

Introduction

The *Development Fees Act* (NMSA 1978 5-8-1 et seq.) authorizes municipalities and counties to impose impact fees to fund park, recreation and trail facilities in accordance with an adopted capital improvement plan. Pursuant to these State statutes and Bernalillo County Code, Chapter 46, this Park, Recreation and Trail Impact Fee Capital Improvement Plan (IFCIP) has been prepared to support the adequate funding of park, recreation and trail facilities necessary to serve new residential development.

Applicability and Eligible Facilities

Pursuant to the *Development Fees Act*, impact fees are intended to “generate revenue for funding or recouping the costs of capital improvements or facility expansions necessitated by and attributable to the new development.” As such, impact fee revenues cannot be expended on maintenance, repairs, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or other capital improvements that merely preserve existing levels of service. This ensures that impact fees are used to meet the added demand generated by new development.

Also, as is common nationwide, park-related impact fees are only imposed on new residential construction, rather than commercial or industrial construction. It is assumed that the residents of a community generate the demand for and use park, recreation and trail facilities rather than the businesses and other non-residential uses that may employ individuals from within or outside of the community.

Furthermore, park, recreation and trail impact fees may only be imposed or used to pay for park, recreation and trail facilities within unincorporated Bernalillo County. On the contrary, municipalities within Bernalillo County have the jurisdiction to impose impact fees within their corporate limits. Consequently, two Bernalillo County facilities, the Mesa del Sol Regional Recreation Complex and portions of the Paradise Hills Little League facility, are ineligible because they are located within the City of Albuquerque.

In addition to these limitations, the *Development Fees Act* specifically restricts imposing or using impact fees to pay for community centers, libraries and schools. A community center is a multi-purpose building that is used for a variety of recreational, educational, community and social activities, such as games, crafts, classes and public meetings. The majority of Bernalillo County’s eight community centers are part of larger “community complexes” which may include impact-fee eligible playgrounds, swimming pools, little league fields, trails and other amenities. The ineligibility of community centers, however, does not preclude buildings or portions of buildings designed for specific recreation activities, such as gymnasiums, from receiving impact fee revenue. Stand-alone senior meal sites are likewise excluded from receiving impact fee revenue as they provide similar services as community centers.

Bernalillo County also operates park, recreation and trail facilities on lands owned by Albuquerque Public School (APS), Albuquerque Metropolitan Arroyo Flood Control Authority (AMAFCA), Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District (MRGCD) and New Mexico State Land Office (SLO). Bernalillo County has secured long-term leases or licenses from these partner agencies that permit the planning, design, construction and maintenance of park, recreation and trail facilities on non-Bernalillo County owned lands. Of note, the use of impact fees to make public park, recreation and trail-related improvements on APS lands does not violate the *Development Fees Act*.

Service Areas

Impact fees may be imposed upon and used to pay for park, recreation and trail facilities within a sub-area, or service area, of a county. The *Development Fees Act* defines a service area as "the area within...the boundaries of a county to be served by the capital improvements or facility expansions specified in the capital improvements plan...". Service areas also ensure that impact fee revenues are expended in the areas in which they are generated.

Since the 1995 IFCIP, Bernalillo County has maintained four distinct service areas for the park, recreation and trail impact fee: East Mountain, Northeast, Northwest and South. These four service areas correspond to four distinct clusters of park, recreation and trail facilities and the neighborhoods that use those facilities. A description of each service area is as follows:

- East Mountain: The East Mountain service area includes all lands in unincorporated Bernalillo County east of the north-south line that divides Range 4 East and Range 5 East (generally corresponding to all lands east of the foothills of the Sandia and Manzanita Mountains).
- Northeast: The Northeast service area is bounded by the Bernalillo County boundary to the north, I-40 to the south, the north-south line dividing Range 4 East and Range 5 East to the east, and I-25 to the west. The Northeast service area serves the far Northeast Heights.
- Northwest: The Northwest service area is bounded by the Bernalillo County boundary to the north, I-40 to the south, I-25 to the east and the Bernalillo County boundary to the west. The Northwest service area serves the North Valley, Paradise Hills and the West Mesa north of I-40.
- South: The South service area is bounded by I-40 to the north, the Bernalillo County boundary to south and west, and the north-south line dividing Range 4 East and Range 5 East to the east. The South service area serves the South Valley, Mesa del Sol and the West Mesa south of I-40.

