. Services or sales shall be dependent upon the parkway environment and be consistent with its stated purpose.
6.1.4	Commercial activities determined to be compatible with the goals of the parkway shall only be considered for location in developed Recreation areas and only as an auxiliary component to permitted recreational or interpretive/educational facilities.
6.1.6	Proposed commercial activities shall be designated on appropriate area plans.
7.0 LAND USE	
7.1	Facilities and improvements shall not be installed within the parkway unless consistent with an adopted parkway area plan.
7.5	Privately owned parcels may be developed consistent with local zoning. Parcels should not be rezoned to encourage further development.

Table 16-2 American River Parkway Plan (2008) Goal and Policies	
7.12	Activities and facilities in the parkway which attract large numbers of users are to be directed to the less sensitive areas such as Limited Recreation and developed Recreation areas so that the areas which are more environmentally sensitive can be protected.
7.19	jurisdictions shall use their authority to reduce, eliminate, and/or mitigate potential adverse impacts upon the parkway caused by adjacent land uses and activities.
7.19.2	Structures shall be located so that neither they, nor activities associated with them, impede the recreational use of the parkway and such structures shall be consistent with the goals and policies of this plan.
VISUAL IMPACT FROM USES AND FACILITIES ADJACENT TO THE PARKWAY	
7.24	In order to minimize adverse visual impacts on the aesthetic resources of the parkway, local jurisdictions shall regulate adjacent development visible from the parkway. These local regulations shall take into account the extent to which the development is visible from the parkway. Regulations may include tools to address design, color, texture and scale, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Setbacks or buffers between the parkway and the development. b. Structures to be stepped away from the parkway or limits on building scale. c. Screening of structures visible from the parkway with landscaping, preferably native vegetation or other naturally-occurring features. d. Use of colors and materials including non-reflective surfaces, amount of glass, and requiring medium to dark earth tone colors that blend with the colors of surrounding vegetation, particularly in sensitive bluff or river's edge locations. e. Guidelines to discourage intrusive lighting and commercial advertising.
8.0 PUBLIC ACCESS AND TRAILS	
8.2	Access points and parking lots shall be located where there is the least potential environmental damage and adverse impact on the parkway's environment and surrounding neighborhoods.

Source: Sacramento County 2008.

LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

City of Folsom Parks and Recreation Master Plan

The City of Folsom Parks and Recreation Master Plan is an implementation tool that identifies Folsom's diverse recreational facilities and activities and establishes policy for acquisition, development, administration and utilization of Folsom's parks and recreation resources. The City recently updated the Parks and Recreation Master Plan through adoption of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan - 2015 Update. The update incorporated the FPASP for the proposed parks and park development programming in the FPASP south of Highway 50.

Park development is funded through several sources. The primary sources are Park Development Impact Fees paid by private development at the time of building permit issuance. Fees are collected for commercial, industrial, multiple-family residential, and single-family residential projects. The second significant source of park development funding is through payment by private developers for Parkland Dedication In-Lieu Fees or "Quimby" fees. All residential development projects within the City of Folsom are responsible for parkland dedication equal to 5-acres per thousand population. This is derived through a formula outlined in the Folsom Municipal Code (FMC) Chapter 16.032.040.

City of Folsom

The City of Folsom has adopted ordinances and standard conditions to protect public services and recreation resources during the construction and operation of urban development. These requirements are found in the FMC and in the City's Standard Construction Specifications.

Folsom Plan Area Specific Plan Infrastructure Fee (FMC Chapter 3.130)

This chapter establishes and imposes a specific plan infrastructure fee (SPIF fee) on new development within the FPASP area that equitably spreads the burden of public improvements and facilities and distributes the cost of public lands and community parkland to development projects within the FPASP area. As set forth in Chapter 3.130.020(B), the general plan of the city and voter-approved Measure W requires that new developments within the city's FPASP area provide, in a time frame related to its development, an adequate level of public infrastructure in order to maintain adequate levels of public services and not adversely impact other areas of the city.

Parks and Recreation (FMC Title 4)

This chapter outlines the purpose of the parks and recreation commission, the arts and cultural commission, the park improvement fee, and the Humbug-Willow Creek fee.

Use of Park Facilities (FMC Chapter 9.68)

This chapter governs the use, by the public, of all park and recreation facilities within the city.

Use of Skate Parks (FMC Chapter 9.69)

This chapter establishes regulations for the use of city skate parks and to provide an accessible place for people to skate, skateboard, roller skate, ride bicycles, and participate in similar activities, in a clean and enjoyable environment.

Parkland Dedication (FMC Chapter 16.32.040)

This chapter establishes the parkland dedication standard of 5 acres of property for each 1,000 persons residing within this city devoted to neighborhood and community park and recreational purposes. It also includes the formula for fees in lieu of land dedication.

Standard Construction Specifications

Requirements of the City's Design and Procedures Manual and Improvement Standards related to public services include:

- Section 17: Fire

Requirements of the City's Standard Construction Specifications and Details, General Provisions related to public services include:

- Section 6.05.J: Fire Protection

Folsom Plan Area/Russell Ranch Adopted Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures adopted by the City during its approval of the Folsom Plan Area Specific Plan (FPASP) and the Russell Ranch project related to public services include:

Folsom Plan Area Specific Plan EIR/EIS

- Mitigation Measure 3A.14-1: Prepare and Implement a Construction Traffic Control Plan.
- Mitigation Measure 3A.14-2: Incorporate California Fire Code; City of Folsom Fire Code Requirements; and EDHFD Requirements, if Necessary, into Project Design and Submit Project Design to the City of Folsom Fire Department for Review and Approval.
- Mitigation Measure 3A.14-3: Incorporate Fire Flow Requirements into Project Designs.

Russell Ranch Project EIR

- Mitigation Measure 3A.14-2 (FP ASP EIR/EIS): Incorporate California Fire Code; City of Folsom Fire Code Requirements; and EDHFD Requirements, if Necessary, into Project Design and Submit Project Design to the City of Folsom Fire Department for Review and Approval.
- Mitigation Measure 3A.14-3 (FP ASP EIR/EIS): Incorporate Fire Flow Requirements into Project Designs.

16.1.3 PROPOSED GENERAL PLAN POLICIES

The following policies from the proposed 2035 General Plan address public services and recreation resources within the 2035 Plan Evaluation Area.

LAND USE

Policy LU 1.1.10: Network of Open Space. Ensure designated open space is connected with the larger community and regional network of natural systems, recreational assets, and viewsheds.

Policy LU 5.1.3: River District Master Plan. Prepare a River District Master Plan for Folsom’s riverfront area, that is based on widespread community engagement as well as coordination with the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

Policy LU 5.1.4: Enhance Lake Natoma with Compatible Recreation Uses. Enhance the role of Lake Natoma as a place to recreate and an amenity for Folsom residents, and elevate Lake Natoma’s role in supporting local and regional business and commerce, including tourism, recreation and leisure. Invest in strategically-located sites along the length of Lake Natoma for a diverse mix of passive and active recreation and tourism activities that are compatible with nearby land uses, historically and culturally important sites, significant habitat areas, restoration sites, and native fish and wildlife usage.

Policy LU 6.1.4: Open Space in Residential Developments. Require open space in each residential development except the following: developments located within a Specific Plan Area that has already dedicated open space, on multifamily parcels of less than 10 acres and, or parcels of less than 20 acres for single family uses surrounded by existing development. Open space includes parklands, common areas, landscaped areas, paths and trails, and plazas. Open space does not include areas devoted to vehicle parking, streets, and landscaped streetscapes. To achieve the open space guidelines, a developer may be allowed to group the homes at smaller lot sizes around shared open space features, as long as the average gross density does not increase.

NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Goal NCR 1.1: Protect and enhance Folsom’s natural resources for current and future residents.

Policy NCR 1.1.5: New Open Space. Continue to acquire strategically-located open space areas for passive and active recreational uses when such parcels of open space value become available and feasible funding sources are identified to sustain the ongoing maintenance expenses.

Policy NCR 1.1.6: Consolidate Parcels. Encourage landowners to consolidate identified habitats, open space, and park lands between separately-owned development projects and individually-owned properties, when feasible.

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Policy PFS 1.1.1: City Facilities. Develop and maintain City facilities and buildings to meet the community’s needs.

Policy PFS 1.1.2: Arts and Culture Master Plan. Maintain and implement an Arts and Culture Master Plan to further the expansion of arts and cultural opportunities in Folsom.

Policy PFS 1.1.3: Public Art. Maintain and implement City guidelines for permanent artwork in public spaces to add character, depth, and dimension to the community while reinforcing Folsom’s local identity.

Policy PFS 1.1.4: Harris Center for the Arts. Encourage a rich and diverse mixture of performance arts at the Harris Center for the Arts at Folsom Lake College as it enriches the lives of people throughout the region by providing a venue to experience cultural programs and performances.

Policy PFS 1.1.5: Relocate Corporation Yard. Continue planning and funding efforts to relocate the City corporation yard to a site designated south of Highway 50.

Policy PFS 1.1.6: Partnerships with the Private Sector. Encourage community organizations’ activities in support of City purposes and responsibilities.

Goal PFS 2.1: Provide for the educational and literacy needs of Folsom residents.

Policy PFS 2.1.1: School District Coordination. Coordinate with the school districts serving Folsom to ensure that school sites are dedicated or reserved for purchase by the districts so that:

1. Each residential neighborhood will contain or have access to the appropriate elementary school according to school district standards;
2. Children do not have to cross an uncontrolled intersection on an arterial road to reach an elementary school;
3. Elementary schools can be reached on foot by most of the neighborhood residents; and
4. A joint park/school site can be developed wherever possible.

Policy PFS 2.1.2: School Capacity and Development. If a new development will not contain a school site, the City shall require applicants of new development to show that a school site has been dedicated, a school site will be dedicated, or a school already exists with capacity to serve the project.

Policy PFS 2.1.3: Adequate Financing. Coordinate with school districts that serve the city in an effort to ensure adequate financing for new school facilities, including assistance in the collection of school district development fees from new development.

Policy PFS 2.1.4: Higher Education. Encourage the development and expansion of Folsom Lake College, private universities, and other educational facilities.

Policy PFS 2.1.5: Library. Strive to keep library programs and materials relevant, easy to access, and provided in a safe and enjoyable environment.

Goal PFS 6.1: Maintain a high level of police service as new development occurs to protect residents, visitors, and property.

Policy PFS 6.1.1: Adequate Facilities. Strive to provide law enforcement facilities, equipment and vehicles, and services to adequately meet the needs of existing and future development.

Policy PFS 6.1.2: Police Response Standards. Strive to maintain the minimum feasible response times for police calls. The goal for Priority 1 (life threatening) and Priority 2 (crime in progress/just occurred) calls shall be five minutes or less for 90 percent of the calls given the resources available.

Policy PFS 6.1.3: Police Communication. Maintain close ties and open lines of communication with the community and strive to improve customer satisfaction.

Policy PFS 6.1.4: Neighborhood Watch. Provide neighborhood security and crime prevention information and training to neighborhood groups and homeowners' associations.

Policy PFS 6.1.5: Citizen Alert System. Maintain and implement a system to call residents with important safety information. Circumstances for use could be notification of a missing child, necessary evacuations, or other public safety concerns.

Policy PFS 6.1.6: Youth Programs. Maintain and implement programs that promote safety and a drug-free lifestyle to Folsom's young people.

Policy PFS 6.1.7: Development Review. Continue to include the Police Department in the review of development proposals to ensure that projects adequately address crime and safety, and promote the implementation of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design principles.

Goal PFS 7.1: Prevent loss of life, injury, and property due to wildland and structural fires, while ensuring an adequate level of fire protection service is maintained for all.

Policy PFS 7.1.1: Adequate Facilities and Services. Strive to provide fire department facilities, equipment and vehicles, and services to adequately meet the needs of existing and future development.

Policy PFS 7.1.2: Fire Response Standards. Maintain adequate fire suppression response capabilities in all areas of the city consistent with the Fire Service Delivery Plan.

Policy PFS 7.1.3: Mutual Aid Agreements. Maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions in Sacramento, El Dorado, and Placer Counties that ensure the closest and appropriate unit will respond to an emergency.

Policy PFS 7.1.4: Optimal Siting. Require that new fire stations are strategically located to ensure optimal response time and physical barriers are considered in the siting of new stations.

Policy PFS 7.1.5: Fire Flow Requirements. Ensure that adequate water fire-flow capability is provided throughout the city that conforms to the fire flow requirements of the California Fire Code.

Policy PFS 7.1.6: Inspections. Ensure the continued compliance of structures with City and State fire and life safety regulations by conducting periodic inspections.

Policy PFS 7.1.7: Built-In Fire Suppression. Minimize dependence on fire department staff and equipment and improve fire safety by requiring installation of built-in fire suppression equipment in all new buildings in accordance with the California Fire Code.

Policy PFS 7.1.8: New Development. Require that new development provides all necessary water service, fire hydrants, and roads consistent with Fire Department standards.

Policy PFS 7.1.9: Fire Access Design and Building Materials. Ensure that fire equipment access is integrated into the design of new developments, as well as the use of fire-resistant landscaping and building materials.

Policy PFS 7.1.10: Removal of Fire Hazards. Require property owners to remove fire hazards, including excessive/overgrown vegetation, hazardous structures and materials, and debris.

PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT

Goal PR 1.1: Develop and maintain quality parks that support the diverse needs of the community.

Policy PR 1.1.1: Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Maintain and continue to implement a Parks and Recreation Master Plan to carry out the goals and policies of this General Plan.

Policy PR 1.1.2: Complete System. Develop and maintain a robust system of parks, recreation facilities, and open space areas throughout Folsom that provide opportunities for both passive and active recreation.

Policy PR 1.1.3: Park Design. Develop well-designed parks that enrich and delight park users through innovative and context appropriate design.

Policy PR 1.1.4: Park Acreage Service Level Goal. Strive to develop and maintain a minimum of five acres of neighborhood and community parks and other recreational facilities/sites per 1,000 population.

Policy PR 1.1.5: Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan Consistency. Require parks and recreation facilities be consistent with Folsom's Bikeway Master Plan and Pedestrian Master Plan and connect to the bikeway system whenever possible.

Policy PR 1.1.6: Late-Night Park Use. Develop and maintain parks with night-use capability.

Policy PR 1.1.7: Universal Access. Require new parks and open spaces be easily accessible to the public, including providing disabled access.

Policy PR 1.1.8: Shade. Ensure trees, pavilions, arbors, and canopies are provided to shade areas of Folsom’s parks.

Policy PR 1.1.9: Water-Wise Landscaping. Employ low water use landscaping in the development of City parks.

Policy PR 1.1.10: Appropriate Land for Parks. Land accepted for parks shall not be constrained by drainage, slopes, easements, regulated species/habitats, dense natural vegetation, and/or structures that limit the full recreational use.

Policy PR 1.1.11: Parkland Acreage. Do not accept easements and designated open space/natural areas as parkland acreage. These areas may be used for parkland; but shall not be credited as parkland under the parkland dedication ordinance.

