

## **3.12 PARKS AND RECREATION**

### **3.12.1 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT**

#### **REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT**

##### **Folsom Lake State Recreation Area**

Folsom Lake State Recreation Area is managed by the California State Parks (CSP) under an agreement with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), which operates the dams (Folsom and Nimbus) and administers the Federally owned land surrounding Folsom Lake and Lake Natoma (CSP/Reclamation 2007). The Folsom Lake State Recreation Area, located approximately 8 miles north of the SPA, serves the greater Sacramento area for recreation in the form of camping, hiking, biking, boating, and other outdoor recreation activities. The lake also hosts bass fishing tournaments that frequently draw fishermen from throughout the state. CSP manages the Folsom Lake State Recreation Area, which includes Folsom Lake and the surrounding facilities. The lake features approximately 75 miles of shoreline and 80 miles of trails that provide opportunities for hiking, horseback riding, nature studies, camping, and picnicking. There are seven major recreation areas with facilities located around the lake (CSP/Reclamation 2007). The Folsom Lake State Recreation Area, including Folsom Lake and Lake Natoma, is one of the most heavily used recreational facilities in the CSP system, with 2 to 3 million visitor days per year. Approximately 75% of the annual visitations to the Folsom Lake State Recreation Area occur during the spring and summer, and many (85%) of the Folsom Lake State Recreation Area activities are water-dependent (CSP/USBR 2007).

##### **Nimbus Fish Hatchery**

The Folsom-Nimbus project, completed in 1958, blocks spawning and rearing areas for salmon and steelhead. In response, Reclamation, in cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, designed, built, and operates the Nimbus Fish Hatchery to address the declining anadromous fish population. The hatchery provides recreational opportunities, including a visitor center, picnic area, parking for vehicles and bikes, access to the American River, the Jedediah Smith Memorial Trail, and the American River Hatchery to observe trout (DFG undated). The Nimbus Fish Hatchery is approximately 7 miles north of the SPA.

Visitation at the fish hatchery averaged approximately 69,000 people per year from 2005–2006 through 2009–2010. The most popular event at the fish hatchery has typically been the Salmon Festival, a 2-day event that drew up to 20,000 annually but was not held in 2009 or 2010. Visitation in 2009–2010 without the Salmon Festival consisted of 45,739 persons.

##### **Folsom South Canal Recreation Trail**

The 14-mile Folsom South Canal Recreation Trail travels from the Jedediah Smith Memorial Trail to Sloughhouse Road along the Folsom South Canal, which is a Federal facility administered by Reclamation. This paved trail is used for bicycling and hiking and is managed by Reclamation. Entry points to the trail are provided from any road that crosses the canal. In the vicinity of the SPA, access to the trail would be provided by Kiefer Boulevard, approximately 0.5 mile east via Sunrise Boulevard.

##### **Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area**

The Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA) is located on White Rock Road approximately 4 miles northwest of the SPA. The Prairie City SVRA is operated by the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division of the CSP and offers off-highway vehicle enthusiasts 836 acres of varying terrain and trails for motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, and four-wheel-drive vehicles (CSP 2009). The SVRA includes the Hangtown MX Track, which

hosts the annual national outdoor MX (motocross) championship; the Quarter Midget Track, which is used by the American Quarter Midget Association for both practice and competitive events; and a 4x4 vehicle area, motorcycle/all-terrain vehicle (ATV) area, several practice tracks, a go-kart track, and several staging areas that include picnic facilities. The Prairie City SVRA is operated by the Off-Highway Vehicle Division of CSP and is open year-round (CSP 2009).

## **Sacramento County Regional Parks**

Park planning in Sacramento County is an interagency and interjurisdictional process. At the broadest level, the Sacramento County Regional Parks (SCRP) manages the regional park system. Local parks (mini, neighborhood, and community parks) are planned and operated primarily by the 18 parks and recreation districts located throughout the unincorporated and incorporated areas of the County. Parks in Rancho Cordova are planned by the Cordova Recreation & Park District (CRPD), discussed further below.

The SCRCP was established in 1959 with acquisition of land now known as the American River Parkway (SCRCP 2010a). Since that time, the County has expanded its total parklands to more than 15,000 acres, including the American River Parkway, Dry Creek Parkway, Mather Regional Park, Discovery Park, Elk Grove Regional Park, the Effie Yeaw Nature Center, and other historic and natural sites (SCRCP 2010b). In addition to traditional regional park activities, SCRCP also oversees four regional golf facilities.

