

4 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element

4.1 Introduction

This element presents the goals, policies, and actions for parks, recreation, and natural open space in Belmont. The City of Belmont's parks and recreation system is integral to its sense of community and quality of life. The city has excellent open space resources and great weather many months of the year, encouraging people to be outdoors. Maintenance, improvements, and programming of parks, recreation, and open space resources are provided by the Department of Parks and Recreation. Maintaining existing facilities, acquiring and developing additional facilities to meet future needs, and providing programming for parks and recreation areas as the city's population grows are important components of this element.

Relationship to State Law

California State law (Government Code sections 65302(e) and 65560-65567) requires California cities to adopt an Open Space Element as part of their General Plan. Open space land is defined in the California Government Code as any parcel or area of land or water that is essentially unimproved and devoted to open space use, and that is designated on a local, regional or state open space plan, including open space for the preservation of natural resources and open space for outdoor recreation. Along with the Housing Element, the Open Space Element has the most detailed statutory intent and, next to Land Use, is the broadest in scope.

The California Subdivision Map Act enables a city to require dedication of land or fees in lieu of land dedication for neighborhood and community parks as a condition of development approval. Known as the "Quimby Act" (Government Code section 66477), it also establishes the criteria for determining the land dedication requirement and in-lieu fee based on park standards. The City of Belmont's 2014 parkland dedication requirements and in-lieu fees are discussed in this element.

Relationship to Other General Plan Elements

The Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element bears a strong relationship to the Conservation Element, which is required to provide direction regarding the conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources. The Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element addresses open space for outdoor recreation, while the Conservation and Safety elements include open space for preservation of natural resources and open space for public health and safety, respectively.

Because open space and park facilities are essential components of a balanced land use pattern, the Land Use Element also has a strong relationship to this element. The intent of the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element, however, is not to establish land use policies for open space areas, but rather to outline recreational strategies in harmony with land use policies. In addition, the classification of open space and parks relates to the amount and location of the population, which is another relationship to the Land Use and Housing elements. The Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element is also related to the Circulation

Element in that designated bicycle routes, trails, and pedestrian routes provide critical access to and through open space and parklands.

Relationship to Community Vision

The Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element is most closely tied to the “natural beauty” and “thriving culture” values in the Belmont Community Vision:

Natural Beauty

- We choose to make our home among these beautiful hills, trees, parks, views, and open spaces.
- Our natural surroundings inspire us to play, create, and contemplate.
- Our actions today preserve and enhance Belmont’s beauty to make it even lovelier for our grandchildren.
- Our wooded residential areas are diverse, peaceful and well maintained.

Thriving Culture

- Our playgrounds and athletic fields are of high quality and in high gear.

4.2 Parks and Recreation

PARK CLASSIFICATIONS

The City provides its residents with several types of parks and recreation facilities. Parks are defined as land owned, leased, or provided to the City and used for public recreational purposes. In addition, there is joint use planning and operation of school district athletic facilities for public recreation. Parks and recreational facilities are classified as follows:

- **Mini-Park.** A small park ranging from a quarter-acre to 2 acres that is located within a residential area and is intended to provide play areas for small children or passive sitting areas for residents within a quarter-mile radius.
- **Neighborhood Park.** A medium-sized park ranging from 2 to 10 acres that provides basic recreational activities for a specific neighborhood within a half-mile radius.
- **Community Park.** A large park ranging from 20 to 50 acres that includes passive and active recreation facilities that serve the entire city or substantial portion of the city.
- **School Park.** Athletic fields and facilities that operate under joint use agreements between the City and the School District and are used by the community during non-school hours.
- **Special Facility.** A facility such as a community center, athletic complex, aquatic center or other cultural or athletic facility that services a specific recreational need for all or a portion of the City's population.

EXISTING FACILITIES AND RECREATION PROGRAMS

Currently, the City manages the maintenance of and improvement to 14 developed parks, two undeveloped parks, 11 athletic fields, nearly 320 acres of open space, and over 160,000 square feet of public buildings. Figure 4-1 shows the existing parks and recreation facilities in Belmont, as well as planned improvements. Table 4-1 below provides a list of existing parks and recreational facilities and open space areas in the city and the approximate acreages for each. In general, mini parks have a service

area of about quarter-1/4 mile radius, neighborhood parks have a service area of about half-mile radius, and community parks have a wider service area of a mile radius or more. The City has a joint use agreement with the Belmont/Redwood Shores Elementary School District for the athletic fields at Fox, Ralston, Nesbit, and Central Schools. The City maintains the fields and schedules all non-school hours. The joint use agreement is up for consideration of renewal in 2019. Table 4-1 also lists undeveloped open space areas that are available to the public for recreational uses, which is discussed in more detail below in Section 4.3.