Policy PR 1.1.12: Neighborhood Parks. Strive to ensure all neighborhoods, new and established, have parks that serve as community focal points.

Policy PR 1.1.13: Community Gardens. Encourage community gardens consistent with the Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

Policy PR 1.1.14: Parkways. Encourage the development of parkways and greenbelts to connect the citywide parks system.

Policy PR 1.1.15: Repair and Maintenance. Maintain all facilities and equipment to ensure that State and industry safety standards and guidelines are met. The City shall monitor, repair, and replace facilities and equipment as needed.

Policy PR 1.1.16: Alternative Funding Sources. Develop programs to identify and attain alternative sources of funding for the acquisition, development, and renovation of parklands and financing of recreation programs.

Policy PR 1.1.17: Capital Improvement Program. Maintain and implement a capital improvement program for long-term and short-term recreation projects.

Goal PR 2.1: Develop, maintain, and implement quality recreation activities that meet the diverse needs of the community.

Policy PR 2.1.1: Diversity of Users. Provide recreation programming, special events and venues, and educational opportunities that honor, interpret, and celebrate the diversity, history, cultural heritage, and traditions of Folsom.

Policy PR 2.1.2: Priority for Folsom Residents. Ensure that Folsom residents be given first priority for the participation in City-sponsored recreation programs, activities, and leagues.

Policy PR 2.1.3: Families. Encourage or co-sponsor programs that involve the entire family.

Goal PR 3.1: Encourage community members and organizations to participate in the planning, development, and maintenance of recreation facilities and programs.

Policy PR 3.1.1: Simple Registration. Encourage registration procedures for recreation programs that require minimal paperwork and are easy to understand.

Policy PR 3.1.2: Community Participation. Encourage community participation in park and recreation planning through the Park and Recreation Commission and Arts and Cultural Commission and other relevant community meetings and forums, and by providing public information on recreation programs and activities.

Policy PR 3.1.3: Community Expertise. Encourage community members to share their expertise as instructors of special programs (e.g., fishing, dance, cycling). The City may serve as coordinator for such programs by providing facilities and public outreach.

Goal PR 4.1: Effectively use City resources and the resources of other public entities to plan for recreation programs and facilities.

Policy PR 4.1.1: Coordination with State and Federal Parks. Coordinate with State and County park officials to provide education in programs that inform the community on topics such as local natural resources, conservation efforts, and fire safety.

Policy PR 4.1.2: School Cooperation. Strive to maintain a joint use arrangement of park and school facilities with the Folsom Cordova Unified School District.

Policy PR 4.1.3: County and State Cooperation. Cooperate with the County Department of Regional Parks, State Department of Parks and Recreation, State Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, and State Department of Fish and Wildlife on facility development and program offerings as appropriate.

Policy PR 4.1.4: Connections. Coordinate with Sacramento Regional Transit and the State Department of Parks and Recreation on establishing trail linkages from light rail stations in Folsom to Lake Natoma, Folsom Lake, and the American River Parkway.

Policy PR 4.1.5: Waterway Recreation and Access. Coordinate with Federal agencies, State agencies, Sacramento County Regional Parks, private landowners, and developers to manage, preserve, and enhance the American River Parkway, urban waterways, and riparian corridors to increase public access for active and passive recreation.

16.2 ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

16.2.1 SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

As set forth in Appendix G, Questions XIV and XV, of the State CEQA Guidelines, the following criteria have been established to quantify the level of significance of an adverse effect to public services and recreation resources evaluated pursuant to CEQA. An impact would exceed an impact threshold if the project would:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives of any of the public services:
 - ✓ Fire protection
 - ✓ Police protection
 - ✓ Schools

- √ Parks (see below)
- √ Other public facilities. (XIV.a)
- Increase the use of existing neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated? (XV.a)
- Require or include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment? (XV.b)

16.2.2 ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

The following evaluation includes a review of the existing public services and recreation resources within the City of Folsom that would potentially be affected by the implementation of the 2035 General Plan project, and the total buildout envisioned under the Plan. Given the programmatic level of the proposed 2035 General Plan, specific project-level impacts are not identified or discussed because the exact locations, site plans, uses proposed, and features of future infrastructure and recreation development projects are not known. Instead, the impact analysis evaluates at a programmatic level the potential that new and expanded public facilities may be required to serve development that would occur with implementation of the 2035 General Plan. Impacts are assessed based on whether the 2035 General Plan goals and policies would reduce impacts related to the need to expand or construct new public facilities and recreation resources. The adequacy of proposed 2035 General Plan measures and provisions are considered with respect to their ability to reduce or avoid impacts to public services and recreation resources.

16.2.3 LESS-THAN-SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

There are no impacts of this type for this issue area.

16.2.4 POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The following discussion examines the potential impacts of the proposed 2035 General Plan based on the impact threshold criteria described above. The potential environmental effects of actually constructing and operating public service facilities and recreation resources to support development identified in the 2035 General Plan within designated urban areas are evaluated in Chapters 4 through 21 of this Draft PEIR. There would be no additional programmatic impacts beyond those identified for development of the 2035 Plan Evaluation Area, and no need for additional mitigation measures.

Impact PSR-1 Physical impacts associated with the provision of new or altered governmental facilities	
Applicable Regulations	California Uniform Fire Code, California Building Code, California Department of Education Standards, FMC Chapter 3.130, Design and Procedures Manual, Section 17 – Fire, Standard Construction Specifications – Section 6.05.J.
Adopted Mitigation Measures	FPASP Mitigation Measures 3A.14-1, 3A.14-2, 3A.14-3; Russell Ranch Mitigation Measures 3A.14-2, 3A.14-3.
Proposed GP Policies that Reduce Impacts	Policies PFS 1.1.1, PFS 1.1.6, PFS 2.1.1 - 2.1.5, PFS 6.1.1 - 6.1.7, PFS 7.1.1 - 7.1.10.
Significance after Implementation of GP Policies	Less than significant; no mitigation required.

Implementation of the 2035 General Plan would result in an increase in population in the 2035 Plan Evaluation Area which would increase the demand for public services (including fire protection, police protection, schools, libraries, parks, and lighting and landscaping), requiring additional and/or expanded facilities. Because the 2035 General Plan includes policies that would ensure public facilities and services would be constructed as needed to serve new development associated with 2035 General Plan buildout, this impact would be less than significant.

Development consistent with the 2035 General Plan would result in additional population within the 2035 Plan Evaluation Area, and increased demand for public facilities and services. The increase in demand would require the construction of new facilities or the modification of existing facilities in order to maintain an adequate level of service. The construction of new facilities could have adverse effects on the physical environment. New public facilities, including fire stations, police stations, schools, and libraries, would be constructed within the footprint of development envisioned as part of the 2035 General Plan. (See Impact PSR-3 for a discussion of parks and recreational facilities.) Therefore, the impacts of construction and operation of these facilities is included in the programmatic analysis in this Draft PEIR. Direct and indirect adverse effects are analyzed at a program level in each of the individual subject area sections of this Draft PEIR.

Table 16-3 includes existing state and City regulations, in addition to policies from the 2035 General Plan and mitigation measures for development of the FPASP area that protect and provide for public services. The table also sets forth how each cited regulation acts to protect these resources.

Table 16-3 Regulatory Requirements and Proposed 2035 General Plan Goals/Policies Related to Public Services	
Measure Identification	How the Regulation or Policy Avoids or Reduces Impact
FEDERAL REGULATIONS	
<i>None applicable</i>	--
STATE REGULATIONS	
<i>California Uniform Fire Code</i>	Contains regulations relating to construction, maintenance, and use of buildings, and fire-safety requirements for new and existing buildings.
<i>California Building Code</i>	Includes State fire regulations for building standards, fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices such as extinguishers, smoke alarms, high-rise building, childcare facility standards, and fire suppression training.