### **American River Parkway**

On January 19, 1981, approximately 23 miles of the American River, from the confluence with the Sacramento River to Nimbus Dam, was designated a National Wild and Scenic River by the National Park Service (NPS) (National Wild & Scenic Rivers [WSR] 2010). Nimbus Dam is located approximately 7 miles north of the SPA. This stretch of river, managed by SCRCP, flows through the City of Sacramento and is the most heavily used Wild and Scenic River in California. The American River Parkway (Parkway) is a river corridor/open space greenbelt that extends along the American River from the confluence with the Sacramento River to Nimbus Dam. The Parkway's trail system, which has been designated a "National Recreation Trail," includes the 32-mile-long multiuse (pedestrian, equestrian, and bicycle) Jedediah Smith Memorial Trail, which parallels the American River from Folsom to downtown Sacramento.

The Parkway is one of the most valuable recreation/open space assets in the region. It is a unique natural environment managed by SCRCP. There are several points of entry to this recreation area. The closest access point for the Parkway is located off of Rod Beaudry Drive through River Bend Park. Many neighborhoods also have pedestrian and bicycle access points to the Parkway.

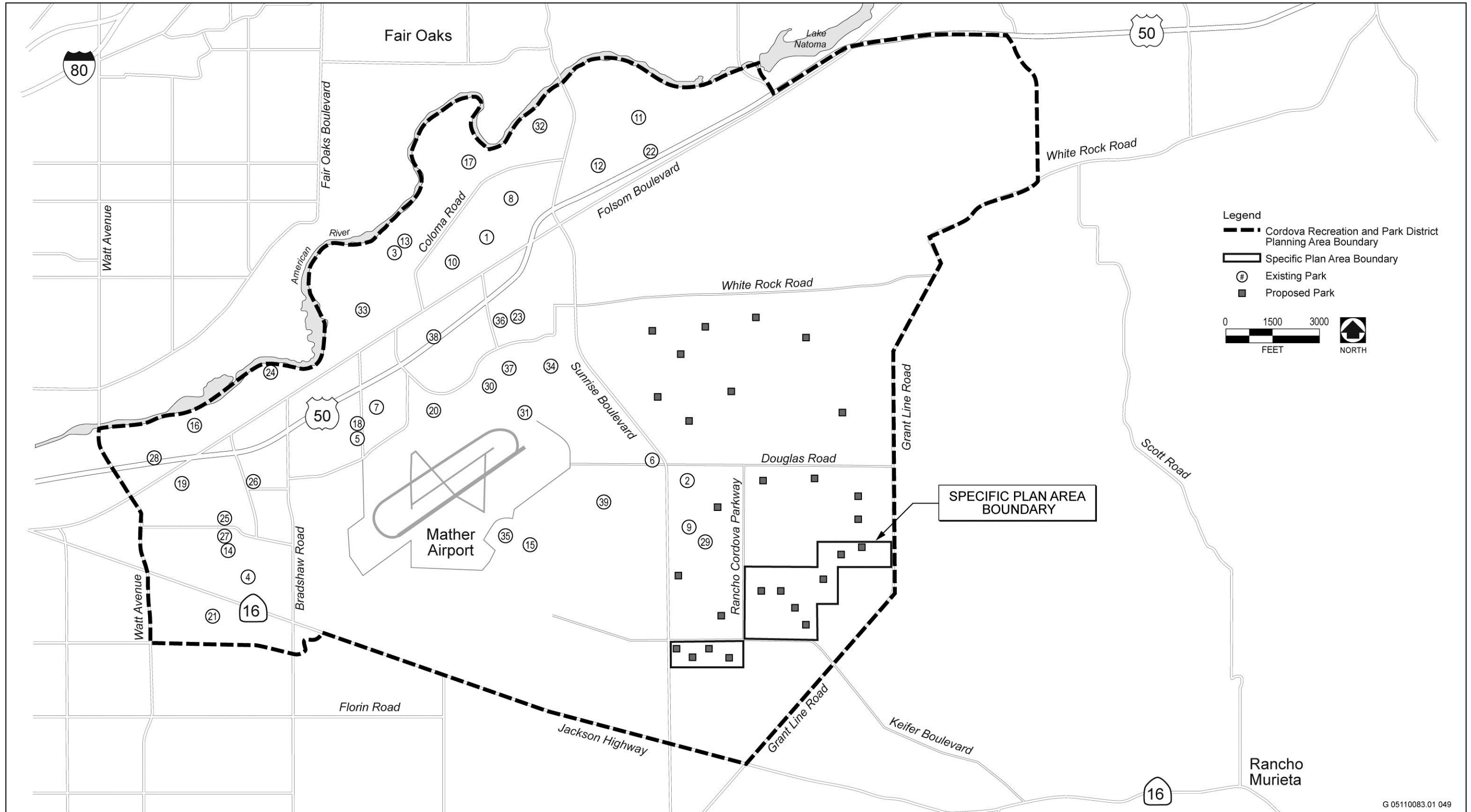
### **Mather Regional Park**

The Mather Regional Park is located east of Sunrise Boulevard and south of Douglas Road, approximately 2 miles north of the SPA via Sunrise Boulevard. The 1,600-acre Mather Regional Park includes an 18-hole golf course, picnic sites, hiking trails, and the Mather Regional Park vernal pools. In addition, Mather Lake provides wildlife viewing, bird watching, and fishing (SCRCP 2010c).

## **LOCAL ENVIRONMENT**

### **Cordova Recreation & Park District**

The CRPD is located in the east-central portion of Sacramento County, south of the American River, and is bisected by U.S. 50. CRPD encompasses 75 square miles (see Exhibit 3.12-1). The SPA lies in the CRPD planning area. CRPD has the primary responsibility of providing recreation facilities and services within the Cordova Planning Area, which includes Rancho Cordova and the SPA. CRPD's jurisdiction extends south beyond the boundaries of Rancho Cordova and SPA to Jackson Road and Grant Line Road. CRPD has developed six park categories—



Source: CRPD, Compiled by AECOM in 2011

