

Parks and Recreation: Nevada County 2017 Board Priority A Objective

Board of Supervisors

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Road Map

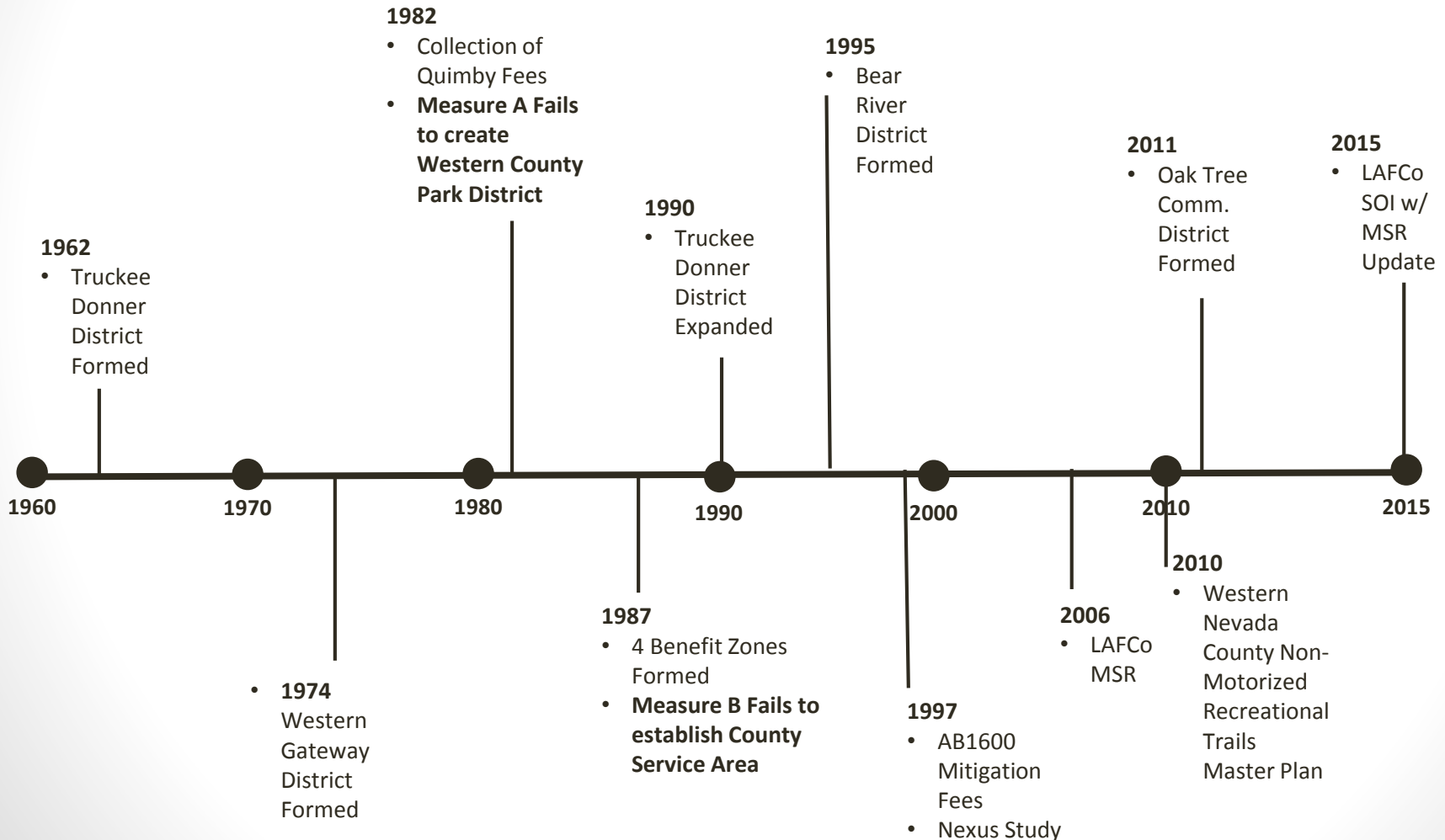
- Board Priority
- Historical Context
- AB 1600 Program
- RFP Process
- *2017 Recreation and Parks Study*
 - *Points of Clarification*
- *Notable County Activities*
- *Questions*

Board Priority A Objective

- The Board adopted the 2017 Board Objective Priorities via Resolution 17-085.
- **Priority A Objective:** Review current AB 1600 Recreation Impact Fees and commission a new study for the purposes of providing funding and meeting the needs for recreational improvements to serve new development and encourage all entities to consider collaboration/consolidation into one western county regional park and recreation operation.