Table 16-3 Regulatory Requirements and Proposed 2035 General Plan Goals/Policies Related to Public Services	
Measure Identification	How the Regulation or Policy Avoids or Reduces Impact
<i>California Department of Education Standards</i>	Establishes a technique for determining acreage for new school development.
CITY REQUIREMENTS	
<i>FMC Chapter 3.130</i>	Requires new development within the FPASP area to provide an adequate level of public infrastructure to provide for adequate levels of public services.
<i>Design and Procedures Manual - Section 17: Fire</i>	Outlines standard fire protection requirements for development, including fire hydrants, fire mains, sprinklers, access requirements, etc.
<i>Standard Construction Specifications and Details - Section 6.05.J: Fire Protection</i>	Requires contractors to protect all structures from fires and sparks coming from construction work, and requires compliance with all laws and regulations regarding fire protection.
FOLSOM PLAN AREA SPECIFIC PLAN EIR/EIS	
<i>Mitigation Measure 3A.14-1</i>	Requires the preparation of a construction traffic control plan, which would avoid impacts to police and fire vehicle circulation.
<i>Mitigation Measure 3A.14-2</i>	Requires incorporation of the California Fire Code and additional requirements to ensure adequate fire protection in the FPASP area.
<i>Mitigation Measure 3A.14-3</i>	Requires incorporation of fire flow requirements into project designs to ensure adequate fire protection in the FPASP area.
RUSSELL RANCH PROJECT EIR	
<i>Mitigation Measure 3A.14-2 (FP ASP EIR/EIS)</i>	Requires incorporation of the California Fire Code and additional requirements to ensure adequate fire protection in the FPASP area.
<i>Mitigation Measure 3A.14-3 (FP ASP EIR/EIS)</i>	Requires incorporation of fire flow requirements into project designs to ensure adequate fire protection in the FPASP area.
2035 GENERAL PLAN GOALS AND POLICIES	
<i>Policy PFS 1.1.1: City Facilities</i>	Establishes that the City facilities and buildings should be developed and maintained to meet the community's needs, which includes public service facilities.
<i>Policy PFS 1.1.6: Partnerships with the Private Sector</i>	Encourages community organizations' activities in support of City proposals and responsibilities, which could result in a greater success rate of public projects.
<i>Goal PFS 2.1</i>	Seeks to provide for the educational and literacy needs of Folsom residents.
<i>Policy PFS 2.1.1: School District Coordination</i>	Requires coordination with the school districts serving Folsom to ensure that school sites are dedicated or reserved for purchase by the districts.
<i>Policy PFS 2.1.2: School Capacity and Development</i>	If a new development will not contain a school site, the City shall require applicants of new development to show that a school site has been dedicated, a school site will be dedicated, or a school already exists with capacity to serve the project. This will ensure that school capacity grows with population growth.
<i>Policy PFS 2.1.3: Adequate Financing</i>	Requires coordination with school districts that serve the city in an effort to ensure adequate financing for new school facilities, including assistance in the collection of school district development fees from new development.
<i>Policy PFS 2.1.4: Higher Education</i>	Encourages the development and expansion of Folsom Lake College, private universities, and other educational facilities for anticipated city growth.
<i>Policy PFS 2.1.5: Library</i>	Strives to keep library programs and materials relevant and easy to access.
<i>Goal PFS 6.1</i>	Seeks to maintain a high level of police service as new development occurs.
<i>Policy PFS 6.1.1: Adequate Facilities</i>	Strives to provide law enforcement facilities, equipment and vehicles, and services to adequately meet the needs of existing and future development.

Table 16-3 Regulatory Requirements and Proposed 2035 General Plan Goals/Policies Related to Public Services

Measure Identification	How the Regulation or Policy Avoids or Reduces Impact
<i>Policy PFS 6.1.2: Police Response Standards</i>	Strives to maintain the minimum feasible response times for police calls in order to protect Folsom residents
<i>Policy PFS 6.1.3: Police Communication</i>	Encourages maintaining close ties and open lines of communication with the community in order to improve customer satisfaction.
<i>Policy PFS 6.1.4: Neighborhood Watch</i>	Requires providing neighborhood security and crime prevention information and training to neighborhood groups and homeowners' associations to assist crime prevention.
<i>Policy PFS 6.1.5: Citizen Alert System</i>	Requires maintaining and implementing a system to call residents with important safety information for instances such as notification of a missing child, necessary evacuations, or other public safety concerns.
<i>Policy PFS 6.1.6: Youth Programs</i>	Requires maintaining and implementing programs that promote safety and a drug-free lifestyle to Folsom's young people.
<i>Policy PFS 6.1.7: Development Review</i>	Requires including the Police Department in the review of development proposals to ensure that projects adequately address crime and safety.
<i>Goal PFS 7.1</i>	Seeks to prevent loss of life, injury, and property due to wildland and structural fires, while ensuring an adequate level of fire protection service is maintained.
<i>Policy PFS 7.1.1: Adequate Facilities and Services</i>	Strives to provide fire department facilities, equipment and vehicles, and services to adequately meet the needs of existing and future development.
<i>Policy PFS 7.1.2: Fire Response Standards</i>	Maintains adequate fire suppression response capabilities in all areas of the city consistent with the Fire Service Delivery Plan.
<i>Policy PFS 7.1.3: Mutual Aid Agreements</i>	Maintains mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions in Sacramento, El Dorado, and Placer Counties that ensure the closest and appropriate unit will respond to an emergency.
<i>Policy PFS 7.1.4: Optimal Siting</i>	Requires that new fire stations are strategically located to ensure optimal response time and physical barriers are considered in the siting of new stations.
<i>Policy PFS 7.1.5: Fire Flow Requirements</i>	Ensures that adequate water fire-flow capability is provided throughout the city that conforms to the fire flow requirements of the California Fire Code.
<i>Policy PFS 7.1.6: Inspections</i>	Ensures the continued compliance of structures with City and State fire and life safety regulations by conducting periodic inspections.
<i>Policy PFS 7.1.7: Built-In Fire Suppression</i>	Minimizes dependence on fire department staff and equipment and improve fire safety by requiring installation of built-in fire suppression equipment in all new buildings in accordance with the California Fire Code.
<i>Policy PFS 7.1.8: New Development</i>	Requires that new development provide all necessary water service, fire hydrants, and roads consistent with Fire Department standards.
<i>Policy PFS 7.1.9: Fire Access Design and Building Materials</i>	Ensures that fire equipment access is integrated into the design of new developments, as well as the use of fire-resistant landscaping and building materials.
<i>Policy PFS 7.1.10: Removal of Fire Hazards</i>	Requires property owners to remove fire hazards, including excessive/overgrown vegetation, hazardous structures and materials, and debris.

Source: Planning Partners 2018.

State requirements and City regulations would act throughout the city to protect and provide for public services and facilities as development occurs during the life of the 2035 General Plan. Within the FPASP area, the *Folsom Plan Area Specific Plan EIR/EIS* and the *Russell Ranch Project EIR* established mitigation measures that would substantially reduce the level of direct impacts on fire services. The 2035 General Plan is designed to guide growth and development in the city over the

long-term and to ensure adequate access to the full range of public services, facilities, and infrastructure. To support the City’s goals for provision of public services, the 2035 General Plan includes policies intended to maintain adequate levels of service for fire protection, police protection, schools, libraries, and lighting and landscaping for both existing and new residents. Future facilities construction plans would be subject to project-level CEQA analysis and mitigation.