**Existing and Proposed Park Facilities**

**Exhibit 3.12-1**



mini parks; neighborhood parks; community parks; regional parks; linear parkways, greenbelts and open space; and bicycle trails—to meet the recreational needs of the community. The classification of each category is based on CRPD’s determination of use, function, acreage, service area, and population served. CRPD administers a total of 438 acres, which includes 18 neighborhood parks, six community parks, four community swimming pools, the Cordova Community Center at Hagan Community Park on Chase Drive, the Cordova Senior Center on Routier Road, Mather Sports Complex, the Cordova Public Shooting Center on Douglas Road, and the Cordova Golf Course on Jackson Road (CRPD 2005). The Parkway (described above) is located in the CRPD planning area. Table 3.12-1 includes the names and locations and short descriptions of existing CRPD facilities.

In fall 2005, CRPD adopted new standards that include a requirement of 5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents, and the addition of performance standards for specific types of open space. Using the new standard of 5 acres per 1,000 residents, and the projected 2005 CRPD population (112,765 residents) contained in the CRPD Draft Master Plan (CRPD 2005), CRPD currently has a deficit of 126 acres of parks under the existing CRPD population.

The existing park facilities nearest the SPA are located to the northwest within the Anatolia Community, and consist of Sandpiper Park, Eagle’s Nest Park, and Argonaut Park (see Exhibit 3.12-1). The project would include 10 neighborhood parks, two community parks, and pocket parks and paseos at various locations throughout the SPA, as well as a network of bicycle trails. An additional 16 parks would be provided as part of planned developments within the CRPD.

### **3.12.1 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

#### **FEDERAL PLANS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND LAWS**

##### **National Recreation and Park Association**

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.

##### **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. Park facilities under the Proposed Project or any of the action alternatives would be required to be ADA compliant.

#### **STATE PLANS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND LAWS**

##### **Quimby Act**

The Quimby Act (California Government Code Section 66477) was established by the California Legislature in 1965 to preserve open space and parkland in rapidly urbanizing areas of the state. The Quimby Act allows cities and counties to establish requirements for new development to dedicate land for parks, pay an in-lieu fee, or perform a combination of the two.