Table 4-1: Parks and Recreation Facilities and Open Space Inventory

<i>Park or Recreational Facility</i>	<i>Acreage¹</i>
Neighborhood and Mini Parks	
Alexander Park	1.4
Cipriani Park and Dog Park	10.0
College View Park	0.1
Hallmark Park	5.2
Hastings Tot Lot	0.3
O'Donnell Park	0.9
Patricia Wharton Park	0.1
Semeria Park	0.2
Wakefield Park	1.1
<i>Subtotal Neighborhood and Mini Parks</i>	<i>19.3</i>
Community Parks	
Barrett Community Center and Park	5.0
Belameda Park	2.9
Belmont Sports Complex	12.6
McDougal Field	3.0
Twin Pines Park ²	19.9
<i>Subtotal Community Parks</i>	<i>43.4</i>
Undeveloped Park Areas	
Davey Glen Park ³	1.1
Ralston Ranch Park	1.3
Hidden Canyon Park	23.7
<i>Subtotal Undeveloped Parks</i>	<i>26.1</i>
School Parks (under Joint Use Agreements)	
Central School	3.4
Fox School	6.1
Nesbit School	6.5
Ralston Middle School	7.4
<i>Subtotal School Parks</i>	<i>23.4</i>
Total Parks and Recreation Facilities	112.2

Table 4-1: Parks and Recreation Facilities and Open Space Inventory

<i>Park or Recreational Facility</i>	<i>Acreage¹</i>
Open Space and Trail Areas	
San Juan Canyon	33.0
Water Dog Lake	260.6
<i>Subtotal Open Space and Trail Areas</i>	<i>293.6</i>
Total Parks and Recreation Facilities and Open Spaces	405.8

Notes:

1. Acreage is rounded to the nearest tenth acre. Numbers may not sum precisely due to rounding.
2. Includes other community facilities as well: the Manor House, the Cottage, Twin Pines Senior & Community Center, and the Lodge.
3. Davey Glen Park is currently in the process of being developed into a park. Completion of the park is anticipated in 2016.

Source: City of Belmont, 2015.

[Insert Figure 4-1: Parks and Recreation Facilities in Belmont]

The Parks and Recreation Department offers recreation programs for Belmont residents of all ages, which are highly valued by the Belmont community. The City operates recreation programs, a preschool, and camps for children and youth; exercise, sports, and enrichment programs such as yoga and softball for adults; and diverse programs, including language groups, knitting, and Tai Chi, for seniors. The Twin Pines Senior and Community Center, the Barrett Community Center, and the Belmont Sports Complex are used for many of the recreational programs. Priorities for recreation programs in the coming years include identifying the recreational aspirations of the Belmont community and evaluating which recreational programs to continue and which to change to better meet the community’s needs.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS TO PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

In addition, several improvements to parks and recreation facilities are planned or underway. Davey Glen Park is in the process of being developed from an undeveloped lot to a neighborhood park, and the Belmont Sports Complex is in the design process for artificial turf installation. Barrett Community Center is being considered for a complete redesign of the site and a new community center. As detailed in the Belmont Village Specific Plan, improvements are planned for the Belmont Village Priority Development Area (PDA) that will ensure access to parks and other community gathering spaces as the area intensifies, including opportunities for new plazas and improved connections to Twin Pines Park and Belmont Creek.

ACCESS TO PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

As a general rule, every residence should be within a quarter-mile (5 minute walking distance) of a neighborhood park. Figure 4-1 shows the quarter-mile and half-mile “as the crow flies” service areas from mini, neighborhood, and community parks. With the hilly topography in Belmont, many of the parks require a long and circuitous walk in residential neighborhoods; thus, the actual walking distances, or walksheds, for many parks and fields are often smaller than the service areas. Due to the uneven distribution of smaller parks in the city, many residents do not have access to parks and open spaces within walking distance. Residential neighborhoods with poor access to developed parkland are primarily

north of Ralston Avenue and west of El Camino Real, in the Central, Country Club, Plateau, and Skymont neighborhoods.