Historical Context

Parks and Recreation Timeline



Historical Context

Argument Against Measure B

It is well recognized that there is a need to expand and improve our recreational facilities to accommodate our present and future populations.

However, the County Service Area (CSA) proposed is not the vehicle to accomplish this task. This method puts our recreational programs into the political arena under the control of the county Board of Supervisors. Your local needs will be decided on a county wide basis by the Supervisors. Decisions may be flavored by political bargaining. Even the largest population center (Grass Valley) has chosen not to be included.

A better method is through a Community Service District (CSD). Two successful examples are the Western Gateway Recreation and Park District (Penn Valley) and the Truckee-Donner Recreation and Park District. Under this concept your local community retains control of programs and expenditures. Your neighbors are elected as non-salaried Directors and are responsive to your local needs and are accessible to you. In this case smaller is better.

It should be noted that Measure "B" places the entire burden on residential parcels, including renters and mobile homes. Commercial and industrial parcels, although they will benefit from increased recreational activity, are exempt.

In summary, the intent of Measure "B" to improve recreational facilities is good, but the method is wrong. The CSD is a better way that retains your local control. If it is worth doing, it is worth doing well. We urge a NO vote.

Western Nevada County
GSMOL Legislative Council
/s/ Ed Kelly, Chairman

Federation of Neighborhood Associations
of Nevada County
/s/ Betty Simpson, President

1987 Argument Against Measure B provides context to voters rejection for a County Service Area:

- County Service Area means “Your local needs will be decided on a county wide basis by the Supervisors...A better method is through a Community Service District (CSD)...Under this concept your local neighbors are elected as non-salaried Directors and are responsive to your local needs and are accountable to you...”
- Instead , County provides Administrative support via AB1600 Program

AB1600 Background

- The Mitigation Fee Act (AB1600) was adopted by State legislation in 1987 (separate from Quimby Act)
 - Mitigation Fee Act allowed collection of impact fees to be collected for new development to offset impact to facilities
 - Identify purpose of fee
 - How it is to be used (Capital Expenditure Improvement Plan)
 - Relationship between the fee and development (Nexus)
- Nevada County adopted a Fee Study per Resolution 97-528 to establish development impact fees for Bear River, Grass Valley/Nevada City, Twin Ridges and Western Gateway.
- Nexus Study Identified types of recreation projects needed
 - Categories and amounts per category

Current Fees

- 1997 Nexus Study identified the following fees per lot:
 - 1. Bear River Recreation Benefit Zone \$487
 - a) Lake of the Pines \$345
 - 2. Grass Valley and Nevada City Recreation \$721
 - 3. Twin Ridges Recreation Benefit Zone \$747
 - 4. Western Gateway Recreation Benefit Zone \$917
 - a) Lake Wildwood \$348
- Truckee-Donner Recreation and Park District
 - Last updated fee nexus study in October 2013
 - AB1600 \$1.71 per square foot (SFD)/\$2.46 per square foot (MFD)
 - Quimby \$4,202 per unit (SFD)/\$3,095 per unit (MFD)
 - Allows for annual inflation