**Table 3.12-1  
Existing Cordova Recreation & Park District Facilities and Services**

	<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Description of Facilities</b>
1	Ahlstrom Park	Zinfandel Drive and Cordova Lane, Rancho Cordova	7 acres with Little League baseball field and picnic tables
2	Argonaut Park	Anatolia Drive and Herodian Drive, Rancho Cordova	5.9 acres with group picnic area, barbeques, half basketball court, softball field, soccer field, and playground
3	Cordova Community Center	2197 Chase Drive, Rancho Cordova	
4	Cordova Golf Course	9425 Jackson Road (three-quarters mile west of Bradshaw Road)	Pro shop, lighted driving range, practice putting green, electric carts, hand carts, golf club rentals, and restaurant
5	Cordova Senior Center	3480 Routier Road, Rancho Cordova	Full schedule of senior activities (e.g., watercolors, arts and crafts, yoga, and adult exercise)
6	Cordova Shooting Center	11551 Douglas Road (near Sunrise Boulevard)	Outdoor shooting range featuring covered shooting positions, rental firearms, and a variety of classes
7	Countryside Park	Glenmoor Drive, Rancho Cordova	2 acres with picnic tables and tot lot
8	Dave Roberts Community Park	Benita Drive and Mapola Way, Rancho Cordova	13 acres with a lighted softball field, tennis courts, regulation soccer field, and playground
9	Eagle's Nest Park	Anatolia Drive and Chrysanthy Boulevard, Rancho Cordova	3.7 acres with basketball court, open play fields, group picnic area, individual picnic areas, playground, and tennis courts. Adjacent to private community-owned recreation center
10	Federspiel Park	Aramon Drive and Chassella Way, Rancho Cordova	4 acres with swimming pool, bantam soccer field, picnic tables, and playground
11	Gold River Park	Gold Country Boulevard and Poker Flat Drive, Gold River	6 acres with picnic tables, horseshoe pits, tot lot, playground, and bantam soccer field
12	Gold Station Park	Gold Station Road, Gold River	2.2 acres with picnic tables, playground, and bantam soccer field
13	Hagan Community Park	2197 Chase Drive, Rancho Cordova	75 acres with Cordova Community Center, three swimming pools, eight tennis courts, group picnic areas, baseball fields, soccer fields, basketball court, playgrounds, tot lots, fitness course, and scale model stream railroad. Also provides access to the Jedediah Smith memorial Trail and foot access to the American River
14	Henley Park	Henley Drive, Rosemont	One-half acre with picnic tables and tot lot
15	Independence Park	Brittan Way and School Street, Mather	11 acres with picnic tables, restrooms, and playground
16	Larchmont Community Park	Linda Rio Drive, Sacramento	14 acres with two tennis courts, one bantam soccer field, one regulation soccer field, group picnic area, and playground
17	Larchmont-Rossmoor Park	Ambassador Drive, Sacramento	3 acres with softball field, soccer field, picnic tables, and playground
18	Lincoln Village Community Park	3480 Routier Road, Sacramento	17 acres with a lighted softball field, four tennis courts, swimming pool, basketball court, group picnic area, and the Cordova Senior Center
19	Manlove Park	Rose Parade Way and Spellbinder Court, Rosemont	3 acres with picnic tables and tot lot