In general, parks and recreation facilities in Belmont can be accessed by pedestrians and vehicles. Mini and neighborhood parks are often connected to sidewalks and have street parking options. Off-street parking spaces are available for all community parks and recreational facilities. The three main trailheads for the Water Dog Lake open space have parking available, although many of the lesser entrances generally do not have parking options on site at the entrance, and visitors are encouraged to park elsewhere and access the trails on foot.

CURRENT STANDARDS AND DEFICIENCIES

This General Plan continues the goal established in the previous General Plan and 1992 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan to provide for 5.0 acres of parks for every 1,000 residents, with 2.0 acres of community parks and 3.0 acres of neighborhood and mini parks. Based on the city's 2013 population of 26,200 and the existing park facilities totaling 112.2 acres, Belmont provides an overall ratio of 4.3 acres of park area per 1,000 residents. This figure is well below the General Plan and Master Plan standard of 5.0 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. Additionally, this figure includes three undeveloped park areas, as well as about 23 acres of school park area that are under a joint use agreement with the City, which is up for renewal in 2019. If the joint use agreement is not renewed, the Belmont community could potentially face an even greater shortage of parks and recreational facilities.

While Belmont currently falls short of achieving its developed parkland standard, the city has many acres of open space and miles of trails. Based on the 2013 population of 26,200 residents and the existing open space areas totaling 293.6 acres, Belmont provides 11.2 acres of open space for every 1,000 residents. When the parks and open space areas are combined, Belmont provides a total ratio of 15.5 acres of parks and open space per 1,000 residents. Belmont provides a total of 9.6 miles of trails, resulting in a ratio of 0.4 miles of trails per 1,000 residents.

Through 2035, Belmont's population is projected to grow to about 29,400. If the City's parkland standard remains the same (5.0 acres per 1,000 residents), the City would need to add about 34.8 acres of parks and recreational facilities by 2035 to overcome the existing deficiency as well as serve new population growth. To retain the current ratio of 4.3 acres per 1,000 residents, the City would still need to add 13.7 acres of parkland.

Achieving the Standard

The State's 1975 Quimby Act allows cities to require dedication or in lieu fees for community and neighborhood parkland contributions for new development in a city. The Act allows for a required dedication of up to three acres per 1,000 residents, or up to five acres per 1,000 residents to match the existing ratio if it is higher than three acres per 1,000 residents. In Belmont, based on the 2014 Quimby Land Dedication Requirement and In-Lieu Fee Study, the area of existing neighborhood and community parks was determined to be 3.87 acres per 1,000 residents, so the City's parkland dedication standard was set to 3.87 acres per 1,000 residents. However, a more recently updated parkland facilities and open space inventory takes into account newly developed parkland, bringing the park acreage/population ratio of existing neighborhood and community parks to 4.3 acres per 1,000 residents.

The Mitigation Fee Act (Government Code section 66000) allows cities to establish, increase, or impose a fee as a condition of approval of a development project if certain requirements are met. Cities must identify the purpose and use of the fee, and they also must demonstrate a reasonable relationship or "nexus" between new development that occurs within the city and the need for additional facilities as a

result of new development. In October 2014, the City of Belmont published a Park Impact Fee Nexus Study to meet the Mitigation Fee Act requirements.

In October 2014, Belmont also adopted a Park Impact Fee for residential and nonresidential development, ensuring that all new growth in Belmont (not just developments to which the Quimby Act applies) contribute to the City's park and recreation resources commensurate with their impact.

4.3 Natural Open Spaces for Recreation

OPEN SPACE FRAMEWORK

The California Government Code (Section 65560(b)) recognizes six types of open spaces, including open space for 1) natural resources, 2) managed production of resources, 3) outdoor recreation, 4) public health and safety, 5) military support, and 6) tribal resources. Three of these are present in Belmont: open space for outdoor recreation, which is addressed in this element; and open space for natural resources and for public health and safety, which are included in the Conservation and Safety elements. Natural open spaces in Belmont are shown on Figure 4-1.