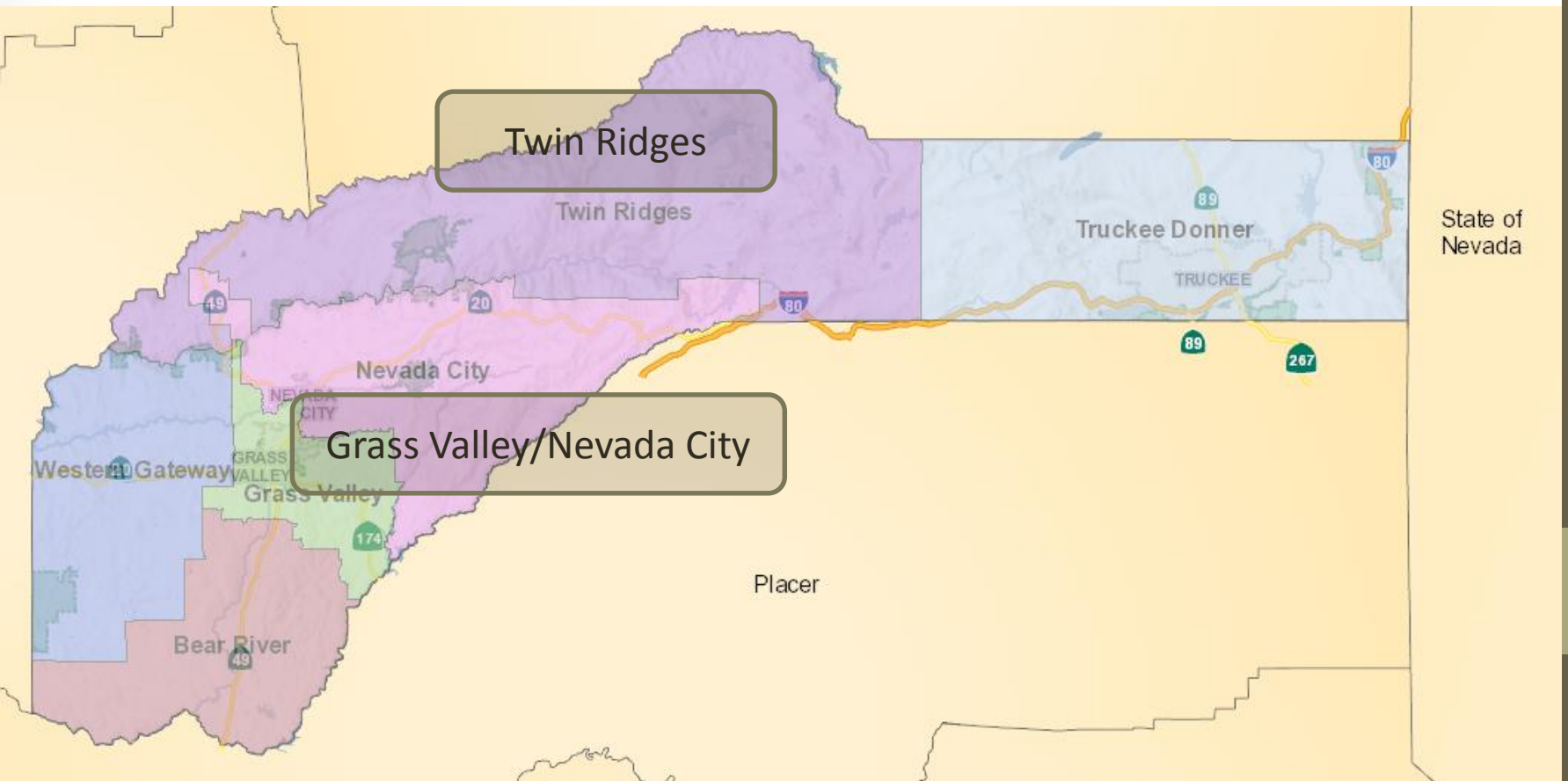
Nevada County RFP Process

- Allocation of fees to eligible project prior to 2009
 - First come first serve request processed by the BOS office
- Process from 2009-Present
 - Annual allocation process with Request for Proposals, review committee, BOS approval
 - Nevada City/Grass Valley benefit zones
 - Twin Ridges benefit zone
 - *Bear River and Western Gateway are pass through funds
- Account History
 - 2009 Account Balances:

• Nevada City	\$442,000
• Grass Valley	\$237,000
• Twin Ridges	\$114,000

Overview

- County administers AB 1600 fees via RFP Process to Twin Ridges and Grass Valley/Nevada City Benefit Zones



Previous Projects

- Projects Funded since 2009
 - Nevada City Benefit Zone
 - Seven Hills Athletic Field, Nevada City Vets Building, Tobiassen Park, Hirschman's Trail, Deer Creek School Field, Chicago Park School Playground, Sugarloaf acquisition, Miners Foundry, Community Tech. Center, Library Stage
 - Grass Valley Benefit Zone
 - Mautino Park Playground, Grass Valley Vets Hall, Memorial Park, Condon Park, Dogs Run Free
 - Twin Ridges Benefit Zone
 - North San Juan Senior Center, Oak Tree Park



