



Chapter 5. Parks and Open Space Element

Adopted September, 2009



Leo Ryan Park

PARK AND OPEN SPACE INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This Element of the City of Foster City General Plan addresses the preservation of parks and open space in the City of Foster City. Since the park lands in the City of Foster City make up much of the City's open space resources, the Parks section is combined with the Open Space section. Therefore this document is divided into two separate sections as follows: Parks and Open Space. The other Elements of the General Plan concern land use, housing, circulation, noise, conservation and safety.

The City of Foster City is situated along the southwestern coast of the San Francisco Bay, east of San Mateo. The city is midway between San Francisco and San Jose, and ten minutes from San Francisco International Airport. Tidal marshes along the bay and rolling hills to the west characterize the region.

As described in the Land Use Element, the City of Foster City is a master planned community first developed in the early 1960's. Each residential neighborhood originally had its own school, shopping center and park. Almost all of the City of Foster City residents have a park within walking distance of their home.

Vision

The vision of the City of Foster City as presented in the Parks and Open Space Element.

The Parks and Open Space Element of the City of Foster City General Plan have three primary concerns:

- Preserve and Improve the Quality of Life within Existing Neighborhoods.
 - Maintain and improve existing resources, parks and open space for the day-to-day and long-term enjoyment of the City of Foster City residents.

- Assure the Proper Development of Undeveloped Property.
 - Maintain adequate standards, integrate environment, parks and open space considerations as the City approaches build-out, and evaluate the impacts and appropriateness of new development with environmental conditions and needs of the City.
- Assure that Redevelopment of Developed or Underutilized Property Occurs in an Appropriate Manner.
 - Establish mitigation measures for any changes inland use as are reasonably necessary to assure the protection of environmental resources, parks, and open space.

State Law Requirements

The legal authority and requirements for the City of Foster City to prepare the City of Foster City General Plan derive from state law (California Government Code, Section 65300 et. seq.). This document combines two of the seven elements required in a General Plan: open space and conservation. The Open Space Element establishes programs to maintain expand and improve the City of Foster City's open space and recreation areas. The Conservation Element institutes programs to conserve natural resources such as the lagoon and canal system. The state requisites with regard to parks are listed in subsection 1.(3) of the Open Space Element requirements.

Open Space Requirements

An Open Space Element has been required as part of the City of Foster City General Plans since 1970. In enacting this requirement, it was the intent of the State Legislature to assure that cities and counties recognize that open space land is a limited and valuable resource and to assure that every city and county will prepare and carry out an open space plan.

Section 65560 and 65561 of the Government Code specifies the contents of an Open Space Element.

Section 65560. (a) "Local open-space plan" is the open-space element of a county or city general plan adopted by the board or council, either as the local open-space plan or as the interim local open-space plan adopted pursuant to Section 65563. (b) "Open-space land" is any parcel or area of land or water that is essentially unimproved and devoted to an open-space use as defined in this section, and that is designated on a local, regional or state open-space plan as any of the following:

- (1) Open space for the preservation of natural resources including, but not limited to, areas required for the preservation of plant and animal life, including habitat for fish and wildlife species; areas required for ecologic and other scientific study purposes; rivers, streams, bays and estuaries; and coastal beaches, lakeshores, banks of rivers and streams, and watershed lands.
- (2) Open space used for the managed production of resources, including but not limited to, forest lands, rangeland, agricultural lands and areas of economic importance for the production of food or fiber; areas required for recharge of groundwater basins; bays, estuaries, marshes, rivers and streams which are important for the management of commercial fisheries; and areas containing major mineral deposits, including those in short supply.
- (3) Open space for outdoor recreation, including but not limited to, areas of outstanding scenic, historic and cultural value; areas particularly suited for park and recreation purposes, including access to lakeshores, beaches, and rivers and streams; and areas which serve as links between major recreation and open-space reservations, including utility easements, banks of rivers and streams, trails, and scenic highway corridors.

- (4) Open space for public health and safety, including, but not limited to, areas which require special management or regulation because of hazardous or special conditions such as earthquake fault zones, unstable soil areas, flood plains, watersheds, areas presenting high fire risks, areas required for the protection of water quality and water reservoirs and areas required for the protection and enhancement of air quality.
- (5) Open space in support of the mission of military installations that comprises areas adjacent to military installations, military training routes, and underlying restricted airspace that can provide additional buffer zones to military activities and complement the resource values of the military lands.
- (6) Open space for the protection of places, features, and objects described in Sections 5097.9 and 5097.993 of the Public Resources Code.

State policy with regard to open space is described in Section 65561 establishes State policy with regard to open space:



Edgewater Park

- (1) That the preservation of open-space land is necessary not only for the maintenance of the economy of the state, but also for the assurance of the continued availability of land for the production of food and fiber, for the enjoyment of scenic beauty, for recreation and for the use of natural resources.
- (2) That discouraging premature and unnecessary conversion of open-space land to urban uses is a matter of public interest and will be of benefit to urban dwellers because it will discourage non-

contiguous development patterns which unnecessarily increase the costs of community services to community residents.

- (3) That the anticipated increase in the population of the state demands that cities, counties, and the state at the earliest possible date make definite plans for the preservation of valuable open-space land and take positive action to carry out such plans by the adoption and strict administration of laws, ordinances, rules and regulations as authorized by this chapter or by other appropriate methods.
- (4) That in order to assure that the interests of all its people are met in the orderly growth and development of the state and the preservation and conservation of its resources, it is necessary to provide for the development by the state, regional agencies, counties and cities, including charter cities, of statewide coordinated plans for the conservation and preservation of open-space lands.
- (5) That for these reasons this article is necessary for the promotion of the general welfare and for the protection of the public interest in open-space land.

Clarification of Terminology

The difference between parks and open space is that parks generally have landscaping improvements such as grass and trees, and recreational equipment such as play apparatuses, basketball courts and/or sports fields. Open space lands are likely to be unimproved and vacant of structures of any kind.

The advantage of unimproved open space lands is the historical view such lands offer of the original condition of the area before any development occurred. The value of open space lands increases when the property is located adjacent to a scenic resource, such as a lake or stream, because these resources attract people to the site.

The difference between open space and conservation areas is that open space lands might be preserved for recreational or scenic purposes, while conservation areas might be preserved solely because of the presence of a specific resource within the area; not necessarily the land itself. In some cases open space lands could also be conservation areas but the emphasis is on different aspects of the land. For example, open space land may be preserved for its waterfront scenic qualities while a conservation area may be so designated because of the presence of an endangered animal or plant species found near the waterfront.

Park: An improved, primarily unobstructed area with landscaping and recreational equipment such as play apparatuses and/or basketball courts. In some cases, this definition includes property with recreation buildings or structures. The purpose of parks is to provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and physical exercise near to residential and employment areas.

Open Space: An open area which is vacant of any structures and is primarily maintained in its natural condition. In some cases, this definition includes pathways and landscaping; improvements which are maintained. The provision of open space is intended to offer residents and visitors opportunities for quiet introspection in a location that provides visual relief from buildings, concrete and noise associated with urban life.



Belmont Slough



Catamaran Park

Parks Background

Existing Resources

The Parks Section of the Parks and Open Space Element concerns the park and recreation facilities in the City of Foster City administered by the Parks and Recreation Department.

Types of Parks

Passive Parks: The purpose of passive parks is to provide an area for picnics, reading and/or use of limited playground equipment. The park encourages quiet recreation for all ages and generally is not large enough for organized sports.

Active Park: The purpose of active parks is to provide sports fields for active play and/or team sports such as soccer, baseball or football. The park encourages active recreation or team sports for all ages and is not intended for passive use or for small children to play on playground equipment.

Existing Parks

The City of Foster City has twenty (20) parks within the four square miles comprising the City's boundaries. The parks range in size from 0.2 acre to 26 acres for a total of approximately 103 acres of park land. The table on page 5-6 compares this total to total park acreage in other cities with a comparable population.

Comparison of 2009 Population and Park Acreage

<i>City</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Square Miles</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Park acres per 1,000</i>
City of Foster City	30,429	3.8	103	3.85
City of Menlo Park	31,865	10.1	71	2.23
City of Pacifica	39,995	12.6	182	4.55
City of San Carlos	28,839	5.9	140	4.85
City of Campbell	40,420	6.4	76	1.88
City of Belmont	26,250	4.5	64	2.44
City of Millbrae	21,536	3.2	66	3.06
City of Burlingame	29,060	4.3	75	2.58
City of Saratoga	31,679	12.1	50	1.58
City of Atherton	7,468	4.9	23	3.08
City of San Mateo	96,557	12.2	132	1.37
<p>Note: The acreage figure for the City of Foster City does not include the recreational waterways (212 acres), walkways, the levee pedway, windsurf area, or satellite facilities (35 acres).</p> <p>Source: The City of Foster City Parks and Recreation Department, 2009 Department of Finance and the cities listed above.</p>				

Existing parks and recreation facilities are shown in the Table following pages 5-7 and 5-8 by name, location, neighborhood, size, type and facilities. As indicated, some parks serve mainly the surrounding neighborhood while others serve the entire City or region. The Facilities Key included in the Table specifies which amenities are found in each park.

Existing Park and Recreation Facilities

(See Greenbelts/Slot Parks and Satellite Facilities on following page)

Resource	Location	Neighborhood	Acreage	Type	Facilities
Major Parks					
Leo J. Ryan Memorial Park	East Hillsdale Boulevard & Foster City Boulevard	1	20.73	A,C	1,2,3,5,6,8,9,13,21
Boat Park/Dog Park	Bounty Drive & Foster City Boulevard	1	3.18	A,C	1,2,3,4,6,13,
Erckenbrack Park	Niantic Drive	1	3.48	A,N	2,4,5,6,13,15
Gull Park	Gull Avenue between Mallard & Plover Street	2	3.14	A,C	4,5,6,13,15
Marlin Park	Marlin Drive across the street from Pompano Circle	3	3.13	A,N	4,5,6,13,15
Catamaran Park	Catamaran Street & Shell Boulevard	4	5.88	A,N	3,4,5,6,8,9,11,13,15,18
Farragut Park	Farragut Boulevard & Beach Park Boulevard	5	3.86	A,N	4,6,13,15
Sea Cloud Park	Pitcairn & Sea Cloud Way	6	23.90	A,C	2,4,6,10,11,13,15
Port Royal Park	South end of Port Royal Avenue	7	3.98	A,N	2,4,6,11,13,15
Boothbay Park	Edgewater Boulevard & Boothbay Avenue	7	11.21	A,C	2,4,6,8,9,10,11,13,14,15,18,22
Edgewater Park	Edgewater Blvd. & Regulus Street	8	8.53	A,C	4,6,8,9,10,13,15
Total Acres			91.02		
Facilities Key:				Park Type Key:	
1. Boat launching facilities	8. Basketball Court	15. Tot Lot/Play Apparatus		A = Active	
2. Parking	9. Tennis Court	16. Outdoor Amphitheater		C = Community	
3. Boardwalk	10. Baseball Diamond	17. Par Course		P = Passive	
4. Picnic Tables	11. Soccer Field	18. Volleyball Court		N = Neighborhood	
5. Beach	12. Football Field	19. Meeting Room			
6. Lawn Area	13. Restrooms	20. Auditorium			
7. Multipurpose Court	14. Barbecues	21. Skate Park			
Source: The City of Foster City Parks and Recreation Department , July 2009					

Resource	Location	Neighborhood	Acreage	Type	Facilities
Green Areas/Slot Parks					
Killdeer Park	Between Killdeer and Stilt Court	2	1.53	A,N	4,6,15
Shad Park	Between Shad Court & Bluefish Court	3	2.16	A,N	6,8,15
Pompano Circle	Pompano Circle	3	0.56	P,N	6
Sunfish Park	Between Mullet & Sunfish	3	2.41	A,N	6,8,15
Ketch Park	Between Schooner Street & Catamaran Street	4	1.60	A,N	4,6,8,15
Turnstone Park	Turnstone Court	2	1.53	P,N	6,8,15
Gateshead Park	Baffin St., midway between Pitcairn & Edgewater Blvd.	7	0.12	P,N	4,6
Leo Park	Leo Drive	9	0.15	P,N	6
Arcturus Park	Arcturus Circle	9	0.75	A,N	2,6,15
Total Acres for Green Areas/Slot Parks			11.70		
Total Acres for Major Parks and Green Areas/Slot Parks			102.72		
Walkways and Pedways					
Walkways	Constitution Drive & Pilgrim Drive	1	3.0	A,N	4,6,15
Levee Pedway	Periphery of City	varies	43.3	A,C	(7 linear miles)
Sandy Hook green area	Sandy Hook Court	8	0.1	P,N	6
Total Acres for Walkways and Pedways			46.4		
Satellite Facilities					
Audubon School	Crane Avenue & Swan Street	2	8.0	A,C	2,6,13,15,19
Bowditch Middle School	Beach Park Blvd. & Sword Fish St.	3	10.5	A,C	2,6,13,15,19
Foster City School	Edgewater Blvd. & Beach Park Blvd.	9	9.0	A,C	2,6,13,15,19
Brewer Island Foster City School	Polynesia Drive & Niantic Drive	1	7.3	A,C	2,6,7,8,10,13,19,20
Waterways					
Lagoon	Interior of City	varies	212.0	A,C	n/a
Total Acres for Satellite Facilities and Waterways			247.3		
Total Acres for Recreation			396.42		

The preceding Table also includes the City of Foster City's main indoor recreation facilities: The Community Recreation Center and the Brewer Island School campus facilities are used primarily as meeting rooms for recreation classes and community groups.