**Table 3.12-1  
Existing Cordova Recreation & Park District Facilities and Services**

	<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Description of Facilities</b>
20	Mather Sports Center	3755 Schriever Avenue, Mather	Aerobics, open gym, racquetball, weight rooms, and walking and jogging facility
21	Primrose Park	Off Hedge Road and Jackson Highway, Rosemont	2.4 acres with picnic tables and tot lot with play structure
22	Prospect Hill Park	Gold Flat Drive and Prospect Hill Drive, Rancho Cordova	7 acres with picnic tables, basketball court, bantam soccer field, and tot lot
23	Renaissance Park	3125 Mowbray Way, Rancho Cordova	Group picnic area, playground, half basketball court
24	Riviera East Park	Mira Del Rio Drive, Sacramento	9 acres with two tennis courts, bantam soccer field, basketball court, group picnic area, and tot lot
25	Rosemont Community Park	Americana Way, Rosemont	17 acres with four tennis courts, two Little League fields, softball field, playground, tot lot, and group picnic areas
26	Rosemont North Park	Huntsman Drive and Premier Way, Rosemont	3 acres with picnic tables and playground
27	Rosswood Park	Roseport Way and Rose Brook Way, Rosemont	1 acre with picnic tables and tot lot
28	Salmon Falls Park	Salmon Falls Drive, Sacramento	One-quarter acre, no permanent facilities
29	Sandpiper Park	Appolon Way near Steccato Drive, Rancho Cordova	5 acres with open play fields, group picnic area, individual picnic areas, playground, and bike trail access
30	Sonoma Park	Bear Hollow Drive, Rancho Cordova	4 acres with concrete walkways, tot lot, playground, and covered group picnic area
31	Stone Creek Community Park	Spoto Drive, Rancho Cordova	21 acres with large and small group picnic areas, restrooms, concrete walkways, playground, water feature, basketball court, soccer fields, softball/youth baseball field, amphitheatre, and modular skateboard features
32	Sunriver Park	Klamath River Drive, Rancho Cordova	4.5 acres with picnic tables, ball field, basketball court, and tot lot
33	Taylor Park	West La Loma Drive, Rancho Cordova	3 acres with a tot lot, playground, and picnic tables
34	Tuscany Park	Corvina Drive, Rancho Cordova	4.5 acres with covered group picnic area, playground, soccer field, half basketball court, horseshoe pit, softball/youth baseball field, and concrete walkways
35	Veteran's Park	Mather Boulevard, Mather	6.4 acres with a playground, tennis courts, basketball court, and a group picnic area
36	The Village Green Park	3141 Bridgeway Drive, Rancho Cordova	2 acres with spray park, restrooms, amphitheatre, and sitting areas
37	Waterbrook Park	Waterbrook Drive, Rancho Cordova	One-tenth acre with playground
38	White Rock Park	10488 White Rock Road, Rancho Cordova	12 acres with a swimming pool, two tennis courts, group picnic areas, playground, and basketball court
39	Mather Regional Park and Mather Lake	Eagles Nest Road, Mather	18-hole golf course, picnic sites, hiking trails, wildlife viewing, bird watching, and fishing.
Sources: CRPD 2005, 2010a.			

The Quimby Act provides two standards for the dedication of land for use as parkland. If the existing area of parkland in a community is greater than 3 acres per 1,000 residents, then the community may require dedication based on a standard of up to 5 acres per 1,000 persons residing in the subdivision. If the existing amount of parkland in a community is less than 3 acres per 1,000 residents, then the community may require dedication based on a standard of only 3 acres per 1,000 persons residing in the subdivision. The Quimby Act requires a city or county to adopt standards for recreational facilities in its general plan if it is to adopt a parkland dedication or fee ordinance.

It should be noted that the Quimby Act applies only to the acquisition of new parkland; it does not apply to the physical development of new park facilities or associated operations and maintenance costs. Therefore, the Quimby Act effectively preserves open space needed to develop park and recreation facilities, but it does not ensure the development of the land or the provision of park and recreation services to residents. In addition, the Quimby Act applies only to residential subdivisions. Nonresidential projects could contribute to the demand for park and recreation facilities without providing land or funding for such facilities. Quimby Act fees are collected by the local agency (e.g., park district, city, or county) in which the new residential development is located.

## **REGIONAL AND LOCAL PLANS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND ORDINANCES**

### **Cordova Recreation & Park District Draft Master Plan 2005-2015**

The CRDP Draft Master Plan 2005-2015 is the current guiding policy document for the CRPD (Franklin pers. comm., 2010). The CRDP is preparing a new master plan for the park system to update, improve, and identify future park and recreational needs of the community and there is currently no time frame for completion of the master plan update. CRPD calculates its Quimby Act parkland standard based on the most current census information of people per household for Sacramento County. Table 3.12-2 lists CRPD standards for the provision of parklands. CRPD’s Quimby Act standard for dedication of parkland is 5 acres per 1,000 residents.

<b>Table 3.12-2 CRPD Park Classifications and Standards</b>		
<b>Park Classification</b>	<b>Desirable Size (acres)</b>	<b>Service Area</b>
Mini Park	1.5–2 acres	One-eighth to one-quarter mile
Neighborhood Park	5-15 acres	One-quarter to one-half mile
Community Park	20-150 acres	1 to 2 miles
Source: CRPD 2005		

New developments are required to provide either parkland dedication or in-lieu fees to the CRPD for development of new or rehabilitating existing parks and related facilities. The City of Rancho Cordova collects Quimby Act fees on behalf of CRPD. Sacramento County collects Quimby Act fees for areas under CRPD jurisdiction that are not within Rancho Cordova boundaries and distributes these fees to CRPD. These fees contribute to a fund used to acquire properties for future parkland development. CRPD continues to collect fees from the City and County to meet the Draft Master Plan parkland requirement.