Park, Recreation and Trail Impact Fee Service Areas



Methodology

Park, recreation and trail impact fees are calculated using the replacement cost methodology. This approach, applied to each service area, 1) inventories existing Bernalillo County park, recreation and trail facilities, 2) calculates the estimated cost of replacing those facilities, including land, and 3) distributes that replacement cost to each resident. The resulting replacement cost per person establishes the level of service that Bernalillo County provides to its residents. The level of service is then converted to a maximum potential impact fee for single-family and multi-family residential units (i.e. the impact fee service units) based on known average household sizes. This methodology was developed for the 1995 IFCIP and has been utilized in both the 2002 and 2007 updates. This IFCIP continues that tradition, with minor exceptions where noted.

Of note, this methodology uses the actual level of service rather than an established level of service such as those once prescribed by the National Recreation and Park Association. The primary reason for this approach is to ensure that new development is only assessed for the level of service that the County currently provides to its residents. This avoids imposing a more stringent level of service on new development. However, there are several other reasons why prescribed levels of service are not appropriate for this study.

Commonly, prescribed levels of service are expressed in terms of units per 1,000 persons (e.g. 5 acres of regional park land per 1,000 persons) and are best applied to urban/suburban densities where housing densities commonly exceed 4 dwelling units per acre. Unfortunately, the varied population sizes and densities of the four services areas identified in this plan make it difficult to satisfy a rigid, national standard that ignores the unique geographies of Bernalillo County. For example, the South Valley is comprised of properties with varied areas and configurations as traditional agricultural lands have been converted to residential and commercial land uses. In the far northeast corner of the Albuquerque metropolitan area, the 1930s-era North Albuquerque Acres subdivision is typified by 0.9-acre, rectangular lots and a uniform street grid. The East Mountains is characterized by even larger, multi-acre lots that often border public lands. Only Paradise Hills, in the northwest portion of the Albuquerque metropolitan area, approaches suburban densities in unincorporated Bernalillo County.

Prescribed levels of service also fail to capture the influence of park, recreation and trail facilities operated by neighboring agencies and governments. This is particularly true in the East Mountains, where thousands of acres of federal land under the management of the United States Forest Service (USFS) provide the main areas of outdoor recreation. The Northeast service area similarly benefits from public lands on the western front of the Sandia Mountains administered by the City of Albuquerque and the USFS. Conversely, many City of Albuquerque residents are the primary users and beneficiaries of County facilities in Paradise Hills, yet Bernalillo County is prohibited from imposing impact fees on City of Albuquerque development.

Lastly, prescribed levels of service do not account for “specialty” park and recreation facilities that fall outside the typical range services provided by most parks and recreation departments. The Vista Sandia Equestrian Park, North Valley Bike Park and U.S. Senator Harrison H. Schmitt Big Sky Hang Glider Park are all examples of specialty facilities operated and maintained by Bernalillo County.

Existing Facilities: Inventory, Unit Costs and Replacement Cost Calculation

Table 1 identifies both the land and improvements associated with Bernalillo County's existing park, recreation and trail facilities as of summer 2012. In a departure from previous versions of this IFICP, *only impact-fee eligible facilities are included in the inventory to streamline and simplify this analysis.* Additionally, specialty park and recreation facilities are now listed as independent facility types, and turf acreage has replaced the soccer/multipurpose field facility type as it better approximates Bernalillo County's true turf demand.

Table 1: Park, Recreation and Trail Facility Inventory

Facility Type	East Mountain	Northeast	Northwest	South	Countywide
Developed Land (Acres)	67.5	75.1	40.1	168.6	351.3
Turf (Acres)	3.5	3.1	20.6	44.8	72.0
Trail, Paved (Miles)	3.1	4.5	3.0	11.0	21.6
Trail, Soft Surface (Miles)	0.1	-	0.4	0.5	1.0
Ballfield Adult	-	-	-	4	4
Ballfield Youth	5	9	1	13	28
Bike Park	-	-	1	-	1
Bocce Court	-	1	-	1	2
Dog Park	-	-	-	1	1
Equestrian Park	-	1	-	-	1
Gym	2	-	2	3	7
Horsehoe Pit	1	-	-	7	8
Basketball Court (Full)	1	-	2	7	10
Basketball Court (1/2)	2	2	2	3	9
Picnic Area	5	8	3	17	33
Playground	7	5	4	15	31
Pool Outdoor	-	-	1	2	3
Pool Indoor	-	-	-	1	1
Skate Park (Modular)	1	-	1	-	2
Skate Park (Concrete)	-	-	-	1	1
Spray Park	-	-	1	-	1
Tennis Court	-	2	1	6	9
Volleyball Court	1	-	1	8	10