NATURAL OPEN SPACES FOR RECREATION IN BELMONT

Trails and natural open spaces offer community benefits as places for exercise, recreation, and solitude, and also play a key role in physically connecting the community and creating a network of open spaces. The City of Belmont has a total of 317 acres of natural open space, plus an additional 24 acres of private common open space and 3 acres of marshland. San Juan Canyon and Water Dog Lake provide outdoor recreational opportunities for the community, including hiking and biking trails and access to other open space networks in the region, such as the Sugarloaf Open Space. Providing sufficient resources to manage and improve the city's open spaces and trails has been a priority identified by Belmont community members throughout the General Plan Update process.

4.4 Goals, Policies, and Actions

PARKS AND RECREATION

Goal 4.1 Provide an **expanded, high quality, and diversified park system** that serves the entire Belmont community, enhances community identity, and is conveniently located for community use.

Policy 4.1-1 Update the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan to determine the vision, goals, and strategies for maintaining and improving Belmont's park system and to guide implementation efforts.

Action 4.1-1a Update the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan at least once every 10-15 years to ensure that it accurately reflects the community's priorities and available resources. The update should include:

- An assessment of the parks and recreation needs of existing and future residents.

- In addition to a citywide evaluation of the parkland standards, evaluation of parkland standards on a neighborhood level to determine which neighborhoods are currently underserved.
- Appropriate uses of parks and recreational facilities based on a needs assessment.
- Opportunities and priorities for expanding and enhancing the park system and recreational facilities, especially in underserved areas that would benefit from additional mini or neighborhood parks.
- Detailed recommendations for specific parks, facilities, and neighborhoods.
- Financing strategies and funding priorities for parks and recreation facilities.

Policy 4.1-2 Strive to achieve and maintain a citywide standard of at least 5.0 acres of mini, neighborhood, and community parks per 1,000 residents, targeting a breakdown of 3.0 acres/1,000 residents for community parks and 2.0 acres/1,000 residents for neighborhood parks.

Action 4.1-2a Establish priorities for use of park impact fees and in-lieu fees to achieve and maintain the citywide parkland standard, based on needs and priorities identified in the updated Parks and Open Space Master Plan.

Action 4.1-2b Support acquisition or development of parks in Belmont, especially in neighborhoods that are currently underserved, to meet the City's parkland standard.

Action 4.1-2c Pursue opportunities to convert underutilized parcels into mini parks or community spaces as is feasible, prioritizing those in areas that are currently underserved.

Action 4.1-2d Develop a pilot program for "parklets" or "pop-up parks" to create small but functional public open spaces in street parking spaces or other underutilized places in the public right of way. *Refer to the Belmont Village Specific Plan for potential appropriate locations in the Village area.*

Action 4.1-2e Encourage the installation of recreation areas in new developments and redevelopments including areas for off-leash dog running, events, and exercise.

Action 4.1-2f Consider park uses for Hidden Canyon Park and Ralston Ranch Park based on community need.

Action 4.1-2g If it becomes available, acquire the vacant lot adjacent to the Belmont Sports Complex for additional athletic fields for the community.

Policy 4.1-3 Ensure that all development projects comply with the City's parkland dedication requirements, in accordance with the Quimby Act, to provide adequate land for

parks, open space, landscaping, and trails in appropriate locations through the dedication of land or otherwise providing for mini-parks, planned trails, and other recreational space.

Action 4.1-3a Meet with development applicants early in the entitlement process to ensure understanding of and compliance with the City's parkland dedication requirements.

Action 4.1-3b If parkland is to be dedicated (rather than an in-lieu fee paid), work with the applicant during the site planning process to ensure that parks/recreation facilities are appropriately sited and designed to best serve the new development and the Belmont community at large.

Policy 4.1-4 Create different zoning classifications for parks and open space in the *Zoning Ordinance*. Park zones should include recreational uses along with associated structures, and infrastructure and open space should include more passive uses. The new designations should be consistent with the General Plan land use designations "Open Space" and "Public/Community Facilities." *See also descriptions and policies in the Land Use Element.*

Action 4.1-4a Update the Zoning Ordinance to include the appropriate zoning classifications for the parks and open spaces in Belmont.

Goal 4.2 Ensure that a wide variety of **public community and recreation facilities** are available to the entire Belmont community for recreational, social, and cultural activities.

Policy 4.2-1 Establish the types, amounts, and locations of community and recreation facilities as part of the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan.

Action 4.2-1a As part of the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan, conduct a facilities needs assessment to determine the Belmont community's needs and priorities for recreational facility space. The needs assessment should consider the unique needs of various groups within Belmont, including but not limited to children, teens, and seniors.