Current Amounts/ Projections

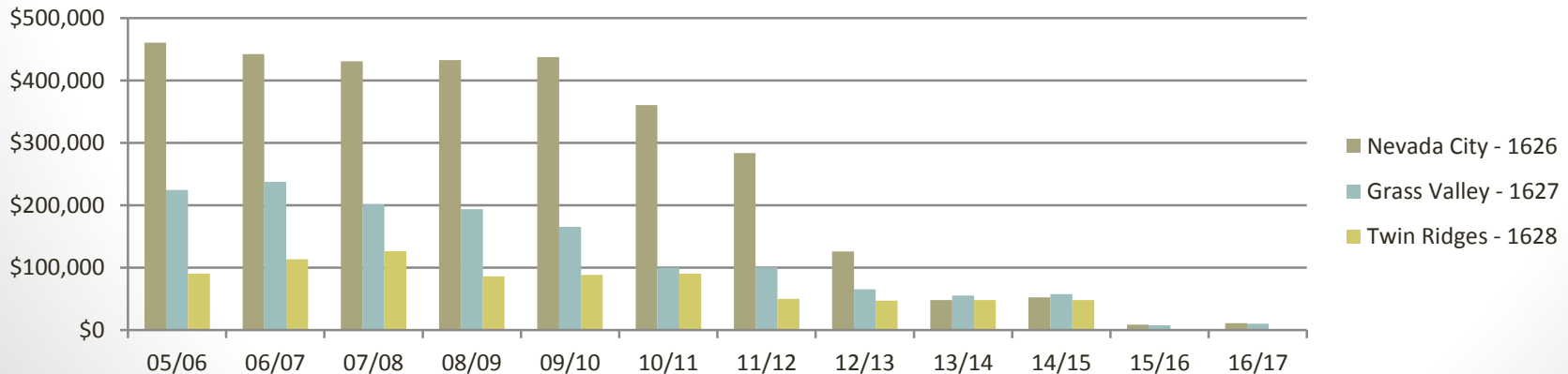
- Current Account Totals:

- Nevada City \$13,000
- Grass Valley \$7,500
- Twin Ridges \$1,000

- Account Projections:

- Minimal growth due to slower economy and fewer houses being constructed

Recreation Mitigation Fund Balance



New Nexus Study

- 2017 Board Priority A Objective
- Prepare new nexus study (costs 15-25K)
 - Utilize existing AB1600 funds
- Stakeholder engagement for collaboration/consolidation into one western county regional park and recreation operation

2017 Recreation and Parks Study

Points of Clarification

- The Nevada County Board of Supervisors should make recreation and parks a higher priority.

Priority A Objective that includes:

- AB1600 Nexus Study
- Encourage stakeholders to consider collaboration/consolidation

- Establish a Nevada County Parks and Recreation Department with one full-time equivalent (FTE).

Parks and recreation services are provided through community service districts because voters have twice rejected the establishment of a County Service Area and parcel tax for the purpose of providing such services.

2017 Recreation and Parks Study

Points of Clarification

- Denial to open the Overland Emigrant Trail to the public is an example of County Policy not meeting public needs. Open the Overland Emigrant Trails for public access.

- No trail currently exists
- Physical and Environmental constraints
- County spent \$30,000 to survey the trail
- Trail design, alignment, environmental analysis, engineering, permitting, construction and long term operation and maintenance

2017 Recreation and Parks Study

Points of Clarification

- Local stakeholders and County officials should work collaboratively and consider allowing the League and other community stakeholders to act as the leaders for these issues.

- Board Priority directs Staff encourage all entities to consider collaboration/consolidation into one western County regional park and recreation operation would include working with applicable community stakeholders, along with the special districts and cities.
- The County works extensively with local stakeholders via AB1600 RFP Process for Twin Ridges and Grass Valley/Nevada City Benefit Zones.

2017 Recreation and Parks Study

Points of Clarification

- LAFCo Municipal Service Review (MSR) was not updated in 2013

- MSRs are developed for Sphere of Influence Updates (SOI); 2015 SOPI Update has MSR updates

- “...County plays no role in providing recreation resources...”

- County provides large administrative role in AB1600 Program
- Voters determined twice that Parks and Rec are best provided by Community Service Districts (Measure A and B) and not by County Service Area

Notable County Activities

- The County assisted proponents of the proposed Oak Tree Park & Recreation District to obtain a grant to purchase park property which the County held in trust for several years until residents were successful in forming the District through voter approval.
- Continued efforts to support and keep both the Bridgeport Bridge and Malakoff Diggins State Parks open and off the state closure list including securing state funds for restoring the Bridgeport Bridge and implementing a solar project at the Malakoff Diggins site.
- Regular support for regional efforts to develop recreational trails and bike trails such as the Pines to Mines Trail and the Pyramid bike trail.
- County donated land for the Tobiassen Park softball field, restroom, lake and fishing pier adjacent to the Madelyn Library.
- In 2010, the County adopted the Western Nevada County Non-Motorized Trails Master Plan as a policy framework tool for the planning department and decision-makers to work with developers to provide trails consistent throughout the region for a regional trail system.

Questions

Thank you!