In order to calculate the replacement cost of the facilities inventoried in Table 1, Bernalillo County staff identified unit costs for specific facility types based on actual construction costs, and construction cost estimates prepared by Bernalillo County and other agencies and organizations. Furthermore, the Bernalillo County Right of Way Section was instrumental in preparing an approximate land cost per acre for each of the service areas during summer 2012. To provide direction, Bernalillo County Parks and Recreation Department staff requested that the Right of Way Section focus on vacant, residentially-zoned land with relatively level terrain and utility access. Residential land was emphasized as most park, recreation and trail facilities are located in and around neighborhoods. With respect to the East Mountain service area, the Right of Way Section focused more intently on the value of residential land near major roads and highways (e.g. NM 14, NM 333, NM 337) as the park, recreation and trail facilities in this service area are typically located adjacent to these roadways rather than within rural, residential subdivisions with poor access for outside residents and inadequate utility availability.

Table 2: Park, Recreation and Trail Facility Unit Costs

Facility Type	Unit Cost
Land (Acre), East Mountain	\$ 40,000
Land (Acre), Northeast	\$ 190,000
Land (Acre), Northwest	\$ 115,000
Land (Acre), South	\$ 60,000
Turf (Acre)	\$ 95,000
Trail, Paved (Mile)	\$ 300,000
Trail, Soft Surface (Mile)	\$ 60,000
Ballfield Adult	\$ 350,000
Ballfield Youth	\$ 300,000
Bike Park	\$ 380,000
Bocce Court	\$ 10,000
Dog Park	\$ 40,000
Equestrian Park	\$ 550,000
Gym	\$ 2,400,000
Horsehoe Pit	\$ 2,500
Basketball Court (Full)	\$ 70,000
Basketball Court (1/2)	\$ 40,000
Picnic Area	\$ 25,000
Playground	\$ 80,000
Pool Outdoor	\$ 2,100,000
Pool Indoor	\$ 3,500,000
Skate Park (Modular)	\$ 150,000
Skate Park (Concrete)	\$ 700,000
Spray Park	\$ 450,000
Tennis Court	\$ 100,000
Volleyball Court	\$ 20,000

When compared to the 2007 IFCIP, the unit costs in Table 2 reflect a notable decrease in land values. In mid to late 2006 when the 2007 IFCIP was being prepared, real estate values were still surging upward. The bursting of the housing “bubble” in early 2008, shortly after the adoption of the 2007 IFCIP, has led to local declines in land values. Likewise, the unit cost for paved trails was reduced from \$750,000 in the 2007 IFCIP to \$300,000 in this IFCIP. The 2007 unit cost was based on high-level, national estimates, whereas the unit cost in this IFCIP was based on recently completed projects in Bernalillo County and estimates. Notably, trail projects are very susceptible to cost fluctuations as features such as overcrossings, undercrossings and drainage structures can dramatically increase costs far beyond what is otherwise typically required to construct paved trails.

To calculate the replacement costs listed below in Table 3, the inventory in Table 1 was multiplied by the unit costs in Table 2. Notably, the total replacement cost of impact-fee eligible park, recreation and trail facilities is \$19,765,500 less than the 2007 IFCIP replacement cost, largely for the reasons noted in the previous paragraph.