Policy 4.2-2 Building on the needs assessment, improve the quality and quantity of public community facilities in Belmont.

Action 4.2-2a Create a community-based vision for the new Barrett Community Center, and pursue implementation of the redesigned community center facilities. Consider changing the name to the Belmont Community Center.

Action 4.2-2b Extend efforts to improve the quality of the athletic fields in Belmont.

Policy 4.2-3 Continue joint use agreements with other agencies, institutions, and private organizations for public use of recreational facilities not owned by the City, especially in neighborhoods deficient in recreational facilities, if the joint use agreements can help meet the city's recreational needs and if the terms are favorable to the City.

- Action 4.2-3a Consider renewing the joint use agreement with the Belmont-Redwood Shores School District for public use of recreational facilities, and review the terms of the agreement to ensure they are favorable to the City.
- Action 4.2-3b Consider partnering with Notre Dame de Namur University, private schools, or other organizations to deliver recreational facilities to the community including at the site of Barrett Community Center.
- Action 4.2-3c Periodically review and amend the City's joint use agreements for public use of recreational facilities not owned by the City, to ensure that the agreements include responsibilities and obligations for the City that can be reasonably met and fulfilled, such as those related to maintenance, custodial services, and equipment and storage.

Goal 4.3 Improve the quantity and quality of **recreational programming and services** to provide varied recreational opportunities for the entire Belmont community.

Policy 4.3-1 Continue to provide recreational programs and services to serve the entire Belmont community.

Action 4.3-1a Periodically conduct a programming needs assessment to determine the Belmont community's goals and needs for the types, amounts, and qualities of recreational programs and services. Ensure that the needs assessment considers the unique needs of various groups within Belmont, including but not limited to children, teens, and seniors.

Action 4.3-1b Use the findings and recommendations of the programming needs assessment to guide recreational programming in Belmont.

Policy 4.3-2 Support other agencies, private organizations, and institutions that serve the Belmont community with recreational, social, and cultural activities.

Action 4.3-2a Allow, as feasible, other agencies, private organizations, and institutions to use or rent the City of Belmont's public facilities to host recreational, social, and cultural activities for the benefit of the Belmont community.

Action 4.3-2b Encourage other agencies, private organizations, and institutions that provide similar recreational and cultural services to pool resources for the benefit of the Belmont community.

OPEN SPACE

Goal 4.4 Continue to develop and support a **balanced and integrated open space system** reflecting a variety of considerations, including natural resource conservation, outdoor recreation, and public health and safety, to ensure synergies between various open space components and compatibility with land use planning.

Policy 4.4-1 Continue to designate and protect open space lands for the preservation of scenic areas, natural drainage ways, and plant and wildlife habitats; for outdoor

recreation; and for public health and safety. *See also policies in the Conservation and Safety elements.*

Policy 4.4-2 Develop a policy for acquisition of open space lands in Belmont including consideration of condition, connectivity, and usefulness of the lands. Develop a list of preferred properties for acquisition that will enhance the open space resources in Belmont.

Policy 4.4-3 Maintain connectivity between large open spaces in Belmont and the region, including Waterdog Lake area, San Juan Hills area, Sugarloaf Mountain, and the open space in the San Francisco Public Utility District's Crystal Springs watershed.

Action 4.4-3a Consistent with the San Juan Hills and Western Hills area plans, cluster development in the hillside areas of western Belmont in order to maintain contiguous habitat areas, minimize grading, and limit exposure to steep slopes and other sensitive areas. *See also policies in the Land Use Element.*

Policy 4.4-4 Use the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan to establish priorities for the protection, enhancement, and improvement of open space lands for recreation purposes.

Action 4.4-4a Identify and implement trail maintenance and design standards for trails through open space lands.

Action 4.4-4b Develop programs to control invasive plant species that threaten the natural resources. *See Policy X-X in the Conservation Element.*

Action 4.4-4c Continue programs to reduce the fire danger in the open space. *See Policy X-X in the Conservation Element.*

Action 4.4-4d Develop interpretive programs to help engender appreciation for the open space resources in Belmont.

Action 4.4-4e Determine the use or designation for the open space behind Carlmont High School, and update the Zoning Map accordingly.