Implementation of the state requirements, City regulations, and 2035 General Plan policies would ensure that public facilities and services would be funded and constructed as needed to serve new development. This Draft PEIR includes mitigation measures, where necessary, that would reduce or avoid impacts from development of public facilities through buildout of the 2035 General Plan. No additional significant impacts related to construction of these facilities are anticipated beyond what has been previously analyzed in this Draft PEIR. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant, and no additional mitigation is required.

Significance of Impact: Less than significant.

Mitigation Measure: None required.

Impact PSR-2 Increased use of parks or other recreational facilities that would cause deterioration of these resources – City of Folsom facilities	
Applicable Regulations	National Recreation and Park Association, Americans with Disabilities Act, Public Park Preservation Act, Quimby Act, FMC Chapters 3.130, 9.68, 9.69, and 16.32.040, and Title 4.
Adopted Mitigation Measures	None applicable.
Proposed GP Policies that Reduce Impacts	Policies LU 1.1.10, LU 6.1.4, NCR 1.1.5 - 1.1.6, PFS 1.1.1 - 1.1.17, PR 2.1.1 - 2.1.3, PR 3.1.1 - 3.1.3, PR 4.1.1 - 4.1.2.
Significance after Implementation of GP Policies	Less than significant; no mitigation required.

Implementation of the 2035 General Plan would result in an increase in the population of the 2035 Plan Evaluation Area, which would result in increased demand on existing park or recreational facilities, which could lead to the accelerated deterioration of these facilities if not properly maintained. However, the 2035 General Plan includes policies that match future parkland with future population growth to avoid this impact. This impact would be less than significant.

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) recommends that communities have a park system that includes 5–10 acres of developed parklands for every 1,000 residents. Although the amount of parkland varies from community to community and is not regulated by law, many communities have used the NRPA recommendation to develop a standard of 5 acres per 1,000 residents for traditional service/passive park acreage, with an additional 5 acres allocated for special-use facilities and open space (i.e., nontraditional parklands), for a total standard of 10 acres per 1,000 residents.

Future land uses consistent with the 2035 General Plan would result in new residents using existing park and recreation facilities within the 2035 Plan Evaluation Area, in addition to new park facilities to be constructed in the future. It is more likely that new residents would use park facilities closest to their homes, but this cannot be guaranteed to be the case, and some new development may occur in areas where existing park facilities may be closer than new park facilities. In addition to nearby park

facilities, the new residents would also be expected to use existing recreational facilities such as those at Folsom Lake SRA, Folsom Powerhouse SHP, and the American River Parkway, including bicycle trails, campgrounds, boat launch facilities, and sports parks.

Table 16-4 includes existing federal, state, and City regulations, in addition to policies from the 2035 General Plan that protect and provide for parks and recreation resources. The table also sets forth how each cited regulation acts to protect or provide for these resources.

Table 16-4 Regulatory Requirements and Proposed 2035 General Plan Goals/Policies Related to Parks and Recreation Resources	
Measure Identification	How the Regulation or Policy Avoids or Reduces Impact
FEDERAL REGULATIONS	
<i>Americans with Disabilities Act</i>	Issues guidelines to ensure that facilities, public sidewalks, and street crossings are accessible to individuals with disabilities. Play areas, meeting rooms, park restrooms, and other buildings and park structures must comply with ADA requirements.
STATE REGULATIONS	
<i>Public Park Preservation Act</i>	Ensures a no net loss of parkland and facilities.
<i>Quimby Act</i>	Preserves open space needed to develop parkland and recreational facilities, either through land dedication or payment of fees from development projects.
CITY REQUIREMENTS	
<i>FMC Chapter 3.130</i>	Imposes an infrastructure fee on new development in the FPASP to provide for an adequate level of public infrastructure, including parkland.
<i>FMC Title 4</i>	Outlines the purpose of recreation resource commissions and fees.
<i>FMC Chapter 9.68</i>	Governs the use of all park and recreation facilities within the city.
<i>FMC Chapter 9.69</i>	Establishes regulations for the use of city skate parks to keep the facility accessible to a variety of users.
<i>FMC Chapter 16.32.040</i>	Establishes the parkland dedication standard of 5 acres of property for each 1,000 persons residing within the city.
FOLSOM PLAN AREA SPECIFIC PLAN EIR/EIS	
<i>None applicable</i>	--
RUSSELL RANCH PROJECT EIR	
<i>None applicable</i>	--
2035 GENERAL PLAN GOALS AND POLICIES	
<i>Policy LU 1.1.10: Network of Open Space</i>	Ensures a network of open space with recreational resources.
<i>Policy LU 6.1.4: Open Space in Residential Developments</i>	Requires open space in each residential development, including parklands, common areas, landscaped areas, paths and trails, and plazas.
<i>Goal NCR 1.1</i>	Emphasizes protecting and enhancing Folsom's natural resources for city residents.
<i>Policy NCR 1.1.5: New Open Space</i>	Directs the city to acquire strategically-located open space areas for passive and active recreational uses.
<i>Policy NCR 1.1.6: Consolidate Parcels</i>	Encourages landowners to consolidate open space and park lands between separate development projects to provide enhanced recreation resources.
<i>Policy PFS 1.1.1: City Facilities</i>	Establishes that the City facilities and buildings should be developed and maintained to meet the community's needs, which includes park facilities.

Table 16-4 Regulatory Requirements and Proposed 2035 General Plan Goals/Policies Related to Parks and Recreation Resources

Measure Identification	How the Regulation or Policy Avoids or Reduces Impact
<i>Policy PFS 1.1.2: Arts and Culture Master Plan.</i>	Seeks to expand arts and cultural opportunities in an Arts and Culture Master Plan.
<i>Policy PFS 1.1.3: Public Art</i>	Requires implementing City guidelines for permanent artwork in public spaces to improve the public's experience.
<i>Policy PFS 1.1.4: Harris Center for the Arts</i>	Encourages a variety of arts programming for Folsom residents to enjoy.
<i>Goal PR 1.1</i>	Directs the city to develop and maintain quality parks that support the diverse needs of the community.
<i>Policy PR 1.1.1: Parks and Recreation Master Plan</i>	Requires maintaining the Parks and Recreation Master Plan to implement the goals and policies of the General Plan
<i>Policy PR 1.1.2: Complete System</i>	Seeks to develop a mix of resources that provide both active and passive recreation opportunities.
<i>Policy PR 1.1.3: Park Design</i>	Directs the City to develop well-designed parks.
<i>Policy PR 1.1.4: Park Acreage Service Level Goal</i>	Directs the City to develop and maintain a minimum of 5 acres of parkland per 1,000 population.
<i>Policy PR 1.1.5: Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan Consistency</i>	Requires parks and recreation facilities be consistent with Folsom's Bikeway Master Plan and Pedestrian Master Plan.
<i>Policy PR 1.1.6: Late-Night Park Use</i>	Directs the City to develop and maintain parks with night-use capability.
<i>Policy PR 1.1.7: Universal Access</i>	Requires new parks and open spaces be easily accessible to the public, including providing disabled access.
<i>Policy PR 1.1.8: Shade</i>	Directs the City to ensure there is adequate shade at Folsom's parks.
<i>Policy PR 1.1.9: Water-Wise Landscaping</i>	Directs the City to use low water use landscaping in City parks, which would reduce water use and cost associated with park maintenance.
<i>Policy PR 1.1.10: Appropriate Land for Parks</i>	Constrained land that limits recreational use should not be accepted for parks.
<i>Policy PR 1.1.11: Parkland Acreage</i>	Designated open space and easements shall not be credited under the parkland dedication ordinance.
<i>Policy PR 1.1.12: Neighborhood Parks</i>	Establishes parks as focal points for neighborhoods.
<i>Policy PR 1.1.13: Community Gardens</i>	Encourages community gardens consistent with the Parks and Recreation Master Plan.
<i>Policy PR 1.1.14: Parkways</i>	Encourages the development of parkways and greenbelts to connect the citywide parks system.
<i>Policy PR 1.1.15: Repair and Maintenance</i>	Directs the City to monitor, repair, and replace park facilities and equipment as needed.
<i>Policy PR 1.1.16: Alternative Funding Sources</i>	Directs the City to develop programs for alternative sources of funding for parks and recreation programs.
<i>Policy PR 1.1.17: Capital Improvement Program</i>	Directs the City to maintain and implement a capital improvement program for long-term and short-term recreation projects.
<i>Goal PR 2.1</i>	The City aims to develop, maintain, and implement quality recreation activities that meet the diverse needs of the community.
<i>Policy PR 2.1.1: Diversity of Users</i>	Directs the City to provide recreation programming that celebrates the diversity, history, cultural heritage, and traditions of Folsom.
<i>Policy PR 2.1.2: Priority for Folsom Residents</i>	Ensures Folsom residents be giving first priority for the participation in City recreation programs.