Dog Park (a portion of Boat Park), which opened in 1999, is located at Bounty Drive and Foster City Boulevard. It offers separate off-leash areas for small and large dogs in 20,700 square feet of fenced-in area. Amenities include drinking fountains for dogs, a shade structure, individual outdoor chairs with storage area, picnic tables, benches, lighting at night, and 11,000 square feet of synthetic turf. The City of Foster City also has five parks that serve as off-leash areas. In 1999, four park areas were designated as off-leash and in 2008, an area at Farragut Park was added. Dogs may be off-leash (but under control) between the hours of 5 AM and 8 AM at Farragut, Boothbay, Edgewater, and Catamaran Parks. At Sea Cloud Park, dogs are allowed off-leash from 5 AM to 8 AM on a daily basis in a designated area on the southeast side of the park, and from 5 AM to 9 AM on Sunday only.

The new 6,800 square foot Teen Center opened in Summer 2009 with a kitchen, activity room, conference room, study room, multi-purpose room, enclosed courtyard, and recreational facilities such as six tennis courts, tennis backboard (rebound wall), a half-court basketball court, and a 4,600 square foot above-ground skate park. The Teen Center provides a safe and positive environment for the City of Foster City's youth to have access to educational, social, and recreational programs and services. Rooms are available for reservation to the general public.

Park Land Acquisition and Standards

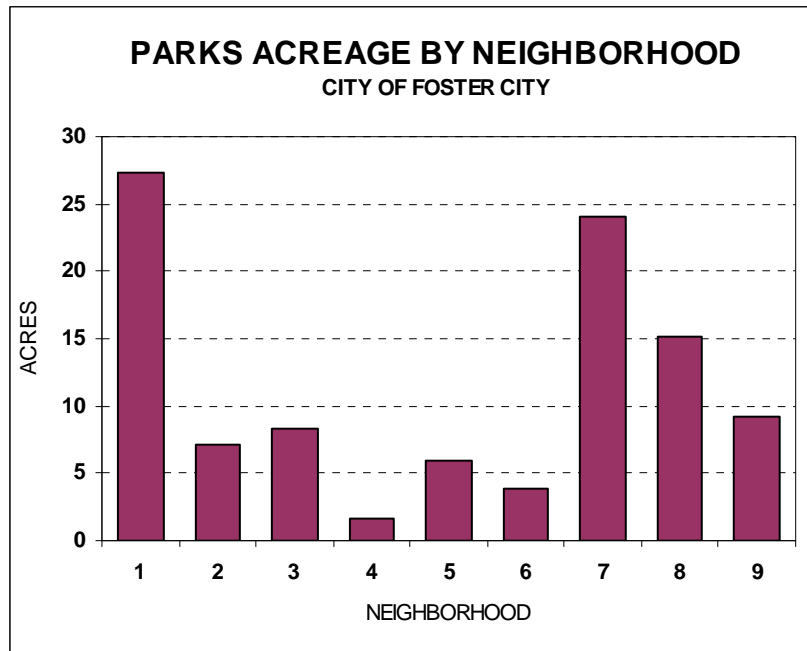
Section 66477 of the Government Code (the Quimby Act) authorizes jurisdictions to establish ordinances requiring residential subdivision developers to provide land or in-lieu fees for park and recreation purposes. Such land or fees may only be used for public recreation lands; the Quimby Act does not apply to the provision of private recreational land.

The National Recreation and Park Association has established standards for the number of acres parkland per 1,000 population. The recommended minimum standard is three acres per 1,000 population. In jurisdictions where the amount of existing neighborhood and community park land exceeds three acres per 1,000 population, the legislative body may adopt a higher standard not to exceed 5 acres/1,000 persons. Because the City of Foster City has more than three acres per 1,000, the City of Foster City uses the 5 acre per 1,000 persons standard.

City amenities include both land and water for a total of 103 acres of parks and 212 acres of recreational waterways. Based on the 2009 population of 30,429, as projected by the California Department of Finance, the City has an average of 10.35 acres of park and recreation facilities per one thousand City of Foster City residents. The National Recreation and Park Association recommends ten acres of park land and other recreation facilities per one thousand population. In the City of Foster City, this includes the 212 acres of recreational waterways and 43 acres of walkways and pedways. This standard is suggested as a guideline for local communities in their 1990 publication entitled *Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines*. The conclusion of this analysis (shown in the following tables) is that overall, the City of Foster City compares favorably with national standards and comparably sized cities in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Standards for Recreation Facilities

<i>Activity Facility</i>	<i>National Recreation and Park Association Recommended Number of Units per Population</i>	<i>The City of Foster City Facilities</i>	<i>Service Radius</i>
Basketball Court	1 per 5,000	12 with 1 per 2,818	1/4 - 1/2 Mile
Tennis Courts	1 per 2,000	15 with 1 per 1,761	1/4 - 1/2 Mile
Volleyball Courts	1 per 5,000	5 with 1 per 14,088	1/4 - 1/2 Mile
Baseball Fields Official and Little League	1 per 5,000	8 with 1 per 3,522	1/4 - 1/2 Mile
Football Fields	1 per 20,000	0 with 1 per 28,176	N/A
Soccer Fields	1 per 10,000	11 Fields Regular (1 per 4,696) Practice (1 per 4,025)	1/4 - 1/2 Mile
Lighted Softball Fields	1 per 30,000	1 with 1 per 28,176	1/4 - 1/2 Mile
Trails	1 system per region	1 - (7+ mile Pedway)	
Swimming Pools	1 per 20,000	0	N/A
Source: The City of Foster City Parks and Recreation Department, July 2009			



Source: The City of Foster City Recreation Department, July 2009

The number of the City of Foster City facilities by type of recreational facilities is shown in the Table below. This list only includes public facilities; some housing developments have their own facilities for project residents.

The City of Foster City Park Facilities

<i>Facility Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Active Recreation</i>	
Sports Fields	12
Basketball Courts	12
Tennis Courts	15
Volleyball Courts	5
Swimming Beaches	3
<i>Passive Recreation Equipment</i>	
Playgrounds/Tot Lots	14
Waterfront Parks	7
<i>Indoor Facilities</i>	
Recreation Buildings	3
Meeting Rooms	15
Source: The City of Foster City Parks and Recreation Department, July 2009	

Comparison with the number of recreation facilities in other cities is another effective way for evaluating the adequacy of the City of Foster City facilities. The Table below demonstrates that the City of Foster City has more tennis courts than any of the other cities surveyed; more basketball courts than most surveyed cities but is one of the only communities that has neither a public gym nor a pool.

**Comparison of Number of the City of Foster City
Recreational Facilities
in 2009 Among Comparable Cities**

<i>City</i>	<i>Tennis Courts</i>	<i>Basketball Courts</i>	<i>Gyms</i>	<i>Pools</i>	<i>Softball Fields</i>	<i>Baseball Fields</i>	<i>Soccer Fields</i>	<i>Park Acres</i>
City of Foster City	15	12	1	0	2	10	11	103
City of Menlo Park	15	2	2	2	2	3	3	71
City of Pacifica	0	3	0	2	0	5	2	182
City of San Carlos	12	5	1	0	0	8	7	140
City of Campbell	6	6	2	2	2	1	7	76
City of Belmont	5	2	1	1	1	N/A	N/A	64
City of Millbrae	4	4	2	1	2	N/A	N/A	66
City of Burlingame	7	6	3	1	4	7	2	75
City of Saratoga	3	3	0	0	0	8	8	50
City of Atherton	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	23
City of San Mateo	3	9	2	2	8	4	5	132

Note: Of the cities surveyed, the City of Campbell and the City of Menlo Park have the only municipal pool/gym facilities which the City manages; all other cities surveyed have a joint use agreement with the local school district.

Source: The City of Foster City Parks and Recreation Department, and the cities listed above, July 2009

Recreation Programs

In addition to parks and recreation facilities, the City of Foster City has an extensive recreation program that includes many seasonal outdoor activities. New programs are offered quarterly and have doubled in number within the last few years. The table below demonstrates the increase in the number of recreation programs offered between fiscal year 2002/03 and 2007/08.

Recreational Program Use

<i>Year</i>	<i>Youth Classes</i>	<i>Adult Classes</i>	<i>Number of Participants</i>
2003/04	357	429	5,748
2004/05	263	326	5,196
2005/06	330	331	5,635
2006/07	328	285	5,309
2007/08	334	266	4,695
Totals	1,612	1,637	26,583

Source: The City of Foster City Parks and Recreation Department, July 2009

Some recreation programs are geared toward certain age groups. Separate crafts classes are offered to tots, youths, teens and adults. The 55+ Club is a group of senior men and women who gather weekly to socialize and recreate in the Senior Wing of the William E. Walker Recreation Center. The club also sponsors full day or longer shopping or recreational excursions.

The most popular and consistently offered programs are preschool, tot crafts, youth and teen dances, art, adult fitness, sports, special workshops, and holiday special events. Expansion is expected in the following programs: after school enrichment, preschool, day camps, adult fitness, dance, theater arts and Family Fun Special Events.

Walkway, Pedway and Bicycle Facilities

In addition to parks, recreation facilities and recreation programs, the City of Foster City has several other recreational amenities. These include “passive” landscaped walkways, and the pedway/bike path.

Walkways are connector paths between a street and a park, school or other street. Some pedestrian walkways are completely paved and others have landscaping on either side of the path and one or more benches. Two of the walkways shown above are particularly long and wide (Pilgrim and Constitution). These walkways also have play areas for tots in addition to benches and pathway lighting.

The pedway is another unique recreational amenity found in the City of Foster City. The pedway consists of a concrete pathway constructed atop a levee that runs approximately seven (7) miles, encircling almost the entire city and providing public access to the San Francisco Bay, Belmont Slough and Marina Lagoon. Most of the pedway is raised above street level and is separated from streets or developed areas with landscaping. The paved pathway has viewpoints with benches for viewing of the waterfront. The pedway can be used for running, walking and biking around the city.

The Bay Trail: Planning for a Recreational Ring Around San Francisco Bay (dated July 1989), which was prepared by the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), includes the pedway as part of the regional trail designated around the Bay. The Bay Trail Plan consists of two components: A proposed alignment for the Bay Trail and policies to guide the selection of a trail route and implementation of the trail system. The trail system includes spine trails that encircle the Bay, spur trails that lead to points of interest, and connector trails that link the trail with recreational, residential and commercial land uses.

The goal of the Plan is to provide a continuous trail around the Bay which requires the development of a pathway in some areas (not including the City of Foster City). The Plan designates the City of Foster City pedway as an existing pathway (along the waterfront) and a connector trail (north/south route through the interior of the City of Foster City). The pedway qualifies as a Class 1 pathway for bicycles and pedestrians in the Plan because the pedway is completely separated from motor vehicles.

The City of Foster City Bikeway System Report presents information on bikeway systems and recommends improvements for implementation in the City of Foster City. The Planning Commission adopted the Report on November 1, 1990 and the City Council adopted it on January 7, 1991.

The bikeway system consists of a combination of bike paths, bike lanes and bike routes. Bike lanes are utilized wherever existing roadway widths and traffic configurations allow, as long as the lengths and locations of the lanes make them safer than continued bike routes would be. Implementation of the system involves five new bike paths, new bike lanes, new bike routes and upgrading of existing bike paths in two areas.

The City of Foster City Pedestrian Walkways

Pilgrim – Walkway bisected by Pilgrim Drive which runs in an east-west direction between Harvester Drive and Balclutha Drive.

Constitution – Walkway bisected by Constitution and Chrysopolis Drives which runs in a north-south direction between Polynesia and Comet Drives.

Erckenbrack – Walkway connecting the Brewer Island School with Erckenbrack Park, bisected by Niantic Drive.

Lurline – Walkway connecting Foster City Boulevard to Lurline Drive.

Ketch – Four walkways connecting Ketch Park to surrounding streets.