Table 3: Park, Recreation and Trail Replacement Costs

Facility Type	East Mountain	Northeast	Northwest	South	Countywide
Developed Land	\$2,700,000	\$14,269,000	\$4,611,500	\$10,116,000	\$31,696,500
Turf	\$332,500	\$294,500	\$1,957,000	\$4,256,000	\$6,840,000
Trail, Paved	\$930,000	\$1,350,000	\$900,000	\$3,300,000	\$6,480,000
Trail, Soft Surface	\$6,000	\$0	\$24,000	\$30,000	\$60,000
Ballfield Adult	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000
Ballfield Youth	\$1,500,000	\$2,700,000	\$300,000	\$3,900,000	\$8,400,000
Bike Park	\$0	\$0	\$380,000	\$0	\$380,000
Bocce Court	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000	\$20,000
Dog Park	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000
Equestrian Park	\$0	\$550,000	\$0	\$0	\$550,000
Gym	\$4,800,000	\$0	\$4,800,000	\$7,200,000	\$16,800,000
Horsehoe Pit	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$17,500	\$20,000
Basketball Court (Full)	\$70,000	\$0	\$140,000	\$490,000	\$700,000
Basketball Court (1/2)	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$120,000	\$360,000
Picnic Area	\$125,000	\$200,000	\$75,000	\$425,000	\$825,000
Playground	\$560,000	\$400,000	\$320,000	\$1,200,000	\$2,480,000
Pool Outdoor	\$0	\$0	\$2,100,000	\$4,200,000	\$6,300,000
Pool Indoor	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000
Skate Park (Modular)	\$150,000	\$0	\$150,000	\$0	\$300,000
Skate Park (Concrete)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$700,000	\$700,000
Spray Park	\$0	\$0	\$450,000	\$0	\$450,000
Tennis Court	\$0	\$200,000	\$100,000	\$600,000	\$900,000
Volleyball Court	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000	\$160,000	\$200,000
Total Cost	\$11,276,000	\$20,053,500	\$16,407,500	\$41,664,500	\$89,401,500

General Obligation Bond Debt, Capital Outlay Grant, and Federal Trail Grant Credits

Impact fees help ensure that the new development pays for its growth-related share of new park, recreation and trail facilities. However, new development also generates property tax revenue that the County uses, in part, to pay debt service on past general obligation bonds used to fund park, recreation and trail facilities. Table 4 lists the outstanding general obligation bond debt service that has funded past impact-fee eligible park, recreation and trail projects.

Table 4: Outstanding General Obligation Bond Debt Service

Eligible, Outstanding Park and Recreation General Obligation Bond Debt Service	\$ 10,466,479
Eligible, Outstanding Trail General Obligation Bond Debt Service	\$ 918,889
Total Eligible, Outstanding General Obligation Bond Debt Service	\$ 11,385,369

Furthermore, since 1992 (although with a marked decline since 2008), Bernalillo County has received capital outlay grants from the State of New Mexico. The availability of capital outlay grant funding is generally dependent on oil, natural gas and other severance tax revenues, the political will of legislators, and the Governor’s use of the line item veto. Nevertheless, it is assumed that future capital outlay grant funding, as it becomes available, will similarly defray the costs of new park, recreation and trail improvements. Table 5 lists the capital outlay grant funding since 1992 for impact-fee eligible park, recreation and trail facilities.

Table 5: Capital Outlay Grant Funding

Eligible Capital Outlay Grant Funding (1992-2012)	\$ 25,503,206
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Bernalillo County has likewise has relied on federal funds to construct major trails (e.g. Bosque Trail). Typically, federal funds cover approximately 80% of the project costs, which, in turn are matched by 20% local funds. To account for this non-local funding source, Table 6 identifies the mileage of paved trails that were, in part, constructed with federal funds. This mileage is then multiplied by \$240,000, which is 80% of the paved trail unit cost of \$300,000 listed in Table 2, to calculate the total federal trail grant funding.

Table 6: Federal Trail Grant Funding

Federally-Funded Trails (Miles)	7.8
Federal Trail Grant Unit Cost (Per Mile)	\$ 240,000
Total Federal Trail Grant Funding	\$ 1,872,000

In total, these three funding sources, general obligation bonds, capital outlay grants and federal trail grants, function as credits. Table 7 credits the totals in Tables 4, 5 and 6 from the total gross replacement cost calculated in Table 3 to calculate the net replacement cost attributable to impact-fee eligible, park, recreation and trail facilities. The net replacement cost is likewise expressed as a percentage of the gross replacement cost. The resulting percentage (57%) compares favorably with the percentage calculated in the 2007 IFCIP (55.59%).