Table 16-4 Regulatory Requirements and Proposed 2035 General Plan Goals/Policies Related to Parks and Recreation Resources

Measure Identification	How the Regulation or Policy Avoids or Reduces Impact
<i>Policy PR 2.1.3: Families</i>	Encourages recreation programs that involve the entire family.
<i>Goal PR 3.1</i>	Encourages community members and organizations to participate in the planning, development, and maintenance of recreation facilities and programs.
<i>Policy PR 3.1.1: Simple Registration</i>	Encourages simple registration procedures for recreation programs to ensure universal access.
<i>Policy PR 3.1.2: Community Participation</i>	Encourages community participation in park and recreation planning.
<i>Policy PR 3.1.3: Community Expertise</i>	Encourages community members to share their expertise as instructors of special programs.
<i>Goal PR 4.1</i>	Directs the City to effectively use resources to plan for recreation programs and facilities.
<i>Policy PR 4.1.1: Coordination with State and Federal Parks</i>	Directs the City to coordinate with State and County park officials to provide education in programs that inform the community.
<i>Policy PR 4.1.2: School Cooperation</i>	Strives to maintain a joint use arrangement of park and school facilities with the Folsom Cordova Unified School District.

Source: Planning Partners 2018.

Implementation of state requirements and City regulations would act throughout the city to protect and provide for recreation resources and park facilities as development occurs during the life of the 2035 General Plan. Proposed 2035 General Plan policies and the FMC identified above support the City's ongoing program of planning, funding, developing and operating park facilities to serve the City's residents. These policies and regulations include a parkland dedication standard of 5 acres of property for each 1,000 persons residing within the city. In order to achieve this, the 2035 Draft General Plan and FMC impose development fees for new development for the provision of park and recreation facilities and require dedication of parkland or payment of in-lieu fees for parkland pursuant to the Quimby Act. Further, the 2035 Draft General Plan requires open space and recreation areas near each residential development project.

As set forth in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan, Folsom's existing and planned parks would sufficiently meet the City's standards for parkland supply as the population grows. For the projected population of 110,408 by 2035 (Mintier Harnish 2017), the City would need to a total of 552 acres of parkland to meet its standard (or 806 acres to meet the Parks Master Plan standard of 7.3 acres per 1,000 population). Current plans indicate a long-range supply of 586.6 total acres of parkland (or 1,659.6 acres of open space and parkland). This supply would be adequate for the projected population with a ratio of 5.31 acres of parkland for every 1,000 residents (or a ratio of 15.03 acres of parkland for every 1,000 residents including open space resources).

Implementation of the federal and state requirements, City regulations, and 2035 General Plan policies would ensure that adequate parkland would be provided and the likelihood of overuse by new residents and accelerated physical deterioration of existing facilities would be reduced. This would be a less-than-significant impact, and no mitigation would be required.

Significance of Impact: Less than significant.

Mitigation Measure: None required.

Impact PSR-3 Require construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment – City of Folsom facilities	
Applicable Regulations	Americans with Disabilities Act, Public Park Preservation Act, Quimby Act, FMC Chapters 3.130, 9.68, 9.69, and 16.32.040, and Title 4.
Adopted Mitigation Measures	None applicable.
Proposed GP Policies that Reduce Impacts	Policies LU 1.1.10, LU 6.1.4, NCR 1.1.5 - 1.1.6, PFS 1.1.1, PR 1.1.17, PR 2.1.1 - 2.1.3, PR 3.1.1 - 3.1.3, PR 4.1.1 - 4.1.2.
Significance after Implementation of GP Policies	Less than significant; no mitigation required.

Implementation of the 2035 General Plan would result in an increase in population in the 2035 Plan Evaluation Area which would increase the demand for parks and recreation services and the need for additional and/or expanded parks and recreation facilities. Because the 2035 General Plan includes policies that would ensure parks and recreation resources would be constructed as needed to serve new development associated with 2035 General Plan buildout, this impact would be less than significant.

Development consistent with the 2035 General Plan would result in additional population within the 2035 Plan Evaluation Area, and increased demand for public parks. The increase in demand would require the construction of facilities in order to maintain an adequate level of service. The construction of new facilities could have adverse effects on the physical environment. New parks, as set forth in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan (2015) would be constructed within the 2035 Plan Evaluation Area. Therefore, the impacts of construction and operation of these facilities is included in the programmatic analysis in this Draft PEIR. Direct and indirect adverse effects are analyzed at a program level in each of the individual subject area sections of this Draft PEIR.

Table 16-4 above includes existing federal, state, and City regulations, in addition to policies from the 2035 General Plan that protect and provide for parks and recreation resources. The table also sets forth how each cited regulation acts to protect or provide for these resources.

Development and operation of park facilities may result in potentially significant impacts (such as damage to habitat, traffic, noise, and other impacts) that are addressed through plans, policies, actions, and mitigation measures identified in other sections of this Draft PEIR. State requirements and City regulations would act throughout the city to protect and provide for park facilities as development occurred during the life of the 2035 General Plan. Within the FPASP area, the *Folsom Plan Area Specific Plan EIR/EIS* and the *Russell Ranch Project EIR* established mitigation measures that would substantially reduce the level of direct impacts on parks. Approximately 138 acres are designated for parks and 1,118 acres are designated for open space in the FPASP area, of which 1,054 acres qualify as Measure W open space.

The 2035 General Plan is designed to guide growth and development in the city over the long-term and to ensure adequate access to the full range of recreation resources. To support the City’s goals for provision of parklands, the 2035 General Plan includes policies intended to maintain adequate levels of service for both existing and new residents, including policies requiring impact fees to be paid by new development to fund recreation areas. Future facilities construction plans would be subject to project-level CEQA analysis and mitigation. Various park and recreational expansion or improvement projects identified in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan (2015) would be subject to specific environmental analysis and mitigation, in accordance with the requirements of CEQA.

Implementation of the state requirements, City regulations, and 2035 General Plan policies would ensure that park facilities would be funded and constructed as needed to serve new development. This Draft PEIR includes mitigation measures, where necessary, that would reduce or avoid impacts from development of parks through buildout of the 2035 General Plan. No additional significant impacts related to construction of these facilities are anticipated beyond what has been previously analyzed in this Draft PEIR. At a programmatic level, with the payment of fees, this impact is considered less than significant, and no additional mitigation is required.

Significance of Impact: Less than significant.

Mitigation Measure: None required.