Farragut – Three walkways connecting Farragut Park to surrounding streets.

Arcturus – Walkway connecting Vega Circle to Arcturus Park.

Tampa – Walkway connecting Tampa Court to Winchester Court.

Chesapeake – Walkway connecting Chesapeake Avenue to Port Royal Avenue, commencing at the intersection of Bodega Street and Chesapeake Avenue.

Port Royal – Five walkways connecting Port Royal Avenue with the pedway along the Marina Lagoon. Pathways can be found at the following intersections with Port Royal: Cumberland Court, Jamaica Street, Winchester Court, and north and south of Boothbay Avenue.

Use of Parks and Programs

The purpose of this section is to examine the geographical area served by each park, the use of the parks by residents and the use of recreation programs by different age groups.

Geographical Area Served by Parks

The Park and Recreation Department uses a standard of 1/4 mile as the typical distance a resident would walk to the nearest park. In *Planning and Development Criteria* by De Chiara and Koppelman (1969), a graphic reference of current urban design standards, the suggested radius is 0.5 mile for the area served by a park. For the City of Foster City the 1/4 mile radius is more appropriate because it reflects the City of Foster City's heritage as a planned community.

Map GP-11 identifies City of Foster City parks. The map does not differentiate between “active” and “passive” parks; residents who live closest to an “active, community” park were assumed to use that park for “passive, neighborhood” uses like walking, reading or “picnicking”. The map illustrates that almost all the City of Foster City residents have a park or a private recreation facility within walking distance of their residence. People not within walking distance of a park are within walking distance of the waterfront. Public access is provided to the waterfront within private developments in some areas and the city's pedway provides access to the waterfront along the periphery of the city.



Gateshead Park

Daily and Seasonal Use of Facilities

Understanding use patterns of parks and recreation facilities provides an indication of which facilities may need improvement or expansion. This section includes daily and seasonal use of outdoor facilities for team sports or free use of courts and fields, and indoor facilities for recreation programs.

The Parks and Recreation Department has determined which recreation programs are most popular by program evaluations, enrollment statistics and public requests. The Department offers these programs year round. Enrollment figures approximate the portion of the City of Foster City population served each season by recreation programs.

Outdoor Seasonal Use

<i>Outdoor Activity</i>	<i>Use Period</i>
<u><i>Team Sports</i></u>	
Soccer	August - January
Baseball/Softball	March - October
Football	N/A
Volleyball	Classes each session
Tennis	Classes each session
Swimming (supervised)	N/A
<u><i>Free Use of Fields/Courts</i></u>	
Soccer	The use period for all unsponsored activities is dependent on weather and light conditions, and whether the facility is already in use.
Picnicking	
Football	
Volleyball	
Tennis	
Swimming (Lagoon)	
Tot Lots/Playgrounds	
Baseball/Softball	
Dog Park	

Source: The City of Foster City Parks and Recreation Department, July 2009



Port Royal Park

Use of Facilities by Age Groups

Recreational programs can best serve the needs of the population by offering programs geared to certain age groups. For example, a population with a significant number of people 65 years or older may have programs designed specifically for seniors, under the assumption that people would enjoy meeting and associating with their peers in a recreation setting. The Table below shows the recreation programs offered for various age groups.

Recreational Programs 2007-2008

<i>Program</i>	<i>Enrollment Per Session</i>
Adult Programs	
Ceramics	102
Ballroom Dance	66
Yoga	66
Salsa Dance	57
Volleyball	45
Youth Programs	
Kids Love Soccer	71
Mariners/Skippers (Preschool)	36
Drawing	27
Tap Dance	27
Learn and Play	25
Little Angels Gymnastics	24
Engineering and Construction	22
Dance Time	16
Source: The City of Foster City Parks and Recreation Department, July 2009	

Needs Determination

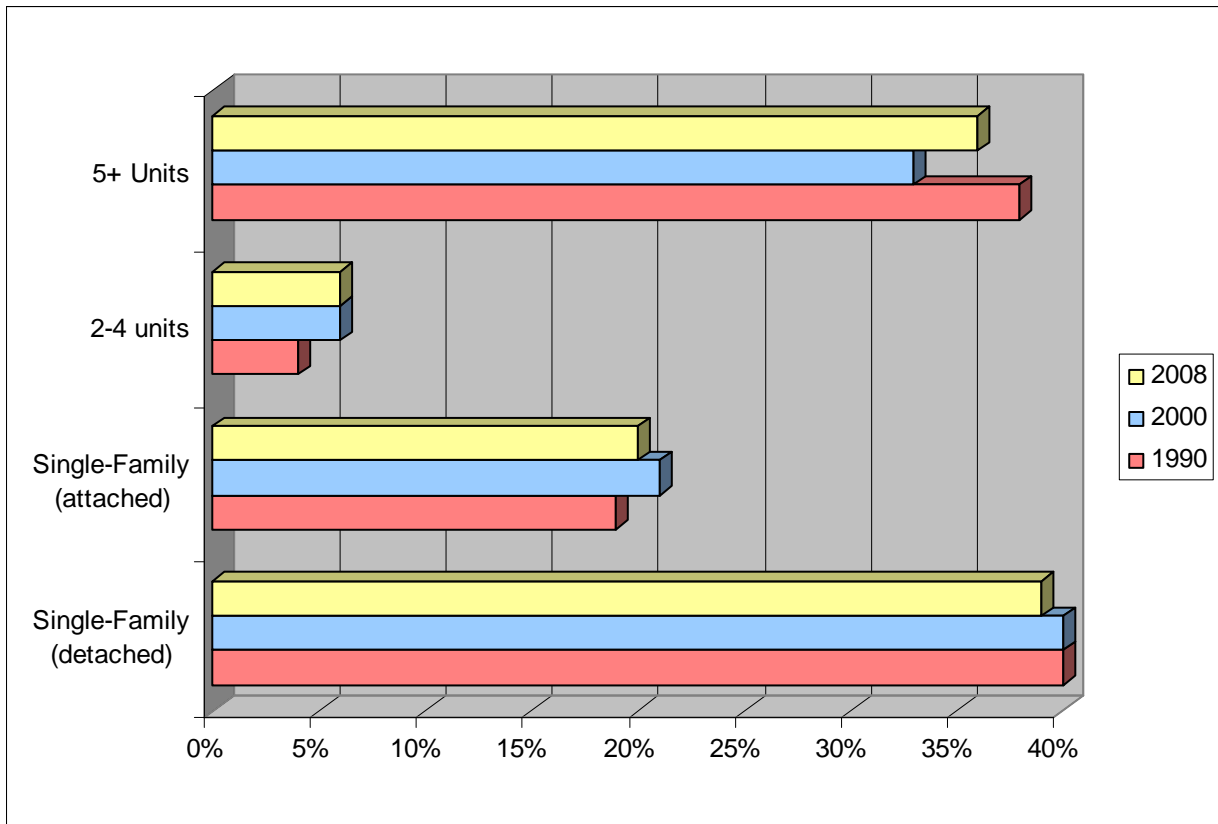
In order to provide for future recreation and park needs, it is necessary to examine the demographics in a community. The demographic statistics considered in this section include: (1) type of housing; (2) projected City of Foster City population (total); and (3) age distribution.

Relevant Demographic Criteria

Apartment, condominium and townhouse residents generally have less private recreation space than residents of a single family dwelling, and therefore may be more likely to use public parks for their recreation needs. However some multiple family projects provide recreational facilities for resident use only. These facilities range from swimming pools and recreation centers to small, open areas with grass and benches. The figure below indicates the current distribution of single and multiple family housing in

the City of Foster City and is based on a total of 12,477 existing housing units in the City (2008). The graph below projects a total of 13,207 units at build out.

HOUSING UNIT COMPARISON



Source: California Department of Finance, May 2009

*Reason for loss of units from 1990 to 2000: The City of Foster City disagreed with US Census

Since very little vacant land remains in the City of Foster City that would be appropriate for single family development, the majority of the expected growth in housing units are estimated to be multiple family dwellings. The City of Foster City's policy is for all future multi-family development to provide a significant amount of on-site open space/recreation facilities, and park-in-lieu fees to be used to improve existing public parks. In this manner, no significant impact from the new residents is expected on the public park system.

The national and state standards for park land per 1000 population offer reasonable guidance for the purposes of anticipating the effect of an increase in population on total park acreage.

Assuming the City of Foster City continues to have a total of 103 acres of parkland and 212 acres of waterways, and the City of Foster City population reaches a high of 31,853 residents, the City of Foster City would still exceed the minimum standard recommended by the National Recreation and Park Association (6-10 acres/1000 population) with 9.9 acres of park and recreation facilities per 1,000 persons.

Although the total population in the City of Foster City increased from 28,176 in 1990 to 28,803 in 2000 and to 30,429 in 2009, the number of people less than 20 years old decreased. Within the age groups under 20, the age distribution has become more even since 1980, when there were more teenagers than children

under 10 years old. The decrease in the proportion of children and teenagers in the community was thought to result in a need for fewer recreation programs and classes geared to this age group in the 1990's, but to date there is still a large need for youth classes.

The adult population continues to be the largest group and has grown significantly since 1980. The City of Foster City could expect a resulting increase in demand for adult recreation programs, adult sport teams and requests for membership in the 55+ Club.

Based on the 2000 U.S. Census, it is estimated that about 14% of all households in the City of Foster City are headed by women. The percent of females in the labor force (aged 16 years and over) was about 64% in 2007, according to the U.S. Census. Women with children under 18 are more likely to work today than in 1990. Assuming this trend continues the demand for child care and after-school programs should be expected to increase.

Female Headed Households

Householder Type	Number
Total Households	11,611
Total Female Headed Householders	1,627
Female Heads with Children under 18	3,074
Female Heads without Children under 18	3,813
Total Families Under the Poverty Level	131
Female Headed Households Under the Poverty Level	57

Percent of Families Under the Poverty Level

Category of Household Type	Percent
Percent of Families Under the Poverty Level	2%
Percent of Female Headed Households Under the Poverty Level	8%
Percent of Families with Children Under the Poverty Level	5%

Source: US Census, 2000

Recreation Program Needs

The Parks and Recreation Department uses two indicators to determine whether or not demand has increased for recreation programs: waiting lists and telephone inquiries. The programs listed below are identified as needs in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan and have waiting lists and multiple inquiries about them:

Preschool program: This program is 100% full every session. In 2008 the class for 3 year olds had a 10 person waiting list, the class for 4 year olds has a 5 person waiting list and the Department is still receiving inquiries about the programs. The Recreation Department has expanded the preschool program as much as possible while still accommodating other programs.

After-school programs: Although the current after-school programs do not extend beyond Wednesdays, the Recreation Department is always looking for ways to offer additional youth activities. The Enrichment

program takes place on Wednesdays from 12:30 PM to 2:30 PM in order to accommodate the parents' needs for extended care on the school district minimum day. Other programs that the City of Foster City parents look to for after school needs are the Annex program which is the School Districts afterschool enrichment program and the Chinese School and Indian School which is operated by the Bright Horizons Day School vendor a contract with the School District.

Indoor sports: The City of Foster City has one multi-purpose facility that can be used for indoor sports such as volleyball. This facility is the Brewer Island Elementary School Gymnasium. It is a joint use facility between the City of Foster City and the San Mateo/Foster City School District that is used by the City six days a week. Volleyball classes and leagues consistently fill up, and there is still a high demand for adult basketball leagues and youth indoor soccer. The Parks and Recreation Department can set up two volleyball or two basketball courts in the gym at any one time.

Community meeting space: Community meeting space needs are/or will generally be met through the use of meeting rooms in the City of Foster City Community Center, the William E. Walker Recreation Center and the Senior Wing, and the Teen Center. The Department's recreation programming expansion has somewhat limited the availability of community rental space at the Community Center and Recreation Center, but rarely poses problems due to the amount of space. The 3,500 square foot Lagoon Room and 1,900 square foot Wind Room provide ample space for large functions, or community meetings.



Vibe Teen Center

Tennis play/tournaments: The fifteen tennis courts available in the City of Foster City play host to public drop-in play, instructional classes, private lessons, club match play and two large tournaments each year. The City of Foster City recently added lights to five courts to bring the total number of lit courts to nine, and has no plans at this time for additional tennis courts.

Adult sports: The City of Foster City has only one lighted softball facility which is not adequate for the projected population of 31,470. The adult softball program has 84 men and women's teams and 1,260 participants annually from April through October. The City of Foster City can accommodate 42 teams per program session and the Department turns away an average of 4 teams per session.

Swim Program: The Department is currently working with the Peninsula Jewish Community Center to obtain the use of their pools for a swim programs. The summer 2008 PJCC program offered swimming programs to local youths and adults.