Action 4.4-4f Include measures to improve the visual quality and safety of trails and bikeways.

Action 4.4-4g Remove trails that are no longer necessary or are causing resource damage such as erosion.

Goal 4.5 Preserve and **protect open space resources using various methods** available to the City.

Policy 4.5-1 Consider open space dedication or acquisition of fee title land only if public liability exposure can be acceptably limited to the extent feasible.

Policy 4.5-2 Protect Belmont Creek from future encroachment through regulation, development review, conservation easements, or other appropriate actions.

Action 4.5-2a Evaluate the necessity of a stream buffer overlay zone around Belmont Creek and tributaries to facilitate management and protection of the waterway. Such a zone would apply to areas where the creek flows above ground through developed areas and would ensure that any new development adjacent to the

creek is designed and built in such a way that the stream environment is not degraded.

Action 4.5-2b Consider creek restoration projects that alter the creek corridor to enhance the function of the waterway, including restoration through Twin Pines Park.

Policy 4.5-3 Continue to prohibit off-road motorized vehicle use in open space areas to prevent damage to the environment.

Policy 4.5-4 Seek to preserve the existing open space areas in the San Juan Hills and Western Hills, consistent with the Area Plans, especially on steep hillsides and sensitive habitat areas.

Action 4.5-4a As the San Juan Hills and Western Hills area plans are updated following the adoption of the General Plan, reevaluate land that is appropriate for development versus what should be conserved. Consider acquiring open space lands in the San Juan Hills and Western Hills to ensure long-term preservation and protection if public liability exposure can be acceptably limited to the extent feasible.

Goal 4.6 Improve and increase **public access into open space areas** where feasible and safe.

Policy 4.6-1 Maintain and improve access to parks and open space, especially in areas that lack land for additional parkland dedication and in areas where topography and lack of sidewalks inhibits easy pedestrian access to parks and recreation facilities.

Action 4.6-1a Identify where formal or informal off-street paths and trails through neighborhoods are or can be established and maintained. Prioritize those paths and trails that improve pedestrian access and connectivity where it is currently limited, and where paths may link underserved neighborhoods to parks, recreation facilities, regional trails, and other community amenities. *(See also Policy X-X in the Circulation Element.)*

Action 4.6-1b Identify locations where trails and trail connections can be improved or established in open space recreation areas, such as potential new trail connections to the Bay Trail or San Juan Canyon and Sugarloaf Mountain from the Vista Point.

Action 4.6-1c Explore opportunities to obtain easements to expand Belmont's multi-use trail system.

Action 4.6-1d Encourage members of the Belmont community, either as individuals or through an organization, to contribute to the care and maintenance of established neighborhood trails.

Policy 4.6-2 Improve public access and connections to Belmont Creek. Promote use of this waterway corridor for passive recreation, education, and research.

Action 4.6-2a When restoring or enhancing the riparian vegetation and habitat along the Belmont Creek corridor, improve public access to and along the waterway, especially near Twin Pines Park and City Hall, where it is safe and feasible.

Policy 4.6-3 In multimodal transportation planning efforts, such as corridor studies and active transportation plans, ensure that parks, recreation facilities, and open spaces are considered key destinations for linkages to the bicycle and pedestrian networks.

SUPPORT FOR PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

Goal 4.7 Pursue **sufficient and dedicated funding** for acquisition, operations, protection, maintenance, and management of parks, recreation facilities, and natural open spaces and to meet the recreational programming and service needs of the Belmont Community.

Policy 4.7-1 Ensure that residential and nonresidential development projects contribute to the City's park, recreation, and open space resources commensurate with their impacts, through the Quimby Act and establishment and collection of park impact fees.

Action 4.7-1a Periodically review and amend the City's parkland dedication and in-lieu fee requirements for residential subdivisions, consistent with the Quimby Act.