Impact PSR-4 Require construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment – State and Regional facilities	
Applicable Regulations	California Public Resources Code Section 5840, FLSRA/FPHSHP General Plan/Resource Management Plan; American River Parkway Plan.
Adopted Mitigation Measures	None applicable.
Proposed GP Policies that Reduce Impacts	Policies PR 4.1.3 - 4.1.5
Significance after Implementation of GP Policies	Significant.
Mitigation Measures	PSR-4a: Modify proposed Policy LU 1.1.10 PSR-4b: Modify proposed Goal LU 5.1 PSR-4c: Modify proposed Policy LU 5.1.1: River District Overlay PSR-4d: Modify proposed Policy LU 5.1.2: Vision for the River District PSR-4e: Modify proposed Policy LU 5.1.3: River District Master Plan PSR-4f: Modify proposed Policy LU 5.1.4: Enhance Lake Natoma with Compatible Recreation Uses PSR-4g: Modify proposed Policy PR 4.1.1: Coordination with State and County Parks PSR-4h: Modify proposed Policy PR 4.1.3: County, State, and Federal Cooperation PSR-4i: Modify proposed Policy PR 4.1.5: Waterway Recreation and Access PSR-4j: Modify the proposed 2035 General Plan Land Use Diagram – Transit Priority Areas PSR-4k: Modify the proposed 2035 General Plan Land Use Diagram – River District PSR-4l: Modify the proposed General Plan Land Use Diagram – Planning Area 1 PSR-4m: Modify the 2035 General Plan Land Use Diagram – Planning Area 2.
Significance after Mitigation	Less than significant.

Implementation of the 2035 General Plan could result in the development of additional facilities within or adjacent to the FLSRA and American River Parkway, and the intensification of urban uses adjacent to the FLSRA and Parkway that could result in changed patterns of visitor use. Additional facility development and changed visitor use patterns could result in the loss or degradation of sensitive environmental resources within the FLSRA and American River Parkway, and may be inconsistent with the conservation policies of the adopted General Plan/Resource Management Plan (2009) and American River Parkway Plan (2008). The Prairie City SVRA is located on White Rock Road approximately two miles west of the city limits. A very small portion of the SVRA is located

within 2035 General Plan Planning Area 2, southwest of Scott Road. Because implementation of the 2035 General Plan could result in resource damage and may be inconsistent with federal, State, and regional plans for management of the FLSRA, American River Parkway, and the Prairie City SVRA, this impact would be significant.

As proposed, the 2035 General Plan establishes City goals and policies to enhance the east and west shores of Lake Natoma and the American River Canyon east of the Rainbow Bridge in order to increase public access, recreational opportunities, and economic development through the creation of a River District. As depicted on the 2035 General Plan's Land Use Diagram (see Draft PEIR Figure 3-3), the City has delineated the east shore of Lake Natoma, the west shore of Lake Natoma from Negro Bar to the east, and the west shore of the American River canyon as lying within the boundaries of the River District. The goal and policies establishing the River District Overlay are set forth in Table 16-5.

Table 16-5 Folsom 2035 General Plan Goal and Policies Establishing the River District	
Goal/Policy	Goal/Policy Text
<i>Goal LU 5.1</i>	Support the enhancement of Folsom's riverfront areas for current and future residents in order to increase public access, recreational opportunities, and economic development.
<i>Policy LU 5.1.1</i>	River District Overlay Apply a River District Overlay designation to the riverfront areas of Folsom to elevate the importance of the river
<i>Policy LU 5.1.2</i>	Vision for the River District Engage the community and stakeholders in establishing a vision for Folsom's River District.
<i>Policy LU 5.1.3</i>	River District Master Plan Prepare a River District Master Plan for Folsom's riverfront area, that is based on widespread community engagement as well as coordination with the California Department of Parks and Recreation
<i>Policy LU 5.1.4</i>	Enhance Lake Natoma with Compatible Recreation Uses Enhance the role of Lake Natoma as a place to recreate and an amenity for Folsom residents, and elevate Lake Natoma's role in supporting local and regional business and commerce, including tourism, recreation and leisure. Invest in strategically-located sites along the length of Lake Natoma for a diverse mix of passive and active recreation and tourism activities that are compatible with nearby land uses, historically and culturally important sites, significant habitat areas, restoration sites, and native fish and wildlife usage
<i>Policy LU 5.1.5</i>	Honor Folsom's Heritage The River District Master Plan should include a means of honoring and interpreting Folsom's heritage within the Historic District.

Source: City of Folsom 2017.

Additionally, the 2035 General Plan identifies Transit Priority Areas to encourage more intensive urban development in the vicinity of light rail stations along Folsom Boulevard consistent with the policies of the Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) adopted by the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG). SACOG's MTP/SCS identifies areas within ½ mile around transit stations as Transit Priority Areas (TPAs) and assumes a significant amount of new development in these areas. The ½ mile radii encroaches into the FLSRA and the American River Parkway on both the west and east shores of Lake Natoma.

SB 375 created several avenues for streamlining development around transit. With SB 375, some projects could be completely exempt from CEQA, and other projects would at least be able to tier off of the climate change, air quality, and cumulative impact analysis from the MTP/SCS.

Implementation of the goal and policies of the 2035 General Plan set forth in Table 16-5 and/or Transit Priority Policies could result in encroaching development or increases in the intensity of urban uses adjacent to the FLSRA and American River Parkway. Recreational or intensified urban development within or adjacent to the FLSRA, FPSHP, and/or the American River Parkway could result in changes in visitor use patterns, encroachment into protected resource areas, or overuse. This in turn could result in the loss or degradation of sensitive biological or cultural resources, degradation of water quality, and loss of recreational quality for current users. These actions and their effects would be inconsistent with the management goals and policies of the FLSRA/FHSHP General Plan/Resource Management Plan (2009) and the American River Parkway Plan (2008). While inconsistency with adopted plans for the FLSRA (described beginning on page 6-18 of this chapter) or the American River Parkway (see Table 16-2) to protect the environment would not result in an adverse environmental effect per se, the indirect effects of encroachment and intensified land uses could result in tangible physical impacts on the environment.

Table 16-6 includes existing federal, state and City regulations, in addition to policies from the 2035 General Plan that protect and provide for state and regional parks and recreation resources. The table also sets forth how each cited regulation acts to protect or provide for these resources.

Table 16-6 Regulatory Requirements and Proposed 2035 General Plan Goals/Policies Related to State and Federally Managed Lands	
Measure Identification	How the Regulation or Policy Avoids or Reduces Impact
FEDERAL REGULATIONS	
<i>FLSRA/FPSHP General Plan / Resource Management Plan</i>	Establishes management prescriptions for areas with the FLSRA and FPSHP that prioritize appropriate levels of recreation and recreation amenities, and promote conservation goals. Regulates recreational and other uses within the FLSRA and FPSHP.
STATE REGULATIONS	
<i>California Public Resources Code Section 5840</i>	Establishes the American River Parkway Plan to protect the recreational and natural resources of the American River Parkway.
<i>FLSRA/FPSHP General Plan / Resource Management Plan</i>	Establishes management prescriptions for areas with the FLSRA and FPSHP that prioritize appropriate levels of recreation and recreation amenities, and promote conservation goals. Regulates recreational and other uses within the FLSRA and FPSHP.
<i>Prairie City SVRA General Plan</i>	Establishes management prescriptions for areas with the SVRA that prioritize appropriate levels of recreation and recreation activities, and promote conservation goals. Regulates recreational and other uses within the SVRA.
REGIONAL REQUIREMENTS	
<i>American River Parkway Plan</i>	Establishes the management prescriptions Plan to protect the recreational and natural resources of the American River Parkway. Regulates recreational and other uses within the Parkway.