Projected Compliance with Standards for Park & Outdoor Facility Areas

<i>Type</i>	<i>National Recreation and Park Association Standard</i>	<i>Existing Facilities (2008)</i>	<i>Deficiency</i>	<i>Proposed Improvements</i>
Parkland	5 acres per 1,000 population or 170 acres (Section 66477 of the Government Code)	10.68/1,000 population or 363 acres	5.68/1,000 population	N/A
Parkland + Other Recreation Facilities (such as Waterways)	6-10 acres per 1,000 population or 272 acres based on 8 acres 1,000 population (National Recreation and Park Association)	10.68/1,000 population or 363 acres	2.68/1,000 population	N/A
Basketball Courts	1 per 5,000	12	N/A	N/A
Tennis Courts	1:2,000 or 17	15	(+/-) 0	N/A
Volleyball Courts	1:5,000 or 6.8	5	(-) 1.8	The City of Foster City has three (3) outdoor sand courts and access sets up two indoor courts at the joint use facility, Brewer Island Elementary School.
Baseball Fields	1:5,000 or 6.8	8	(+) 1.2	N/A
Lighted Softball	1:30,000 or 1.13	1	(-) 0.13	N/A
Football Fields	1:20,000 or 1.7	0	(-) 1.7	N/A
Soccer Fields	1:10,000 or 3.4	11	(+) 4.0	N/A
Swimming Pools	1:20,000 or 1.7	0	(-) 1.7	The Peninsula Jewish Community Center located in the City of Foster City has a pool in their facility.
Trails	1 per region	1	(+/-) 0	N/A

Improvements to Park Facilities

The Parks and Recreation Department has determined that the City of Foster City has an adequate amount of park land but needs certain amenities in existing parks, walkways and on the pedway.

Sources of Funding for Improvements

Funding sources for Park and Recreation facilities include grants, park in-lieu fees received from new residential development and City of Foster City funds. Park in-lieu fees and State grants may be utilized to fund improvements and development of new and existing park facilities. Interest accruing on park in-lieu fees already collected may be utilized to fund the maintenance of existing facilities.

Without a significant payment of park in-lieu fees and/or funding from outside sources (such as redevelopment agency fund, grant funds), the City of Foster City's ability to fund improvements will be limited. Available funding will be allocated according to the priority and timing of new construction projects.

Maintenance of Existing Resources

The City of Foster City Parks Maintenance system is divided into three geographical areas: 1) east parks, 2) west parks and 3) playfields/medians. Shell Boulevard is the dividing line between the east and west areas. The playfields referred to in the third area are located at Sea Cloud and Port Royal Parks.

The bathrooms, trash receptacles and tot lots are checked regularly in each park with these facilities. Mowing and preparation of sports fields occurs once a week all year except the winter when the parks are mowed once every three weeks. Preparation of the sports fields includes watering, and checking of the lines (e.g. baseball in-field lines). Bathrooms are washed twice a month year-round. Tennis courts are washed once a month from April through October. Carpentry and irrigation systems are checked periodically for to determine maintenance requirements.

Summary

The goals, policies and programs applicable to this section are located at the end of this document. These provide implementation guidance for future City of Foster City action with regard to maintenance and improvement of park and recreation facilities.

It is intended that future City of Foster City actions with regard to park and recreation facilities will refer to the Parks section of the Parks and Open Space Element of the City of Foster City General Plan and demonstrate that proposed actions are consistent with applicable policies of the City of Foster City General Plan.

Appendices

Capital Improvement Program for fiscal year 2009/2010 - 2014/2015

Section 66477 of the California Government Code

Improvements in Existing Parks in the City of Foster City

<i>Park</i>	<i>Existing Facilities</i>
Arcturus Park	2, 6, 15
Boat Park	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 13, 21
Boothbay Park	2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13,14, 15, 18, 22
Catamaran Park	3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13,15, 18
Edgewater Park	4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15
Erckenbrack Park	2, 4, 5, 6, 13, 15
Farragut Park	4, 6, 13, 15
Gateshead Park	4, 6
Gull Park	4, 5, 6, 13, 15
Ketch Park	4, 6, 8, 15
Killdeer Park	4, 6, 15
Leo Court Park	6
Leo J. Ryan	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 25
Memorial Park	14, 15, 16, 19, 23, 24
Marlin Park	4, 5, 6, 13, 15
Pompano Circle	6
Port Royal Park	2, 4, 6, 11, 13, 15
Sea Cloud Park	2, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15,
Shad Park	6, 8, 15
Sunfish Park	6, 8, 15
Turnstone Park	6, 8, 15
Median Islands	
Facilities Key	
1. Boat launching facilities	8. Basketball court
2. Parking	9. Tennis court
3. Boardwalk	10. Baseball diamond
4. Picnic tables	11. Soccer field
5. Beach	12. Football field
6. Lawn area	13. Restrooms
7. Multi-purpose court	14. Barbecues
	15. Tot lot/play apparatus
	16. Outdoor amphitheater
	17. Par course
	18. Volleyball court
	19. Meeting room
	20. Auditorium
	21. Dog Park
	22. Community Picnic Area
	23. Skate Park
	25. Bocce Courts

**Belmont Slough**

Open Space Background

Purpose

The Open Space section of the Parks and Open Space Element concerns vacant land in the City of Foster City which is primarily maintained in its natural condition. In some cases this land includes landscaped areas which are maintained.

The City of Foster City's existing open space resources include: (1) existing permanent open spaces ranging from waterways and open spaces within developments to landscaped areas along City of Foster City streets; (2) short-term open spaces that may be developed in the future; and, (3) possible future permanent open spaces. The purposes of these distinctions are to link future open space with existing open space, and to recognize potential open space preservation opportunities for vacant land that is ultimately intended for development (according to the City of Foster City General Plan designations).

Waterways Open Space Resources

The largest and most unique permanent open spaces in the City of Foster City are the waterways. These include San Francisco Bay, Belmont Slough, Marina Lagoon, the City of Foster City Lagoon and Canal system, and Vintage Park.

San Francisco Bay

Description: The Bay is the primary source of water for most of the City of Foster City's waterways and constitutes the north and northeastern boundaries of the City of Foster City. Uses of Lower San Francisco Bay water include navigation, active water recreation, passive water recreation, ocean commercial and sport fishing, wildlife habitat, preservation of rare and endangered species, fish migration, shellfish harvesting and estuarine habitat. The pedway system along the Bay provides recreational opportunities such as boating, fishing, walking, observation of wildlife, and biking.

THE CITY OF FOSTER CITY OPEN SPACE NEEDS

The following open space needs relate to existing and future open space areas in the city:

1. Preserve open space areas sufficient to meet the long-range open space needs of the city.
2. Assure adequate open space to serve new development.
3. Protect existing easements within private developments.
4. Implement the Bay Conservation and Development Commission Plan which requires a 100-ft shoreline access band for all waterfront properties.
5. Protect sunlight to open space areas.
6. Protect views of and views from open space areas.
7. Preserve natural and man-made resources.
8. Minimize health and safety hazards in the City of Foster City.

Surrounding Land Uses: Land uses in the City of Foster City that border the San Francisco Bay: residential, industrial, schools and churches.

Views: Beach Park Boulevard, East Third Avenue and the pedway provide the primary public views of San Francisco Bay. The Werder fishing pier (Teal Street and Beach Park Boulevard) provides views of the pedway and the Bay for pedestrians.

Importance: The San Francisco Bay is one of the City of Foster City's main amenities because of its open space and recreational qualities.

Belmont Slough

Description: The Belmont Slough constitutes the southeastern boundary of the City of Foster City and continues to Redwood City. The Slough contributes three important functions as follows: it provides a flushing action from the City of Foster City Lagoon which maintains viability of the lagoon, it provides a similar action to control water levels in the Marina Lagoon, and it provides a natural wildlife refuge as a result of its tidal action, mudflats, and marshland vegetation.

A minimum of fifteen species of birds, ranging from the species normally associated with saltmarsh habitats to those normally associated with grassland habitats inhabit the terrestrial and slough areas in the immediate vicinity.

Surrounding Land Uses: Land uses adjacent to Belmont Slough include residences and parks. The land in adjacent Redwood City is mostly vacant.

Views: The pedway system affords the best views of the Belmont Slough and provides an opportunity to view bird species that frequent the Slough.

Importance: The Slough extends the waterfront amenities of the San Francisco Bay and provides a natural habitat for various wildlife species.

Marina Lagoon

Description: The Marina Lagoon establishes the southwestern boundary of the City of Foster City and was originally a slough similar to the Belmont Slough described above. The City of San Mateo converted it to a lagoon for storm drainage retention purposes and to serve as a boating area.

Surrounding Land Uses: Surrounding land uses are primarily residential in both the City of San Mateo and the City of Foster City, with the exception of Highway 101 along the southern portion of the Lagoon and Shoreview Park/Recreation Center in the City of San Mateo.

Views: The pedway and East Hillsdale Boulevard, especially at the Bridge, provide the best views of the Marina Lagoon in the City of Foster City.

Importance: The Marina Lagoon is an important visual and recreational amenity for the City of Foster City because it provides frontage along the water for the western boundary of the City of Foster City along Port Royal Avenue.

The City of Foster City Lagoon and Canal System

Description: The City of Foster City Lagoon was entirely man-made and is used as a storm drainage retention basin with gates at the south end and pumps at the north end. Surface drainage is collected and drained into the lagoon system where it is discharged by gravity or pumped into San Francisco Bay at the north end of the lagoon. Water from the Bay is taken into the lagoon system through tide gates located at the southeast end of the lagoon.

As a part of the original development of the City of Foster City, a system of islands and canals were constructed in order to increase the number of residential lots with lagoon frontage. The lagoon supports a number of marine organisms and serves as resting and feeding sites for waterfowl.

The recreational uses of the lagoon system include boating, windsurfing and swimming, along with passive recreational uses which are enhanced by the many views provided from waterfront land uses. Bridges were constructed to accommodate most sailboats. Power boats are restricted to only electrically-powered motors on the City of Foster City Lagoon and Canals.

Surrounding Land Uses: The primary land uses adjacent to the lagoon system are residential, although some parks and shopping centers also have lagoon frontage.

Views: Views of the City of Foster City Lagoon system are provided from the City of Foster City Parks (Sea Cloud Park, Leo Ryan Park, Gull Park and Marlin Park) and individual residences. The best view of the system is provided from an airplane.

Importance: The City of Foster City Lagoon and Canal system significantly contributes to the City of Foster City's open space network because it extends waterfront amenities to the interior of the city rather than just along its boundaries. The form and character of the City of Foster City are defined by the waterways (i.e., the Bay, Lagoon, Canals and Bridges) which help to distinguish the City of Foster City from other communities, particularly as seen from an airplane. The waterways create a sense of place and a recreation-oriented image for the City of Foster City as much or more than the San Francisco Bay.

The protection of the lagoon system is also a "historical preservation" effort given the original land planning of the City of Foster City. The plan for the City of Foster City was to create as many single family detached

residential units along the waterfront as possible. These units would have direct access to the water for aesthetic, recreational purposes in addition to enhancing property values and creating a “sense of openness” for the property even though the lot sizes are small by suburban standards.

In order to protect the lagoon system and waterfront properties, the City of Foster City requires a use permit for room additions on the waterfront. The use permit procedure allows property owners adjacent to and across the water from the proposed addition to comment on the proposal.

Public Open Space Within Developments

This category includes permanent open spaces that were set aside during the development of surrounding property. Most of these spaces were established as part of a Planned Development (PD) District. The projects listed below exemplify public open spaces provided within commercial developments

Metro Center Town Green

Description: This one acre park is privately owned but has a public access easement over it. The park is circular, surrounded by a public pathway, is landscaped and hosts outdoor art. The lawn provides a passive recreation area for workers and shoppers to have lunch, rest and/or watch noon concerts.

Surrounding Land Uses: The Green is surrounded by high-intensity urban uses such as the existing Metro (Office) Tower, neighborhood retail uses, and proposed office buildings.

Views: The Town Green is currently visible from the office tower, retail stores and adjacent planned office/retail uses.

Importance: This open space provides a green area amidst a dense urban business and residential center. Its central location near highly populated areas increases the park’s accessibility to the community. Another key design feature of the park is the linkage it provides between Leo Ryan Park (across East Hillsdale Boulevard to the south) and Metro Center Boulevard and its office and retail uses.

Vintage Park Lake and Plazas

Description: This artificial water system was constructed as part of the Vintage Park development. The lake has a public access easement over it and also serves as a drainage catch basin. The Vintage Park development also includes several small open areas near the existing lake. Most of the open areas are small plazas except for the green area and pathway around the lake. The circular green area provides opportunities for passive recreation within the development. A pedestrian pathway links these open areas with the remainder of the development and with the Vintage Park Lake.