Table 7: Net Replacement Cost

Gross Replacement Cost	\$ 89,401,500
Eligible, Outstanding General Obligation Bond Debt Service	\$ (11,385,369)
Eligible Capital Outlay Grant Funding	\$ (25,503,206)
Federal Trail Grant Funding	\$ (1,872,000)
Net Replacement Cost	\$ 50,640,926
Net Replacement Cost (Percentage of Gross Replacement Cost)	57%

Net Level of Service Calculation

Table 8 calculates the net level of service for each service area by multiplying the gross replacement cost for each service area by the net replacement cost percentage from Table 7. This product is then divided by the unincorporated population of the service area to ascertain the net level of service. The population data used in Table 8 and all subsequent demographic data were provided courtesy the Mid-Region Council of Governments, were based on the 2010 census, and were approved for incorporation into this IFCIP by the IFCIP advisory committee in the summer of 2012. In the order of service areas listed in Table 8, the net levels of service reflect a decrease of \$366, \$531, \$377 and \$142 when compared to 2007 IFCIP values for the same service areas.

Table 8: Net Level of Service

	East Mountain	Northeast	Northwest	South	Countywide
Gross Replacement Cost	\$ 11,276,000	\$ 20,053,500	\$ 16,407,500	\$ 41,664,500	\$ 89,401,500
Net Replacement Cost (Percentage of Gross)	57%	57%	57%	57%	57%
Net Replacement Cost	\$ 6,387,220	\$ 11,359,181	\$ 9,293,927	\$ 23,600,598	\$ 50,640,926
2012 Population	19,081	10,111	19,784	57,662	106,638
Net Level of Service (Per Person)	\$ 335	\$ 1,123	\$ 470	\$ 409	\$ 475

Growth-Related Costs

Table 9 calculates the estimated growth-related cost for each service area from 2012 to 2020. Essentially, the difference between the 2012 and 2020 populations is multiplied by the net level of service. The resulting product is the growth-related cost necessary to maintain the existing level of service for anticipated population growth.

Table 9: Growth-Related Costs

	East Mountain	Northeast	Northwest	South	Countywide
Population 2012	19,081	10,111	19,784	57,662	106,638
Population 2020	20,168	10,703	22,112	59,472	112,455
Population Change 2012-2020	1,359	740	2,910	2,262	7,271
Net Level of Service (Per Person)	\$ 335	\$ 1,123	\$ 470	\$ 409	\$ 475
Growth Related Costs	\$ 454,915	\$ 831,351	\$ 1,367,030	\$ 925,819	\$ 3,452,898

Potential Impact Fees

The potential impact fees for each service area are the maximum impact fees that would be imposed on new single-family and multi-family residential construction to maintain existing levels of service for new development. In order to calculate the potential impact fees, the level of service for each service area is multiplied by the single-family residential and multi-family residential average household sizes for that service area as determined by 2006-2010 American Community Survey data compiled by the Mid-Region Council of Governments. Of note, while the 2002 and 2007 IFCIPs used the same four service areas as this IFCIP, they did not incorporate different average household sizes for each service area. This IFCIP is the first to do so.

Table 10: Potential Impact Fees

	East Mountain	Northeast	Northwest	South	Countywide
Net Level of Service (Per Person)	\$ 335	\$ 1,123	\$ 470	\$ 409	\$ 475
Single Family Residential Unit Avg. Household Size	2.57	2.77	2.66	3.04	2.83
Multi-Family Residential Unit Avg. Household Size	1.53	1.67	1.97	2.41	2.01
Potential Impact Fee, Single-Family Residential Unit	\$ 860	\$ 3,112	\$ 1,250	\$ 1,244	\$ 1,344
Potential Impact Fee, Multi-Family Residential Unit	\$ 512	\$ 1,876	\$ 925	\$ 986	\$ 955

Tables 11 and 12 compare the potential park, recreation and trail impact fees calculated in the 2002 IFCIP, 2007 IFCIP and this IFCIP. They clearly demonstrate a marked increase from 2002 to 2007, followed by a decrease from 2007 to 2012. Of note, the 2007 IFCIP did not go as far to calculate potential impact fees for each service area, but rather stopped at one countywide average. At that time, the advisory committee felt it best not to calculate potential impact fees for each service area because distinct average household sizes were not available for each service area. Consequently, the potential impact fees for the 2007 IFCIP for each service area in Tables 11 and 12 are calculated by multiplying the net levels of service for each service area from the 2007 IFCIP by the countywide average household sizes from the 2007 IFCIP.