Table 16-6 Regulatory Requirements and Proposed 2035 General Plan Goals/Policies Related to State and Federally Managed Lands	
Measure Identification	How the Regulation or Policy Avoids or Reduces Impact
CITY REQUIREMENTS	
<i>None applicable</i>	--
FOLSOM PLAN AREA SPECIFIC PLAN EIR/EIS	
<i>None applicable</i>	--
RUSSELL RANCH PROJECT EIR	
<i>None Applicable</i>	--
2035 GENERAL PLAN GOALS AND POLICIES	
<i>Policy PR 4.1.3: County and State Cooperation</i>	Directs the City to cooperate with the County Department of Regional Parks, State Department of Parks and Recreation, State Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, and State Department of Fish and Wildlife on facility development and program offerings as appropriate.
<i>Policy PR 4.1.4: Connection</i>	Directs the City to coordinate with Sacramento Regional Transit and the State Department of Parks and Recreation on establishing trail linkages from light rail stations in Folsom to recreation resources.
<i>Policy PR 4.1.5: Waterway Recreation and Access</i>	Directs the City to coordinate with Federal agencies, State agencies, Sacramento County Regional Parks, private landowners, and developers to manage, preserve, and enhance the American River Parkway, urban waterways, and riparian corridors to increase public access for active and passive recreation.

Source: Planning Partners 2018.

The federal, state, and regional plans cited in Table 16-6 would act to protect the existing natural and recreational resources of the FLSRA, FPSHP, American River Parkway and Prairie City SVRA. Additionally, the proposed 2035 General Plan policies set forth in Table 16-6 would indirectly act to encourage the City to consult with federal, state, and regional resource management agencies with jurisdiction over the public lands within the FLSRA, FPSHP, and the American River Parkway regarding the appropriate scope and area of the River District. In contrast, even through the City of Folsom does not have jurisdiction over any of the public lands within the protected areas, the proposed Land Use Diagram and the policies cited in Table 16-5 establish the City's intent to intensify land uses adjacent to the FLSRA, FPSHP, and American River Parkway, and to modify recreation patterns.

The lack of City jurisdiction over public lands and the cooperative approach to recreation management set forth in proposed 2035 General Plan Policies PR 4.1.3 through PR 4.1.5 would be insufficient to preclude the intensification of urban and recreational uses adjacent to the FLSRA and American River Parkway, or to prevent the indirect effects on resources within these areas as noted above. For this reason, this impact would be significant.

Significance of Impact: Significant.

Mitigation Measure PSR-4a:

Modify **Policy LU 1.1.10: Network of Open Space.**

Ensure designated open space is connected wherever feasible with the larger community and regional network of natural systems, recreational assets, and viewsheds.

Mitigation Measure PSR-4b:

Modify **Goal LU 5.1.**

Support the appropriate enhancement of Folsom's riverfront areas for current and future residents in order to increase public access, recreational opportunities, and economic development in consultation with federal, State, and regional public lands management agencies.

Mitigation Measure PSR-4c:

Modify **Policy LU 5.1.1: River District Overlay.**

Apply a River District Overlay designation to the riverfront areas of Folsom outside of the boundaries of the Folsom Lake State Recreation Area, Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park, and American River Parkway to elevate the importance of the river.

Mitigation Measure PSR-4d:

Modify **Policy LU 5.1.2: Vision for the River District.**

Engage the community, ~~and~~ stakeholders, and federal, state, and regional land management agencies in establishing a vision for Folsom's River District.

Mitigation Measure PSR-4e:

Modify **Policy LU 5.1.3: River District Master Plan.**

Prepare a River District Master Plan for Folsom's riverfront area, that is based on widespread community engagement as well as coordination with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, California Department of Parks and Recreation, and Sacramento County Regional Parks Department.

Mitigation Measure PSR-4f:

Modify **Policy LU 5.1.4: Enhance Lake Natoma with Compatible Recreation Uses.**

Enhance the role of Lake Natoma as a place to recreate and an amenity for Folsom residents, and elevate Lake Natoma's role in supporting local and regional business and commerce, including tourism, recreation, and leisure, while maintaining compatibility with the Folsom Lake State Recreation Area General Plan. Invest in strategically-located sites along the length of Lake Natoma for a diverse mix of passive and active recreation and tourism activities that are compatible with nearby land uses, historically and culturally important sites, significant habitat areas, restoration sites, and native fish and wildlife usage.

Mitigation Measure PSR-4g:

Modify **Policy PR 4.1.1: Coordination with State and County ~~Federal~~ Parks.**

Coordinate with State and County park officials to provide education in programs that inform the community on topics such as local natural resources, conservation efforts, and fire safety.

Mitigation Measure PSR-4h:

Modify **Policy PR 4.1.3: County, and State, and Federal Cooperation.**

Cooperate with the County Department of Regional Parks, State Department of Parks and Recreation, State Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, ~~and~~ State Department of Fish and Wildlife, and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation on facility development and program offerings as appropriate.

Mitigation Measure PSR-4i:

Modify **Policy PR 4.1.5: Waterway Recreation and Access.**

Coordinate with appropriate Federal agencies, and State agencies, Sacramento County Regional Parks, private landowners, and developers to manage, preserve, and enhance the American River Parkway, urban waterways, and riparian corridors, including to increase public access for active and passive recreation.

Mitigation Measure PSR-4j:

Modify the **2035 General Plan Land Use Diagram – Transit Priority Areas.**

Modify the 2035 General Plan Land Use Diagram to delete any indication that proposed Transit Priority Areas would include public lands within the Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and American River Parkway.

Mitigation Measure PSR-4k:

Modify the **2035 General Plan Land Use Diagram – River District.**

Modify the 2035 General Plan Land Use Diagram to delete any indication that the proposed River District would include public lands within the Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and American River Parkway. This is not intended to preclude the addition of such lands to the River District upon completion of the River District Master Plan prepared in compliance with Policy LU 5.1.3.

Mitigation Measure PSR-4l:

Modify the **2035 General Plan Land Use Diagram – Planning Area 1.**

Modify the 2035 General Plan Land Use Diagram to amend the boundary of Planning Area 1 to exclude the Alder Creek/Pond area within the FLSRA.

Mitigation Measure PSR-4m:

Modify the **2035 General Plan Land Use Diagram – Planning Area 2.**

Modify the 2035 General Plan Land Use Diagram to amend the boundary of Planning Area 2 to exclude lands within the Prairie City SVRA.

Environmental Effects of Measures: Implementation of Mitigation Measures PSR-4a through PSR-4l would result in revised policies and revisions to the 2035 General Plan Land Use Diagram that would require the participation of federal, state, and regional public lands management agencies in the development of plans and programs that could affect sensitive resources within the FLSRA, FPSHP, and American River Parkway. The measures would modify policies and Land Use Diagram to ensure that the planning processes envisioned for the River District, Transit Priority Areas, and Planning Area 1 would reflect the plans and policies of affected public lands management agencies. Mitigation Measure -4m would result in a change in the boundary of a portion of Planning Area 2 to remove it from the Prairie City SVRA. Implementation of the measures would not result in an expansion of the area within the 2035 Plan Evaluation Area devoted to urbanized land uses, and would not act to increase the intensity of existing or planned land uses. No environmental effects would occur beyond those identified in this Draft PEIR.

Level of Significance After Mitigation: Less than significant.

The modification of proposed Goals, Policies and the Land Use Diagram would ensure that the goals and policies of public lands management agencies to conserve resources, minimize environmental effects, and provide appropriate levels of recreation would be reflected in the development of the River District Master Plan. Potential impacts resulting in the loss or degradation of sensitive biological or cultural resources, degradation of water quality, or loss of recreational quality for current users would be minimized. Therefore implementation of the identified measures would reduce the impact to less than significant.

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