Surrounding Land Uses: The lake and plazas are surrounded by research and development, and office land uses.

Views: Several of the Gilead campus and Vintage Park buildings are or will be oriented to provide views of the lake.

Importance: The value of these open space areas is to provide visual and recreational amenities within the development for workers and future residents. The inclusion of the lake links Vintage Park with other the City of Foster City water bodies, consistent with the City of Foster City’s water-oriented image.

Visa Park

Description: This 0.70 acre park is privately owned but has a public access easement over it. The park is trapezoid shaped, surrounded by a public pathway, is landscaped and hosts a walking path, lawn area and seating area. The lawn provides a passive recreation area for workers and residents to eat, rest and/or play on.

Surrounding Land Uses: The Visa Park is surrounded by high-intensity urban uses such as existing residential townhomes and neighboring office buildings.

Views: The Visa Park is currently visible from the office tower, residential townhomes, neighboring office buildings and Metro Center Boulevard.

Importance: This open space provides a green area amidst a dense urban business and residential center. It is located adjacent to a highly populated area and provides open space for the workers and nearby residents to have lunch or rest.

Pilgrim/Triton Park

Description: This future 2.3 acre park will be developed as part of the Pilgrim-Triton General Development Plan approved by the City Council on April 21, 2008. At build-out the development will include up to 730 residential units and 296,000 square feet of commercial uses. The park will be privately owned and will have a public access easement over it. The park will be hexagonal in shape, surrounded by a public pathway, landscaped and will have a tot-lot, bocce courts and a lawn area. The lawn area will provide an area for workers and shoppers to have a meal, rest and/or play on. The other amenities will provide recreational opportunities for residents, shoppers, workers and the public.

Surrounding Land Uses: The Pilgrim/triton Park will surrounded by high-intensity urban uses such as the existing light industrial and office buildings and proposed multiple story office and residential buildings.

Views: The Pilgrim/Triton Park will be visible from the existing light industrial and office buildings and adjacent planned office/retail uses.

Importance: The future park will provide passive and active recreation amenities for residents, workers, shoppers and the public.

Permanent Private Open Space Within Developments

The types of open spaces and recreational amenities typically provided in residential developments range as follows:

- (1) Small green spaces that provide visual relief from development.
- (2) Passive sitting areas with benches.
- (3) Pools.
- (4) Clubhouses.
- (5) Weight rooms.
- (6) Basketball courts.
- (7) Boat docks/facilities
- (8) Tot lots.
- (9) Tennis courts.

PERMANENT PRIVATE OPEN SPACE AREAS LOCATED WITHIN EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS

The residential developments listed below have private open space and/or other areas for exclusive use by the residents of that development:

Alden Crossing	Marina Green
Alden Park	Marina Point
Antigua	Nantucket Cove
Bayporte	Pitcairn
Bay Vista	Plum Island
Carmel Village	Sand Harbour
Cityhomes East	Sand Harbour South
Cityhomes West	Schooner Bay
Edgewater	Sea Colony
Harborside	Shell Cove
The Islands	Spinnaker Cove
Isle Cove	Treasure Isle
Lantern Cove	Whaler's Cove Isle
Longwater	Whaler's Cove Landing
Bayfront	Promontory Point
Williams Landing	Winston Square

Source: Community Development Department, July 2009

Two of these private residential open spaces are described below for illustrative purposes:

Longwater Common Lot: Parcel D on Santa Cruz Lane in the Longwater development is a landscaped lot that provides public access to the lagoon southwest of Sea Cloud Park. The parcel is surrounded by single-family residences, has a bench and a small paved area, and provides views to the northeast and southwest toward the water.

Alden Park Common Lot: A common lot is located in the Alden Park development on Cayman Lane, just north of the intersection of Cayman and Tender Lanes, at the terminus of Liberty Lane. The parcel is surrounded by single-family houses, is landscaped and includes a tot lot and benches. This common lot exclusively serves the Alden Park development and provides open space in order to mitigate the density of the project.

PG&E Power Line Easements

Power line easements are required to be free of structures so that the power lines may be modified or maintained at any time. When utility easements follow major roadways, the landscaping in these easements adds substantially to their appearance. The result is a green open area underneath the power lines similar to landscaped setbacks required between a street and building, or to the recreation areas of some residential projects.

An attractive example of the landscaping/recreation possibilities underneath power lines is visible along Foster City Boulevard at the Foster's Landing Condominium project. Such landscaping reduces the visual impact of the power lines on the streetscape.

The utility easement in the City of Foster City follows Foster City Boulevard from Beach Park Boulevard to State Route 92 and then veers northwest across a rectangular vacant lot off of Foster City Boulevard, and through the Vintage Park development. Vintage Park was designed so that only open space areas and parking lots would be within the utility easement. Other utility easements may not provide passive or active open spaces but do provide visual relief from development (such as the easements near the Baffin Court/Pitcairn Drive area).

Street Medians

Street medians significantly improve the open space qualities of urban streets. The medians divide large expanses of pavement and add scenic value to the street for pedestrians, motorists, and inhabitants of adjacent buildings.

The City of Foster City has a median strip planting program along major roadways in Metro Center, residential neighborhoods, industrial areas and bridges (see Map GP-14). The Parks and Recreation Department, in conjunction with the Planning/Code Enforcement Division, developed a Plan in 1987 requiring the planting of undeveloped medians and the replacement of inappropriate or deteriorated landscaping. The program establishes a residential, industrial and downtown theme for median.

Building Setback Areas

A building setback area refers to the minimum distance between a reference line (usually a property line) and a building or a portion thereof, as required by an ordinance or code. The purpose is to provide open space which is unobstructed and unoccupied from the ground upward in order to reduce the visual density of buildings as seen from the street.

Building setbacks also provide light and air between and into buildings, and offer visual relief from other buildings as seen from inside. Usually setback areas provide landscaping in order to improve the appearance of the site, its buildings and the streetscape.

Virtually every zoning district requires a minimum building setback from the front property line. The table below demonstrates the range of front yard setbacks required in various zoning districts.

Required Front Yard Setbacks in Zoning Districts

District	Setback
R-1 (Single Family)	20-feet
R-2 (Two-Family)	20-feet
R-3 (Medium Density)	20-feet
R-4 (High Density)	20-feet
C-O (Commercial-Office)	20-feet
C-1 (Neighborhood)	*
C-2 (General Business)	*
M-1 (Light Industrial)	25-feet
<p>* If the property is adjacent to a residential zone, no building shall be closer than 25-feet to that zone.</p> <p>Note: The setbacks are determined on a project-by-project basis for any district with a PD (Planned Development) overlay.</p> <p>Source: Community Development Department, July 2009</p>	

Waterfront Setbacks

Setbacks from the waterfront increase the open space quality of the lagoon or canal system by adding to the total area free of structures. Such setbacks also reduce the visual density of residences along the waterfront by providing an open area near the bulkhead which can be used for outdoor entertainment. Additionally, setbacks reduce the likelihood of impairing waterfront views from adjacent buildings. As seen from within a building, setbacks provide light, air and visual relief from adjacent structures.

Guidelines For Ranking Potential Future Open Space

To analyze the ability of a vacant property to meet the City of Foster City's open space needs, guidelines have been developed which apply to the three needs listed above. The table at the end of the discussion ranks property for short term or future/possible open space purposes using the guidelines. In determining the value of land as open space, the City of Foster City will consider the following questions to guide decisions:

Aesthetics

1. Would the preservation of this site protect an important visual backdrop or edge of the City of Foster City?
2. Would the preservation of this site protect any unique site features?
3. Would the preservation of this site protect a shoreline?

Significance

1. Would the preservation of this site protect property with importance to the community as whole?
2. Would the preservation of this site protect property with importance to an adjoining area?

Proximity of Other Open Spaces

1. Would the preservation of this site allow the combination of existing or proposed open spaces?
2. Would the preservation of this site provide an opportunity to enlarge an existing open space?

Passive Recreation Potential

1. Would the preservation of this site protect a site with quiet, peaceful surroundings?
2. Would the preservation of this site protect a site with scenic views?
3. Would the preservation of this site protect property without organized sports or recreation facilities?
4. Would the preservation of this site protect a site with pathways or the potential for pathways? Benches?
5. Would the preservation of this site protect a site with appropriate areas for observation points and educational exhibits?

Potential For Development with Revenue Producing Land Uses

1. Would the preservation of this site eliminate desirable property for development?
2. Would the preservation of this site eliminate the potential to combine open space with other land uses?

Possible Funding Sources

1. What sources of funding are available for the preservation of this site?
2. Could the preservation of this site occur as part of an adjacent private development?

Environmental Resources

1. Would the preservation of this site protect sensitive wildlife and/or flora habitat?
2. Would the preservation of this site protect unimproved areas in their original, natural habitat for an historical perspective of conditions prior to development of the community?

Shorter-Term Open Space With Potential Long-Term Open Space Value

The open spaces included in this section do not have applications pending for development and may be appreciated as open space until development occurs. They currently provide an open space resource and, when (or if) developed, can establish areas preserved for long-term open space value to the community.

Once the guidelines have been examined to determine whether all of or a portion of a particular site is appropriate for open space preservation, particular improvements can be implemented to enhance the open space amenities of that site. The implementation of these techniques will achieve the stated needs with regard to open space resources in the City of Foster City. Funding mechanisms will be examined in conjunction with individual proposals. Below is a table and description of the relative values, views, surrounding land uses and importance of key properties, along with recommended open space improvements relevant to that site.

Future Potential Open Space and Improvements to Existing Open Space

The open spaces included in this section are either already designated as open space or have constraints that may prohibit or severely restrict development. These properties are listed in the table below.

Future/Possible Open Space

<i>Location</i>	<i>Assessors Parcel Number</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Proposed General Plan Designation</i>
North of East 3rd Avenue	094-130-010	40.0 (submerged)	Open Space
Southeast side of Beach Park	094-111-050,	45.8 (dry land)	Waterfront
Blvd. between Foster City Blvd. and Swordfish Street (proposed Marina site)	096-170-140 & 180	21.3 (submerged)	Commercial and Open Space
North side of E. Hillsdale Blvd. between Gull Ave. and Teal Ave. (Werder Pier site)	094-131-020	9.3	Park and Recreation & Service Commercial
Source: Community Development Department, July 2009			

City of Foster City Owned Site on the North Side of East Third Avenue

Description: This site includes 40 acres of submerged land and shoreline designated open space. Ten acres located along the bay are designated for open space to ensure public shoreline access. The remaining 30 acres are also designated open space beyond a fill limit line according to an agreement between the City and the Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC). It is intended that these open space lands be preserved in their natural state and that opportunities to enhance their wetland value be pursued.

Surrounding Land Uses: Please refer to the discussion under "Shorter-Term Open Space With Potential Long-Term Open Space Value".

Views: Please refer to the discussion under "Shorter-Term Open Space With Potential Long-Term Open Space Value".

Importance: Please refer to the discussion under "Shorter-Term Open Space With Potential Long-Term Open Space Value".

Suggested Improvements: Please refer to the discussion under "Shorter-Term Open Space With Potential Long-Term Open Space Value".

Proposed Marina Site

Description: Map GP-12 shows the marina proposals. The site occupies 45.8 acres of dry land adjacent to Beach Park Boulevard and 21.3 acres of submerged land in San Francisco Bay. Some of the Marina site is within the 100' shoreline band regulated by BCDC, which must remain open space with public access to the waterfront.

The water portion of the site is existing bay tidelands characterized by a shoreline band of salt marsh, tidal flats and submerged lands. The upland area is filled land which varies approximately between elevations 9.3 feet above Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW) and 12.8 feet MLLW at points along the dike which generally borders the west edge of the site. The majority of the site is occupied with annual grasses and weeds, with a few coyote bush shrubs. The shoreline of the site contains salt marsh habitat.

Surrounding Land Uses: The San Francisco Bay borders this site to the north and east with residential uses across Beach Park Boulevard to the northwest and the Belmont Slough to the south.

Views: The most attractive characteristics of this site are its open spaces with sweeping views of the Bay, the Belmont Slough, and the San Mateo Bridge. These views are somewhat marred by the presence of Pacific Gas and Electric Company transmission towers and high tension lines which pass just south west of the southwesterly site boundary and continue to the southeast as far as the eye can see. The northeastern portion of the site offers an unobstructed view of the Bird Island Wildlife Area.

Importance: This site has significant open space opportunities because of its waterfront access, existing walking/bike path, and variety of plant and animal life habitat. The 100' shoreline band is required by BCDC to remain as open space.