Table 11: Potential Impact Fee Comparison, Single-Family Residential Unit

	East Mountain	Northeast	Northwest	South	Countywide
2002 IFCIP	\$ 598	\$ 1,614	\$ 894	\$ 793	\$ 975
2007 IFCIP	\$ 1,990	\$ 4,697	\$ 2,226	\$ 1,565	\$ 2,620
2012 IFCIP	\$ 860	\$ 3,112	\$ 1,250	\$ 1,244	\$ 1,344

Table 12: Potential Impact Fee Comparison, Multi-Family Residential Unit

	East Mountain	Northeast	Northwest	South	Countywide
2002 IFCIP	\$ 483	\$ 1,304	\$ 722	\$ 641	\$ 788
2007 IFCIP	\$ 1,359	\$ 3,208	\$ 1,520	\$ 1,068	\$ 1,789
2012 IFCIP	\$ 512	\$ 1,876	\$ 925	\$ 986	\$ 955

Ultimately, the purpose of this IFCIP is to calculate potential park, recreation and trail impact fees using the replacement cost methodology. However, it is the Board of County Commissioners' prerogative to establish the rate at which impact fees are collected.

Impact Fee Eligible Project List

This final section identifies potential projects that are eligible for impact fee funding. These non-exhaustive lists are based on projects identified during the 2012 General Obligation Bond Capital Improvement Program and trail projects noted in the various planning documents that are referenced below. The projects that are ultimately constructed will depend upon the availability of other fund sources, including general obligation bonds, capital outlay grants, and federal trail grants. As is the case historically, impact fees accrue slowly and are commonly used by the Parks and Recreation Department to supplement other funds that this IFCIP assumes Bernalillo County will receive.

Lastly, maintaining the existing, net level of service upon which the potential impact fees are based requires commensurate growth of the maintenance budget, which is funded by the Bernalillo County general fund. Though prohibited by the *Development Fees Act* from receiving impact fee revenue, maintenance funding is the final and key variable that ensures that Bernalillo County's park, recreation and trail facilities are well maintained, thereby preserving these assets and providing a quality recreation experience.

East Mountain Service Area

- East Mountain Little League additions
- Climbing wall for the Vista Grande Community Center
- Eligible park and recreation facilities at the Los Vecinos and Vista Grande Community Center
- Acquisition of land for and planning, design and construction of indoor aquatic facility or outdoor splash pad/spray park
- Playground additions at existing parks
- Trails identified in the *East Mountain Trails and Bikeways Master Plan*
- Trails identified in the *Metropolitan Transportation Plan*

- Facility expansion of existing park, recreation and trail facilities to serve new development
- New park and recreation facility development on undeveloped land owned or to be owned by Bernalillo County

Northeast Service Area

- Additions to Altamont Little League and adjoining undeveloped park lands associated with the North Domingo Baca Dam
- Playground additions at existing parks
- Trails identified in the *Pedestrian and Bicyclist Safety Action Plan*
- Trails identified in the *Metropolitan Transportation Plan*
- Facility expansion of existing park, recreation and trail facilities to serve new development
- New park and recreation facility development on undeveloped land owned or to be owned by Bernalillo County

Northwest Service Area

- Acquisition of land for and planning, design and construction of North Valley Little League
- Acquisition of land for and planning, design and construction of indoor aquatic facility
- Improvements to the undeveloped, western half of La Ladera Park
- Paradise Hills Park and Pool parking lot expansion
- Paradise Hills Little League new field construction (eligible portions only)
- Playground additions at existing parks
- Trails identified in the *Pedestrian and Bicyclist Safety Action Plan*
- Trails identified in the *Metropolitan Transportation Plan*
- Facility expansion of existing park, recreation and trail facilities to serve new development
- New park and recreation facility development on undeveloped land owned or to be owned by Bernalillo County

South Service Area

- Baseball field construction at Valle del Bosque Park
- Tom Tenorio Park additions
- Atrisco Park and Atrisco Valley Little League additions
- South Valley Little League additions
- South Valley Pool additions or an entirely new outdoor pool with added capacity
- Planning, design and construction of the undeveloped Judge Henry Coors Park
- Playground additions at existing parks
- Trails identified in the *Pedestrian and Bicyclist Safety Action Plan*
- Trails identified in the *Metropolitan Transportation Plan*
- Facility expansion of existing park, recreation and trail facilities to serve new development
- New park and recreation facility development on undeveloped land owned or to be owned by Bernalillo County