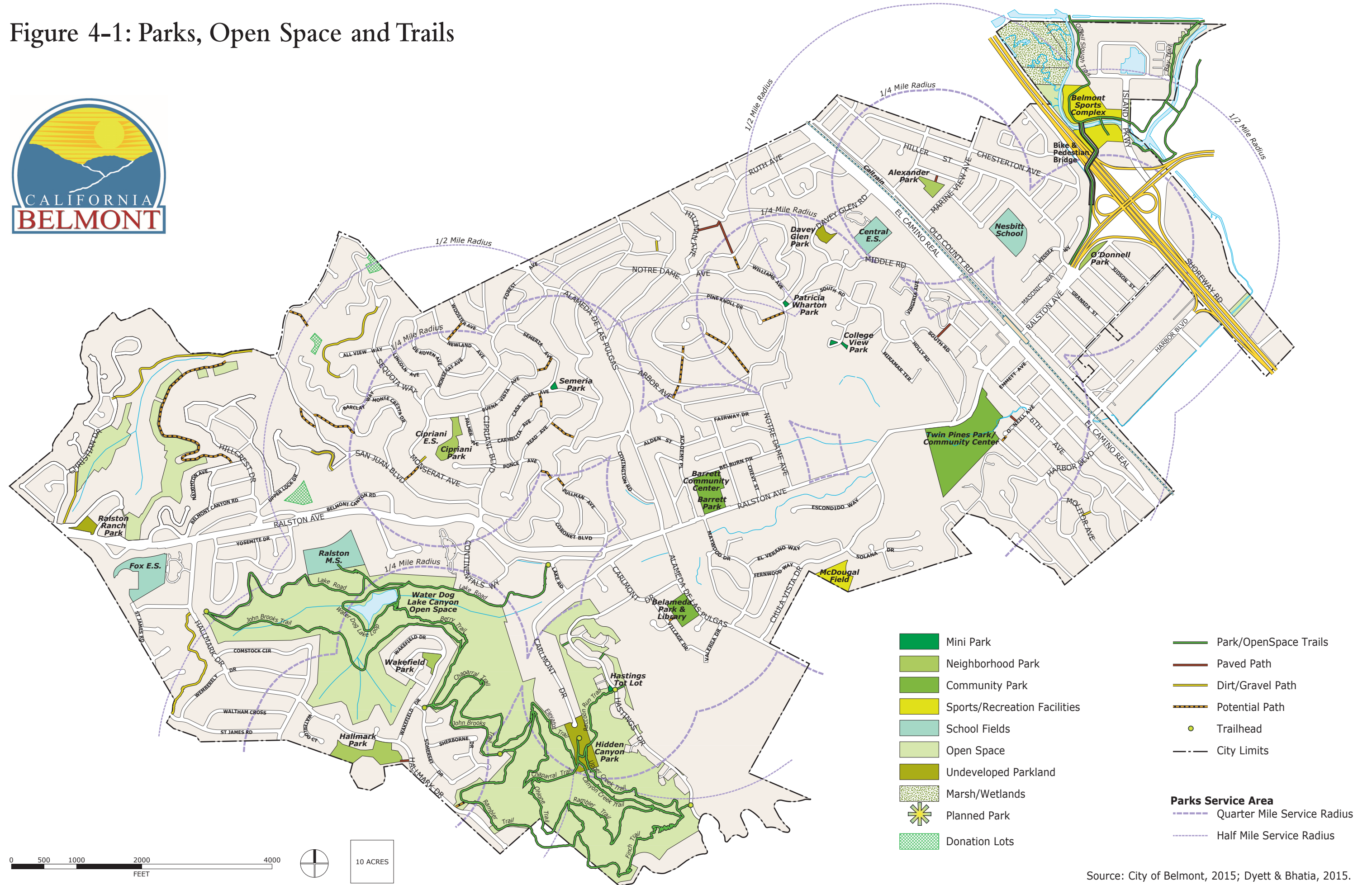
Action 4.7-1b Periodically review park development costs and building and trends to assess any changes in costs, and update the Park Impact Fee Nexus Study as needed, to establish new fees consistent with the Mitigation Fee Act (California Government Code Section 66000 et seq.).

Policy 4.7-2 Continue to work with local, regional, and State agencies, nonprofit and community organizations, foundations, and grant sources to provide funding for Belmont's open space, parks, and recreation and assistance with maintenance and programming.

Policy 4.7-3 Support, where appropriate and feasible, partnerships with private businesses to conduct limited operations in park and recreation facilities (e.g. a concessions stand) to generate a revenue stream that may contribute to operations and maintenance costs.

Policy 4.7-4 Encourage community involvement in the stewardship of Belmont's natural resources, including public and private work programs and special events to maintain open space lands.

Figure 4-1: Parks, Open Space and Trails



Source: City of Belmont, 2015; Dyett & Bhatia, 2015.