Suggested Improvements Should the Site Remain Designated as a Marina:

- (1) Develop open space in accordance with the San Francisco Bay Plan.
- (2) Improve passive recreation opportunities by installing benches, landscaping and observation areas within the shoreline band.
- (3) Install paved pathways with handrails to improve the accessibility of the shoreline band.
- (4) Determine if any portions of the site qualify as wetland areas as designated by the State and improve or enhance any such areas in accordance with State guidelines.
- (5) Use site planning techniques to cluster any buildings and development density away from the wildlife refuge and any designated wetland areas.

Werder Pier

Description: The Werder Pier site contains an unpaved parking lot serving the Pier and pedway, a dike protecting the shoreline and the Pier itself. The Pier was constructed from the Old San Mateo-Hayward Bridge.

This property does not contain marshlands but does contain a productive shellfish bed which the San Mateo County Health Department and California Regional Water Quality Control Board have taken measures to protect.

The County of San Mateo prepared a Draft Recreation Plan for this site dated November 16, 1989. The proposed design involved adding a rest room, improving the parking lot, fixing up the pier and adding landscaping.

Surrounding Land Uses: The San Francisco Bay and the San Mateo Bridge are both north and east of this site with residential uses to the south and commercial uses to the west.

Views: The site offers attractive views to the southeast of the City of Foster City shoreline, to the south of the City of Foster City structures and Santa Cruz Mountains beyond, and to the north of the San Mateo Bridge (State Route 92), San Francisco and northern mountain ranges.

Importance: The value of this site is its direct shoreline access and corresponding views, and recreational use for fishing and walking. The open space opportunities are somewhat compromised by the proximity of the San Mateo Bridge.

Suggested Improvements:

- (1) Use site planning techniques to cluster recreational improvements away from designated wetland areas.
- (2) Improve wetland areas in accordance with state and federal regulations to enhance the natural characteristics of the wetlands.
- (3) Develop open space in accordance with the San Francisco Bay Plan.
- (4) Improve passive recreation opportunities by installing benches, landscaping and observation areas within the shoreline band.
- (5) Install paved pathways with handrails to improve the accessibility of the shoreline band and fishing pier.

Sea Cloud Park/Phase II

Description: The unimproved 20 acres of the Sea Cloud park site is diked, does not have an outlet to Belmont Slough and is not subject to tidal action. The site contains a low lying area that serves as a seasonal pond, collecting storm water runoff during the rainy periods of the year. Shorebirds and waterfowl often make intensive use of these seasonally flooded, unvegetated salt/mudflats.

The major detracting elements are the power transmission lines and poles which are in the vicinity of the study area, and the barren and unkept condition of the vacant filled lands.

Along the site's south edge, Belmont Slough, the estuarine vegetation which borders it and the wildlife which inhabit it, constitute a major asset which can be enjoyed from the unpaved pathway along the levee.

Surrounding Land Uses: The Bayfront Condominium development is located north of this site with Belmont Slough to the south and east, and the Alden Park development and Sea Cloud Park Phase I to the west.

Views: The most dramatic views from the site are looking west toward the hills of San Mateo. Along the eastern portion of the site, the Belmont Slough provides visual interest.

Importance: The views, waterfront access and variety of plant and animal life provide significant open space opportunities for this property.

Suggested Improvements Whether or not Permits are Received to Expand the Park:

1. Develop open space in accordance with the San Francisco Bay Plan.
2. Improve passive recreation opportunities by installing benches, landscaping and observation areas within the shoreline band.
3. Install paved pathways with handrails to improve the accessibility of the shoreline band.
4. Determine if any portions of the site qualify as wetland areas as designated by the state and federal agencies and improve or enhance any such areas in accordance with state and federal guidelines.



Wildlife Preserve

Applicability of Criteria to Short Term and Future/Possible Open Space

<i>Open Space Resource</i>	<i>Aesthetics</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Proximity to other Open Space</i>	<i>Passive Recreation Potential</i>	<i>Development Potential</i>	<i>Funding Sources</i>	<i>Accessibility</i>	<i>Environmental Resources</i>	<i>Rank of Importance</i>
<i>Short Term Open Space</i>									
North of East 3rd Avenue	poor	medium	good (Bay)	pedway	yes (fill line)	w/development	fair	fair	6
<i>Future /Possible Permanent Open Space</i>									
North of East 3rd Avenue	good	high	good (Bay)	pedway	no	not necessary	good	good	2
Proposed Marina	good	high	good (Bay)	pedway	portions*	w/development	good	good	1
Werder Pier site	fair	medium	good (Bay)	somewhat	somewhat	grants	good	fair	4
Sea Cloud Park/Phase II	good	medium	good (Slough)	pedway	as park	w/development	good	fair	3
* depending upon receipt of permit									
Source: Planning/Code Enforcement Division, July 2009									

**Boothbay Park**

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE GOALS

Introduction

The background section of this Element describes the City of Foster City's existing recreational facilities, and the character of existing park facilities and open space areas. This section of the Element draws upon the background information to establish goals and policies for future expansion and maintenance of the City of Foster City's recreation and open space opportunities.

The goals and policies set forth below will guide future City of Foster City actions regarding the management of parks and natural resources with specific implementation measures or programs. The programs are actions to be performed by the City of Foster City in order to implement the Parks and Open Space Element.

The time period envisioned for the goals, policies, and implementation measures is 15 years. This time period should include build-out of the City of Foster City and some expansion of the City of Foster City's open space and recreation areas.

PC-A Provide Sufficient and Diverse Recreational Opportunities

Provide sufficient and diverse recreational opportunities for all the City of Foster City residents through the development of new recreation facilities as needed, given available funding and support, and the construction of additional park amenities in existing parks and elsewhere in locations where deficiencies have been identified or opportunities occur.

PC-B Maintain Existing Recreation Facilities

Maintain current park amenities and infrastructure in a safe, attractive and functional recreation environment.

PC-C Maintain and Improve the City's Pedway and Bikeway System

Maintain and improve the pedway system that surrounds the City of Foster City and the walkway system that provides safe access to parks, schools and other streets.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE POLICIES

- PC-1 **Recreation Needs.** Respond to the recreation needs identified in the Parks and Open Space Element of the City of Foster City General Plan and meet the long-term projected recreation needs and preferences of individuals and groups within the community.
- PC-2 **Park In-Lieu Fees.** Exact park-in-lieu fees according to California Government Code 66477 and the City of Foster City Municipal Code Section 16.36.080 to fund park development and improvements, and use the interest earned on fees to fund maintenance of park facilities. Utilize the park-in-lieu fees to construct the improvements and maintenance projects identified in the annually updated five-year Capital Improvements Program.
- PC-3 **New Residential Development.** Require that all new multi-family residential projects provide a significant amount of on-site open space/recreation facilities for residents or provide a combination of park in-lieu fees and on-site recreational facilities
- PC-4 **Park Improvements.** Improve existing parks by adding new facilities to those with identified deficiencies. Work with San Mateo County to provide public use of the Werder Pier restroom facility in conjunction with evaluating other locations for a public restroom facility for use by pedestrians using the levee pedway.
- PC-5 **Park Facilities Maintenance and Inspection.** Continue regular maintenance and inspection of park facilities to prolong the life of equipment and insure the safety and enjoyment of park users.
- PC-6 **Playfields.** Provide and maintain safe and functional playfields for youth and adult baseball, softball, soccer, and football programs.
- PC-7 **Bike path System.** Develop a City of Foster City bike path system to connect major work, shopping, school, civic and recreational destinations throughout the city.
- PC-8 **Recreational Use of Pedestrian Walkways.** Improve the recreational use of existing pedestrian walkways where appropriate.
- PC-9 **Pedway and Bikeway System Maintenance and Improvement.** Continue to maintain, expand and improve the existing walkway and pedway system.
- PC-10 **Improvements in Open Space.** Design any improvements in open space areas to minimize adverse impacts to habitats, including provision of a buffer to minimize human disturbances, views or other open space resources.
- PC-11 **Lagoons and Waterways: Recreational Opportunities.** Continue to promote a wide variety of recreational opportunities on the City of Foster City Lagoon system.

- PC-12 **Lagoons and Waterways: Open Space.** Preserve and maintain the existing lagoon and waterways.
- PC-12 **Bayfront Open Space System.** Provide a continuous open space system along San Francisco Bay and the Belmont Slough.
- PC-13 **Wetlands Protection.** Protect the health and safety of the community by excluding development in environmentally sensitive areas which would result in a net loss of significant wetlands.
- PC-14 **Wetland Areas North of East Third Avenue.** Pursue opportunities for enhancing or preserving existing wetland areas north of East Third Avenue and any significant habitat areas for endangered species.
- PC-15 **Access to Existing Open Space.** Design open space already in public ownership to be more accessible to the public.
- PC-16 **Open Space Access for Special Need Groups.** Design open space to be accessible to people with special needs such as elderly and handicapped persons.
- PC-17 **Protection of Open Space Access.** Pursue public access to open space lands through the tentative map process, dedications, easements and other mechanisms.
- PC-18 **Access to Sunlight.** Consider the impact of new development on sunlight to existing public open spaces.
- PC-19 **Senior Activities.** Continue to provide classes, programs and services for the senior population.
- PC-20 **Youth and Teen Activities.** Continue to provide classes, programs, services, recreational activities and sports programs for the youth and teen age groups
- PC-21 **Recreation Programs and Services Outreach.** Provide information to the community on the wide variety of programs and services offered by the Parks and Recreation Department.
- PC-22 **Shared Use Facilities.** Work with local schools to make their facilities available for City of Foster City sponsored recreation programs
- PC-23 **Cooperation with Other Agencies.** Work with other agencies to promote and provide regional recreation opportunities
- PC-24 **Funding.** Identify and pursue potential sources of funding for the operation and maintenance of parks, the levee pedway, conservation, bike lanes and recreation programs
- PC-25 **Community Participation.** Work with community groups to plan new parks and rehabilitate existing parks.
- PC-26 **Cultural Arts.** Promote cultural activities within the City of Foster City.
- PC-27 **“Destination Park”.** Create a new passive park on City of Foster City owned property near the Levee pedway at Beach Park Blvd. at Halibut Street that would be a respite stop and will include picnic tables, a drinking fountain, a small restroom, benches, a bike rack, and an “interpretive center.”

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE PROGRAMS

- PC-a **Periodic Recreation User Surveys.** Encourage feedback from recreation program participants, facility users and the general community with periodic surveys.

Responsibility: Parks and Recreation Department.

Timeline: Current and ongoing.

- PC-b **Respond to Changing Recreation Needs.** Expand and diversify classes and activities to address new recreation trends and changing community needs.

Responsibility: Parks and Recreation Department.

Timeline: Current and ongoing.

- PC-c **Implement the City of Foster City Bikeway System Report.** Implement the City of Foster City Bikeway System Report, adopted by the City Council on January 7, 1991.

Responsibility: Parks and Recreation Department, Public Works Department.

Timeline: Current and ongoing.

- PC-d **Improve Facilities.** Perform maintenance and specific improvements to parks and recreation facilities as identified in the Capital Improvement Program Five Year Plan.

Responsibility: Parks and Recreation Department, Parks and Recreation Committee.

Timeline: Current and Ongoing, Long-term

- PC-e **Park Inspections.** Perform and document monthly inspections of park amenities and infrastructure.

Responsibility: Parks and Recreation Department.

Timeline: Current and ongoing.

- PC-f **Playfield Inspections.** Inspect playfields during weekly maintenance.

Responsibility: Parks and Recreation Department.

Timeline: Current and ongoing.

- PC-g **Levee Pedway Maintenance.** Maintain the levee pedway, repairing and resurfacing when necessary.

Responsibility: Parks and Recreation Department, Public Works Department.

Timeline: Current and ongoing.

- PC-h **Existing Pedway Enhancement.** Enhance the existing pedway system by providing observation points, water fountains, additional and replacement landscaping, trash cans, additional paved access points with hand rails and additional benches along the pathways.

Responsibility: Parks and Recreation Department, Public Works Department.

Timeline: Financing is undetermined, long-term.