### **City of Rancho Cordova General Plan**

Goals and policies from the *City of Rancho Cordova General Plan* (City General Plan 2006) relating to parks and recreation that are applicable to the Proposed Project and alternatives under consideration are listed in Appendix K.



### 3.12.2 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

#### THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The thresholds for determining the significance of impacts for this analysis are based on the environmental checklist in Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, as amended. These thresholds also encompass the factors taken into account under NEPA to determine the significance of an action in terms of its context and the intensity of its impacts. The Proposed Project or alternatives under consideration were determined to result in a significant impact related to parks and recreation if they would do any of the following:

- ▶ include new recreational facilities, or require the construction or expansion of existing recreational facilities that might have a substantial adverse physical effect on the environment; or
- ▶ increase demand on existing neighborhood and community parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated.

#### ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

The evaluation of recreational resources is based on a comparison between existing and planned future recreational facilities and the policies of the CRPD Draft Master Plan (see Table 3.12-3). As stated above, the CRPD Draft Master Plan 2005-2015 is the current guiding policy document for the CRPD (Franklin pers. comm., 2010). In general, demand for recreational resources was estimated based on Draft Master Plan standards for parkland acreage relative to population size. Parkland dedication requirements are based on the number of projected residents in the SPA based on per-dwelling-unit population generation factors for the project (see Section 3.13, “Population, Employment, and Housing”). Parklands (community and neighborhood parks) identified in the CRPD Draft Master Plan and those proposed for the project are the focus of this analysis.

Alternative	Projected Population	Parkland Requirement (5 acres per 1,000 residents) <sup>1</sup>	Total Proposed Parkland (acres)	Total Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) of Parkland Acreage Compared with Requirement
No USACE Permit	11,685	58.4	32.2	-26.2
Proposed Project	12,589	62.9	87.1	+24.2
Biological Impact Minimization	11,349	56.7	78.3	+21.6
Conceptual Strategy	12,260	61.3	74.2	+12.9
Increased Development	14,469	72.3	96	+23.7

Notes:  
<sup>1</sup> Franklin, pers. comm., 2010.  
 Source: Data compiled by AECOM in 2010

Open Space, Open Space Preserve, Private Recreation, and Public/Quasi-Public land uses (including multiuse stormwater detention basins), commercial and employment centers, and other nonresidential land uses are not considered part of this analysis because CRPD does not consider parkland dedication for these uses; therefore, these uses were not included in the project’s total parkland acreage. Furthermore, the project would include more than 9 miles of Class I paved off-street bike paths, in addition to Class II bike paths, throughout the SPA. However, because these uses are also not considered by CRPD as meeting parkland dedication requirements, they were not included in the project’s total parkland acreage.

This analysis does not address various public and commercial recreational facilities, such as community centers, movie theaters, or gymnasiums, which can be expected to be developed as part of the project but which have not been specifically identified at this time.

## IMPACT ANALYSIS

Impacts that would occur under each alternative development scenario are identified as follows: NP (No Project), NCP (No USACE Permit), PP (Proposed Project), BIM (Biological Impact Minimization), CS (Conceptual Strategy), and ID (Increased Development). The impacts for each alternative are compared relative to the PP at the end of each impact conclusion (i.e., similar, greater, lesser).

**IMPACT 3.12-1** **Sufficiency of Proposed Parkland to Meet Proposed Development.** *Residential development proposed for the SPA would require 5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents to meet the adopted Cordova Recreation & Park District (CRPD) standards.*

### NP

---

Under the No Project Alternative, no residential development would occur and no new residents would be generated. With no development occurring under the No Project Alternative, there would be no project-generated increase in population and no corresponding demand for parks. Therefore, **no direct** or **indirect** impacts would occur. *[Lesser]*

### NCP

---

As shown in Table 3.12-3 above, the No USACE Permit Alternative would generate 11,685 new residents in the City of Rancho Cordova at buildout. The No USACE Permit Alternative would include 32.2 acres of parks for active recreation, compared with the CRPD requirement of 58.4 acres. Thus, the No USACE Permit Alternative would result in a shortfall of 26.2 acres of parkland. Because the No USACE Permit Alternative would not provide sufficient park facilities to meet the demand generated by the projected population at buildout, this would result in a **direct, significant** impact. The indirect impacts from physical development of on-site parklands on all other topical areas are analyzed throughout the sections in Chapter 3 of this EIR/EIS. The **indirect** impact from potential deterioration of off-site parklands as a result of increased use is evaluated below in Impact 3.12-2. *[Greater]*

#### **Mitigation Measure 3.12-1: Comply with CRPD Parkland Requirements.**

The project applicants for the No USACE Permit Alternative shall comply with CRPD's parkland requirements of 5 acres per 1,000 residents. To satisfy the parkland shortfall that would be created with implementation of the No USACE Permit Alternative, the project applicants of all project phases shall consult with the City and work with CRPD to identify options to meet the standard of 5 acres per 1,000 residents, which may include any or all of the following: dedication of additional parkland acreage either on- or off-site, payment of in-lieu fees, or expansion of existing park facilities.

**Implementation:** Project applicants for any particular discretionary development application for the No USACE Permit Alternative.

**Timing:** Prior to approval of tentative subdivision maps.

**Enforcement:** City of Rancho Cordova and CRPD.

## PP

---

As shown in Table 3.12-3 above, the Proposed Project Alternative would generate 12,589 new residents in the City of Rancho Cordova at buildout. The Proposed Project Alternative would include 87.1 acres of parks for active recreation, compared with the CRPD requirement of 62.9 acres. Thus, the Proposed Project Alternative would result in a surplus of 24.2 acres of parkland. Because the Proposed Project Alternative would provide sufficient park facilities to meet the demand generated by the projected population at buildout, this **direct** impact is considered **less than significant**. The indirect impacts from physical development of on-site parklands on all other topical areas are analyzed throughout the resource sections in Chapter 3 of this EIR/EIS. The **indirect** impact from potential deterioration of off-site parklands as a result of increased use is evaluated below in Impact 3.12-2.

**Mitigation Measure: No mitigation measures required.**

## BIM

---

As shown in Table 3.12-3 above, the Biological Impact Minimization Alternative would generate 11,349 new residents in the City of Rancho Cordova at buildout. This Alternative would include 78.3 acres of parks for active recreation, compared with the CRPD requirement of 56.7 acres. Thus, the Biological Impact Minimization Alternative would result in a surplus of 21.6 acres of parkland. Because this alternative would provide sufficient park facilities to meet the demand generated by the projected population at buildout, this **direct** impact is considered **less than significant**. The indirect impacts from physical development of on-site parklands on all other topical areas are analyzed throughout the resource sections in Chapter 3 of this EIR/EIS. The **indirect** impact from potential deterioration of off-site parklands as a result of increased use is evaluated below in Impact 3.12-2. *[Similar]*

**Mitigation Measure: No mitigation measures required.**

## CS

---

As shown in Table 3.12-3 above, the Conceptual Strategy Alternative would generate 12,260 new residents in the City of Rancho Cordova at buildout. This Alternative would include 74.2 acres of parks for active recreation, compared with the CRPD requirement of 61.3 acres. Thus, the Conceptual Strategy Alternative would result in a surplus of 12.9 acres of parkland. Because the Conceptual Strategy Alternative would provide sufficient park facilities to meet the demand generated by the projected population at buildout, this **direct** impact is considered **less than significant**. The indirect impacts from physical development of on-site parklands on all other topical areas are analyzed throughout the resource sections in Chapter 3 of this EIR/EIS. The **indirect** impact from potential deterioration of off-site parklands as a result of increased use is evaluated below in Impact 3.12-2. *[Similar]*

**Mitigation Measure: No mitigation measures required.**

## ID

---

As shown in Table 3.12-3 above, the Increased Development Alternative would generate 14,469 new residents in the City of Rancho Cordova at buildout. This Alternative would include 96 acres of parks for active recreation, compared with the CRPD requirement of 72.3 acres. Thus, the Increased Development Alternative would result in a surplus of 23.7 acres of parkland. Because the Increased Development Alternative would provide sufficient park facilities to meet the demand generated by the projected population at buildout, this **direct** impact is considered **less than significant**. The indirect impacts from physical development of on-site parklands on all other topical areas are analyzed throughout the resource sections in Chapter 3 of this EIR/EIS. The **indirect** impact from

potential deterioration of off-site parklands as a result of increased use is evaluated below in Impact 3.12-2. *[Similar]*

**Mitigation Measure: No mitigation measures required.**

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.12-1 would reduce the significant impact under the No USACE Permit Alternative associated with insufficient parkland acreage to a **less-than-significant** level because additional parkland acreage would be dedicated or existing parks would be expanded.