- PC-i **Senior Activities.** Maintain the existing senior center and continue to provide programs, activities and services to seniors at this facility.
- Responsibility: Parks and Recreation Department.
Timeline: Current and ongoing.
- PC-j **Special Needs.** Require that any improvements to open space lands be designed to accommodate people with special needs.
- Responsibility: Community Development Department, Parks and Recreation Department.
Timeline: During Plan Review.
- PC-k **Public Access.** Require dedication of open space lands or public access easements as a part of new development or redevelopment along the Bay or the Belmont Slough.
- Responsibility: Community Development Department.
Timeline: During Plan Review.
- PC-l **Wetlands Enhancement.** Improve wetland areas in accordance with state and federal regulations to enhance the natural characteristics of the wetlands.
- Responsibility: Community Development Department.
Timeline: During Plan Review.
- PC-m **Median Strip Planting.** The City of Foster City shall continue to maintain its median strip planting along major roadways and bridges in Metro Center, residential neighborhoods, and industrial areas in accordance with the Median Development Master Plan.
- Responsibility: Parks and Recreation Department.
Timeframe: Current and Ongoing.
- PC-n **Architectural Review.** Review all new development or improvement proposals through the City of Foster City's architectural review process for: (1) Impacts on access to sunlight on public areas; (2) provision of street furniture and attractive landscaping in public open spaces; and (3) impacts on waterfront views.
- Responsibility: Community Development Department, Parks and Recreation Department, Planning Commission and City Council.
Timeline: During Plan Review.
- PC-o **Youth and Teen Activities.** The City of Foster City shall continue to evaluate the classes, services and programs for youth and teens and shall make changes when necessary to meet the changing recreational needs of these age groups.
- Responsibility: Parks and Recreation Department
Timeframe: Current and Ongoing.

PC-p **Youth Advisory Committee.** The City of Foster City shall use the Youth Advisory Committee to promote meaningful involvement of the City of Foster City's youth in evaluating park and recreation facilities and services.

Responsibility: City Council, Parks and Recreation Department
Timeframe: Current and Ongoing

PC-q **Teen Center.** Design and construct a permanent Teen Center to replace the temporary facility.

Responsibility: Community Development Department, Parks and Recreation Department and City Council
Timeframe: 2008-2009.

PC-r **Parks and Recreation Committee.** The City of Foster City shall use the Parks and Recreation Committee to advise the City of Foster City and the Parks and Recreation Department on proposed park projects and City of Foster City recreational programs.

Responsibility: Parks and Recreation Department
Timeframe: Current and Ongoing.

PC-s **Shoreline Band.** Work with the Bay Conservation Development Commission and the Association of Bay Area Governments to protect and enhance the 100-foot shoreline band for conservation and recreation.

Responsibility: Community Development Department and the Parks and Recreation Department.
Timeline: Current and Ongoing.

PC-t **Court Resurfacing.** The City of Foster City shall resurface and paint tennis and basketball courts every five years or as necessary in conjunction with the CIP Five Year plan.

Responsibility: Parks and Recreation Department
Timeline: Current and Ongoing.

PC-u **Leo J. Ryan Park and Boardwalk.** Complete the redesign and refurbishment of the park which includes landscaping, pathway repairs, park entry improvements and new restroom facilities.

Responsibility: Parks and Recreation Department
Timeframe: Current with completion scheduled for 2005.

PC-v **Bay Trail.** The City of Foster City shall work with the Bay Conservation Development Commission and all other applicable agencies to develop a Bay Trail System.

Responsibility: Community Development Department and the Parks and Recreation Department
Timeframe: Current and Ongoing.

PC-w **“Destination Park”**. The City of Foster City shall design and construct a new passive park on City of Foster City owned property at the terminus of Halibut Street adjacent to the levee pedway that will include picnic tables, a drinking fountain, a small restroom, benches, a bike rack, and an “interpretive center.”

Responsibility: Community Development Department, Parks and Recreation Department and City Council

Timeframe: Current and long-term.

PC-x **Cultural Arts**. The City of Foster City shall seek to provide a wide variety of cultural arts in the City of Foster City through classes, concerts, and special events.

Responsibility: Parks and Recreation Department

Timeframe: Current and Ongoing.

PC-y **Special Events**. The City of Foster City shall work with organizations to hold a wide variety of special events in the City of Foster City including the Art and Wine Festival, Fourth of July Celebration, Concert in the Park Series and other special events,

Responsibility: Parks and Recreation Department and City Council.

Timeframe: Current and Ongoing.

PC-z **Recreation Programs and Services Outreach**. The City of Foster City shall provide information on the available classes and programs offered through the City of Foster City by using the Leisure Update, handouts at City Hall and the Recreation Center and by posting information on the City of Foster City’s web page.

Responsibility: Parks and Recreation Department

Timeframe: Current and Ongoing.

PC-aa **Lagoons and Waterways: Recreational Opportunities**. The City of Foster City shall promote the use of the lagoon for recreational purposes by allowing special events to occur on the lagoon, maintaining public beaches and boat ramps for access to the lagoon and maintaining the lagoon for use by boaters and windsurfers.

Responsibility: Parks and Recreation Department

Timeframe: Current and Ongoing.

PC-bb **Shared Use Facilities**. The City of Foster City shall continue to work with the San Mateo-Foster City School District to share facilities with the school district and provide activities and programs at schools within the City of Foster City.

Responsibility: Parks and Recreation Department

Timeframe: Current and Ongoing

PC-cc **Maintenance of Lagoon Pathways**. The City of Foster City shall develop a program to identify which parties are responsible for maintenance of the areas adjacent to the lagoon.

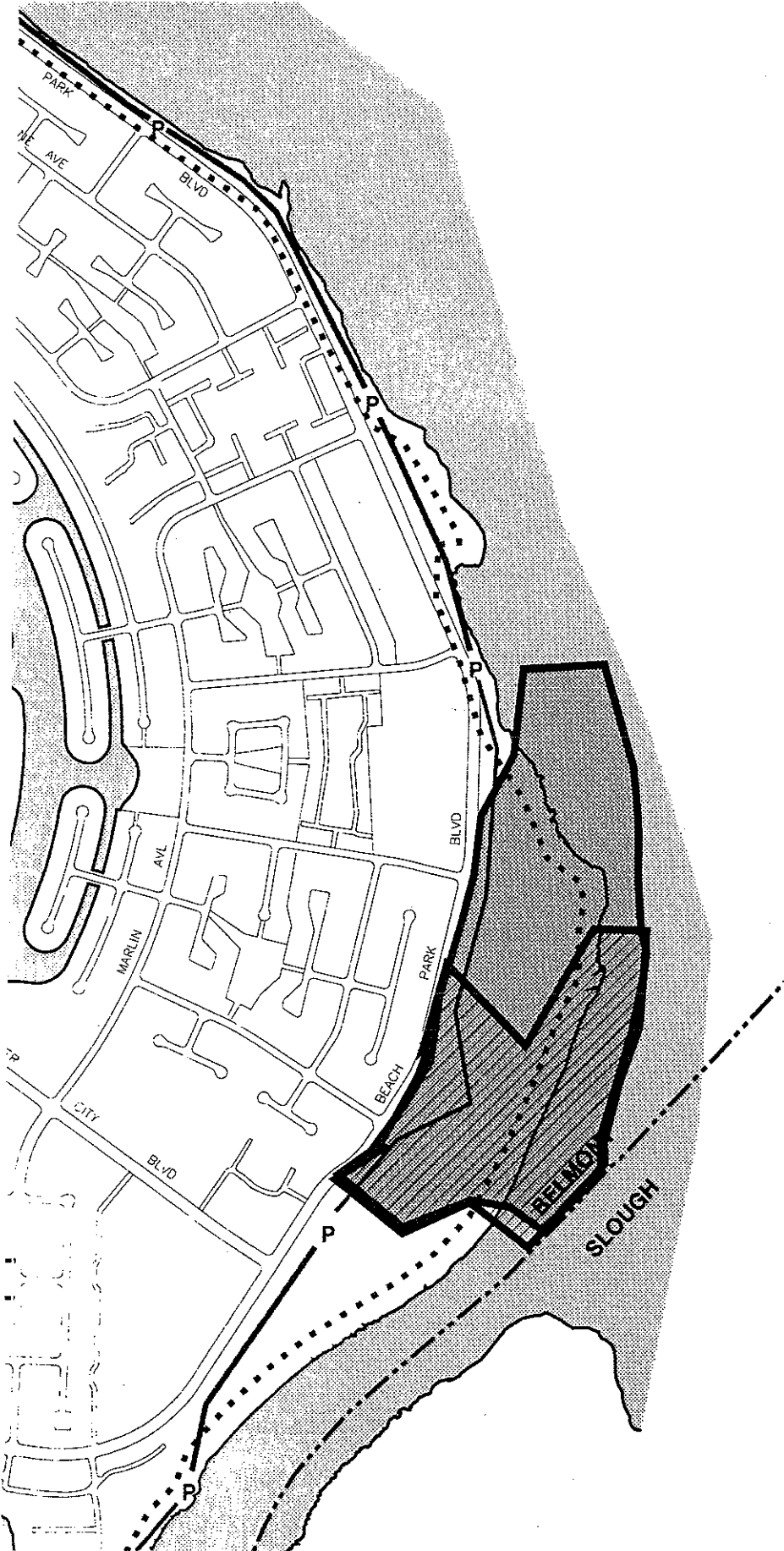
Responsibility: Public Works/Engineering Department; Parks and Recreation Department, and the Community Development Department

Timing: Long-term

Parks and Open Space Programs

Type of Program		Agency Responsible								Time Frame
		CC	PC	CDA	CD	CE	P/R	PW	Other	
Parks and Recreation Programs										
PC-a	Recreation User Surveys						**			Ongoing
PC-b	Changing Recreation Needs						**			Ongoing
PC-c	Multi-Purpose Gym and Rec Center	**					**			When funding available
PC-d	The City of Foster City Bikeway System Report						**	**		Ongoing
PC-e	Improve Facilities						**			FY 1992-96; long-term
PC-f	Marina High School Site	**					**			to be determined
PC-g	Park Inspections						**			Ongoing
PC-h	Playfield Inspections						**			Ongoing
PC-i	Pedestrian Improvements						**			Ongoing
PC-j	Sea Cloud Park Pathway						**	**		1993
PC-k	Levee Pedway Maintenance						**	**		Ongoing
PC-l	Existing Pedway Enhancement						**	**		1993; long-term
Open Space Programs										
PC-m	Waterfront Open Space						**	**		1992-97
PC-n	Special Needs				**					During Plan review
PC-o	Public Access				**					During Plan review
PC-q	Wetlands Enhancement							**		Ongoing as needed
PC-r	Wetlands Mitigation				**					During Plan review
PC-s	Landscaped Setbacks				**					During Plan review
PC-t	Median Strip Planting	**	**		**		**	**		During Plan review
PC-u	Existing Median Islands				**		**			1993-94
PC-v	Architectural Review	**	**		**					During Plan review
PC-w	Dev Adjacent to Lagoon or Canal				**					During Plan review
KEY										
CC	City Council			CE	Code Enforcement					
PC	Planning Commission			P/R	Parks and Recreation					
CDA	Community Development Agency			PW	Public Works					
CD	Community Development									

Marina Proposal City of Foster City - General Plan



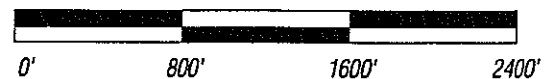
Legend	
	1985 Marina Proposal
	1987 Marina Proposal
	Pedway
	BCDC 100' Line
	Water
	City Boundary

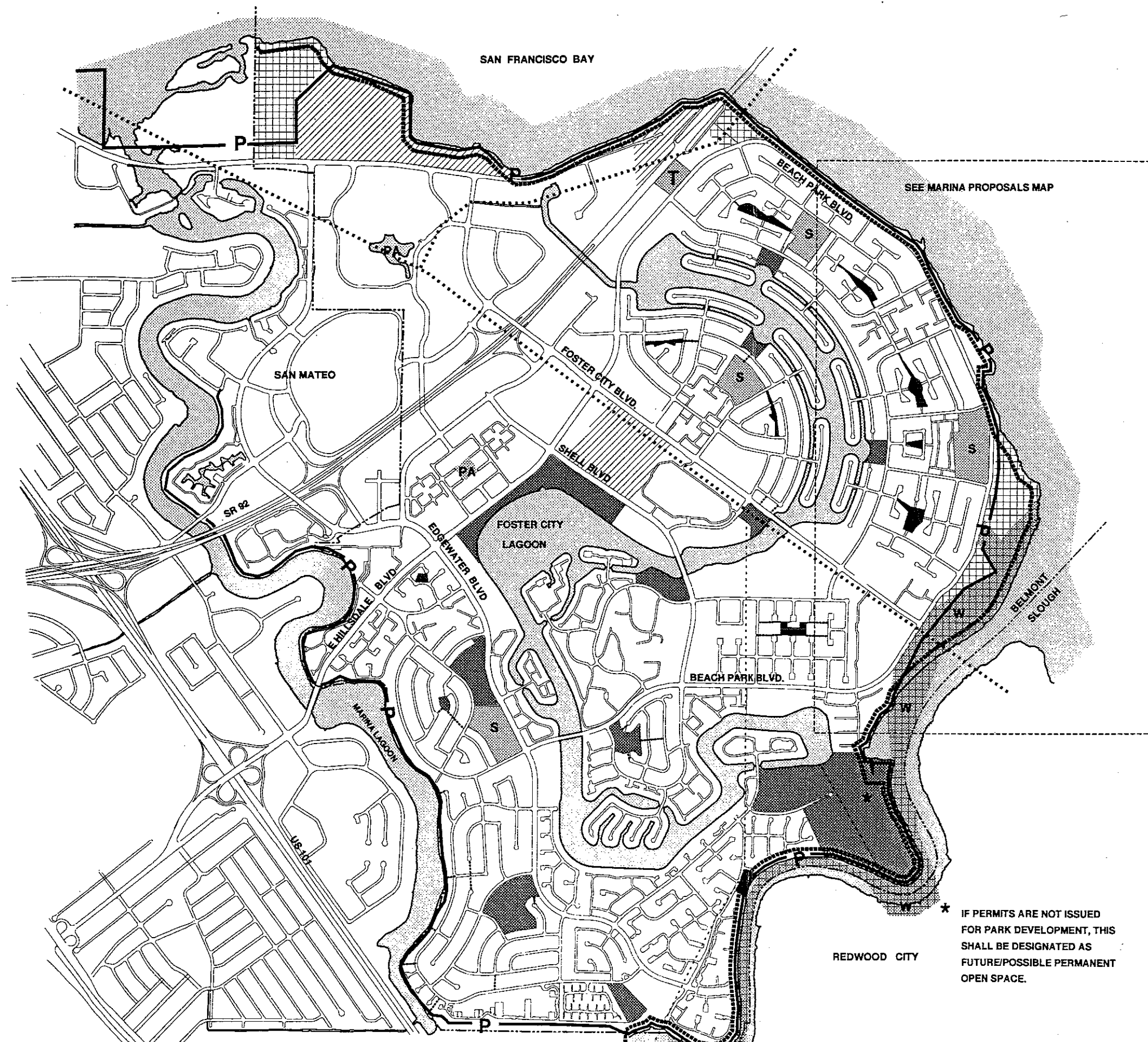
Wildlife refuge boundaries shown on open space plan.

This base map was developed primarily for General Planning usage. The City of Foster City is not responsible nor liable for use of this map beyond its intended purpose.

May 1993

GP-12





Legend	
	Parks (11)
	Green Areas/Slot Parks (10)
	Short Term Open Space (3)
	Future/Possible Permanent Open Space (4)
	Wildlife Refuge (1)
	Public Schools (4)
	Private Developments with Public Access (2)
	Satellite Facility (1)
	Walkways
	Pedway
	BCDC 100' Line
	Powerline Easements
	Water
	City Boundary

Please refer to map GP-10 for location of Foster City Bikeways.

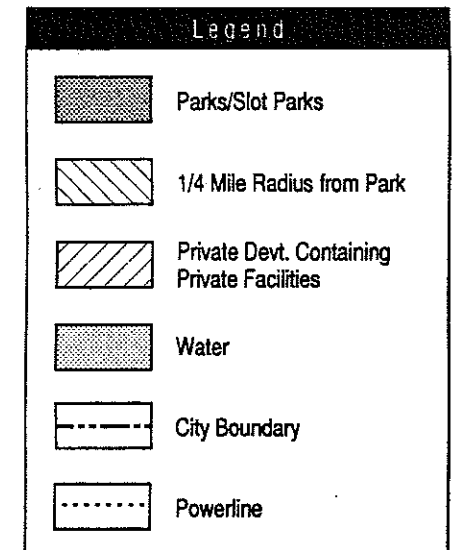
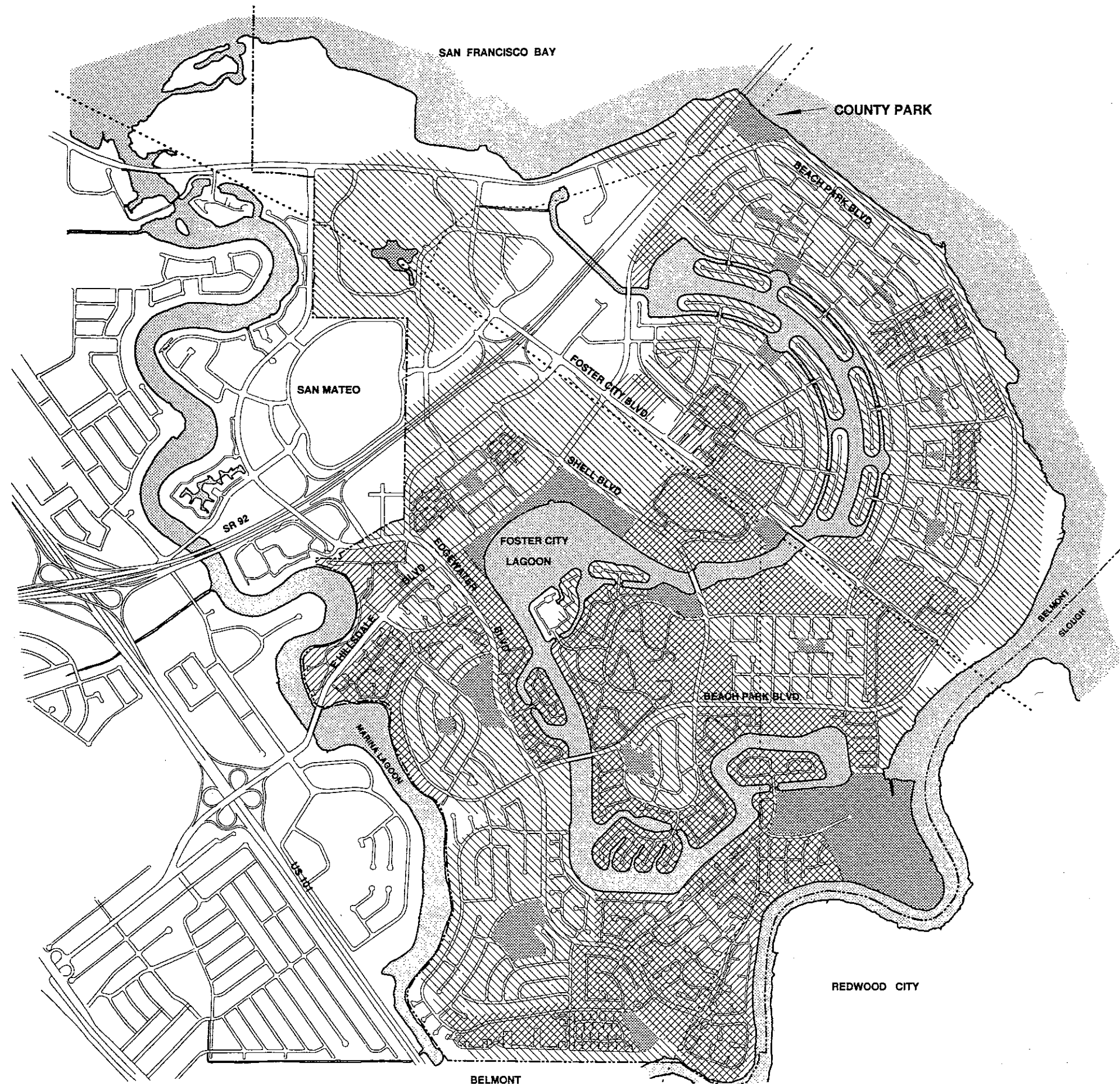
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May 1993

GP-11



★ IF PERMITS ARE NOT ISSUED FOR PARK DEVELOPMENT, THIS SHALL BE DESIGNATED AS FUTURE/POSSIBLE PERMANENT OPEN SPACE.



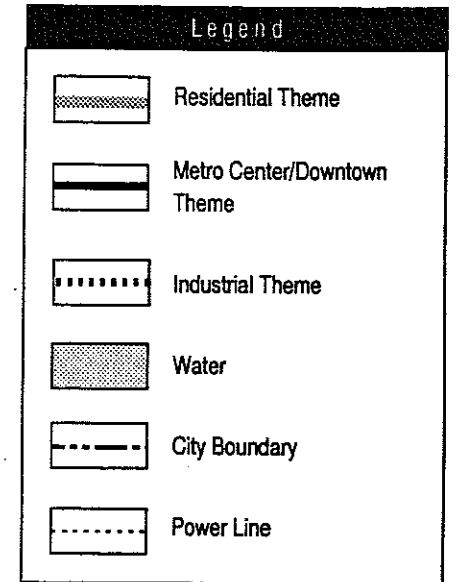
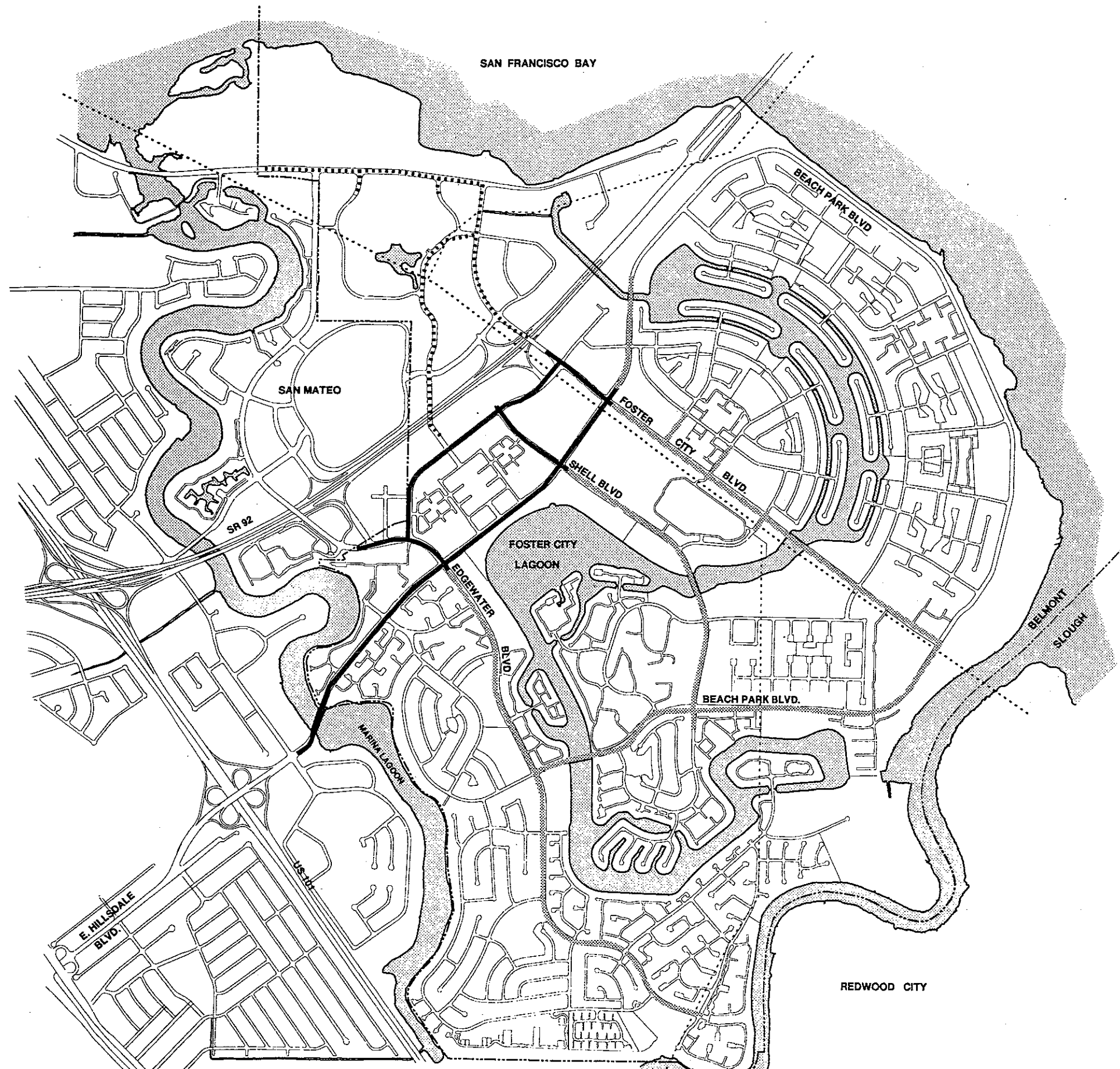
All residential properties are within 1/4 mile of access to S.F. Bay, Foster City Lagoon, Belmont Slough, or Marina Lagoon.

This base map was developed primarily for General Planning usage. The City of Foster City is not responsible nor liable for use of this map beyond its intended purpose.

May 1993

GP-13





Plan developed in 1987 and under review in 1993.

This base map was developed primarily for General Planning usage. The City of Foster City is not responsible nor liable for use of this map beyond its intended purpose.

May 1993

GP-14