**IMPACT 3.12-2 Increased Use and Potential Physical Deterioration of Existing Off-Site Local or Regional Facilities.**  
*Project implementation would result in a large number of new residents, which would increase the use and could cause the potential physical deterioration of existing off-site local and regional park facilities.*

**NP**

---

Under the No Project Alternative, no residential development would occur and no new residents would be generated. With no development occurring under the No Project Alternative, there would be no project-generated increase in population and therefore no potential for project-related deterioration of off-site park facilities. Therefore, **no direct or indirect** impacts would occur. *[Lesser]*

**NCP, PP, BIM, CS, ID**

---

As presented in Table 3.12-3 above, at full project buildout, development of all the action alternatives would result in an increased population ranging from 11,349 to 14,469 new residents in the City of Rancho Cordova. In addition to the on-site facilities, the new residents would also be expected to use existing off-site recreational facilities such as those at Folsom Lake State Recreation Area, Nimbus Fish Hatchery, Folsom South Canal Recreation Trail, Prairie City SVRA, Mather Regional Park, and the American River Parkway. These recreation areas provide bicycle, hiking, and horseback riding trails; campgrounds; boat launch facilities; golf courses; picnic areas; and sports parks. Although it cannot be fully ascertained with any degree of certainty exactly how many residents and with what frequency they would choose to use off-site recreational facilities, for purpose of this analysis, it is assumed that revenues from use charges and admission fees of these off-site facilities would increase along with increased usage, thus supporting increased maintenance. Reclamation, CSP, DFG, and SCRP assess fee increases based on criteria such as available funding from Federal, state, and local sources; increased maintenance costs; and the cost of providing new and maintaining existing equipment and facilities. Therefore, this **indirect** impact is considered **less than significant**. **Direct** impacts are analyzed in Impact 3.12-1 above. *[Similar]*

**Mitigation Measure: No mitigation measures required.**

### **3.12.3 RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS**

The Proposed Project, Biological Impact Minimization, Conceptual Strategy, and Increased Development Alternatives would have less-than-significant impacts related to provision of sufficient on-site parkland acreage and potential physical deterioration of existing off-site park lands. With implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.12-1, the No USACE Permit Alternative would also result in a less-than-significant impacts related to provision of sufficient on-site parkland acreage. Therefore, no residually significant impacts would occur.

### 3.12.4 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Regional recreational facilities are located near the SPA, including Folsom Lake, Lake Natoma, Prairie City SVRA, and the American River Parkway. Neighborhood and community parks are located throughout Sacramento County. CRPD provides and maintains a full range of recreational activities and park facilities.

Implementation of the project and the related projects would generate demand for parks and recreational facilities. The Proposed Project Alternative would meet CRPD's parkland dedication requirement of 5 acres per 1,000 residents. Development of related projects could result in cumulative impacts related to providing an adequate amount of parks and open space because there is no guarantee that each related project would meet CRPD's standards for parkland dedication. While the related projects may result in a cumulatively considerable impact, because project would provide sufficient parkland, the project would not result in a cumulatively considerable incremental contribution to a significant cumulative impact.

Introduction of new residential units and new population from development of the project and related projects would increase the attendance and demand for privately owned and operated regional park facilities located outside the SPA. New residents from the project and the related projects would be expected to utilize off-site recreational opportunities such as bicycle trails, campgrounds, boat launch facilities, sports parks, etc. Although it cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty exactly how many residents and with what frequency would choose to utilize off-site recreational facilities, for the purpose of this analysis, it is assumed that revenues from use charges and admission fees of these off-site facilities would increase along with increased usage, supporting increased maintenance. Therefore, the project and the related projects would not contribute to physical deterioration of regional park facilities, and the project would not result in a cumulatively considerable incremental contribution to a significant cumulative impact related to deterioration of off-site regional park facilities.

This page intentionally left blank.