

# SYRACUSE CITY

Syracuse City Council Work Session Notice March 12, 2019 – immediately following the City Council business Meeting and special Redevelopment Agency (RDA) meeting, which begin at 6:00 p.m.

City Council Conference Room Municipal Building, 1979 W. 1900 S.

- a. Discussion of Minor Subdivision application, Rosewood Townhomes Subdivision, located at approximately 1600 S. 2000 W. (15 min.)
- b. Legislative update. (15 min.)
- c. Continued review and discussion of draft Parks Master Plan. (60 min.)

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In compliance with the Americans Disabilities Act, persons needing auxiliary communicative aids and services for this meeting should contact the City Offices at 801-825-1477 at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting.

#### **CERTIFICATE OF POSTING**

The undersigned, duly appointed City Recorder, does hereby certify that the above notice and agenda was posted within the Syracuse City limits on this 7<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2019 at Syracuse City Hall on the City Hall Notice Board and at <a href="http://www.syracuseut.com/">http://www.syracuseut.com/</a>. A copy was also provided to the <a href="https://www.syracuseut.com/">Standard-Examiner</a> on March 7, 2019.

CASSIE Z. BROWN, MMC SYRACUSE CITY RECORDER

Out of courtesy for those in attendance at the meeting, please silence or power-off your cell phone.

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# **COUNCIL AGENDA**

March 12, 2019

### **ADMINISTRATIVE**

ITEM Agenda Item "a" Rosewood Townhomes Subdivision

#### **Factual Summation**

Please review the following information. Any questions regarding this agenda item may be directed to Noah Steele, Community and Economic Development Director.

Property Address: Approximately 1600 South 2000 West

Number of Lots: 9

Current Zoning: R-4 Residential

Subdivision Acreage: 1.278

#### **Summary**

The applicant has requested approval of a minor subdivision called Rosewood Townhomes. This plat is intended to allow for sale of the townhomes as individual units and to allow for universal irrigation of the entire project. The subdivision will create 6 new lots and add them to 3 existing 4-plex units on the property. The ground will be platted as common space to allow for universal irrigation of both the existing and new areas of the subdivision. Building permits for the 6 proposed townhomes have already been issued to construct on the larger legal parcel.

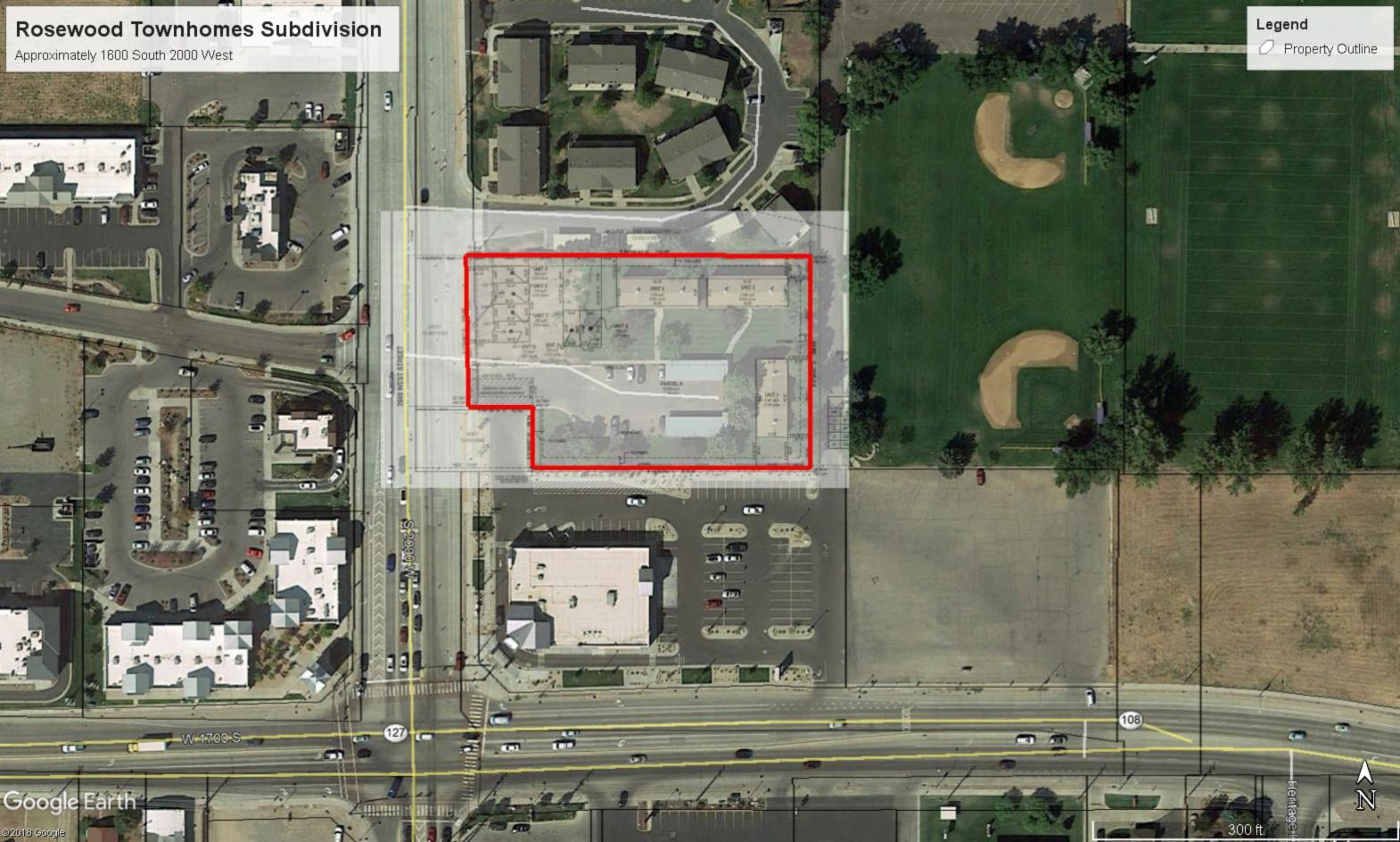
The R-4 Code states the following about new development:

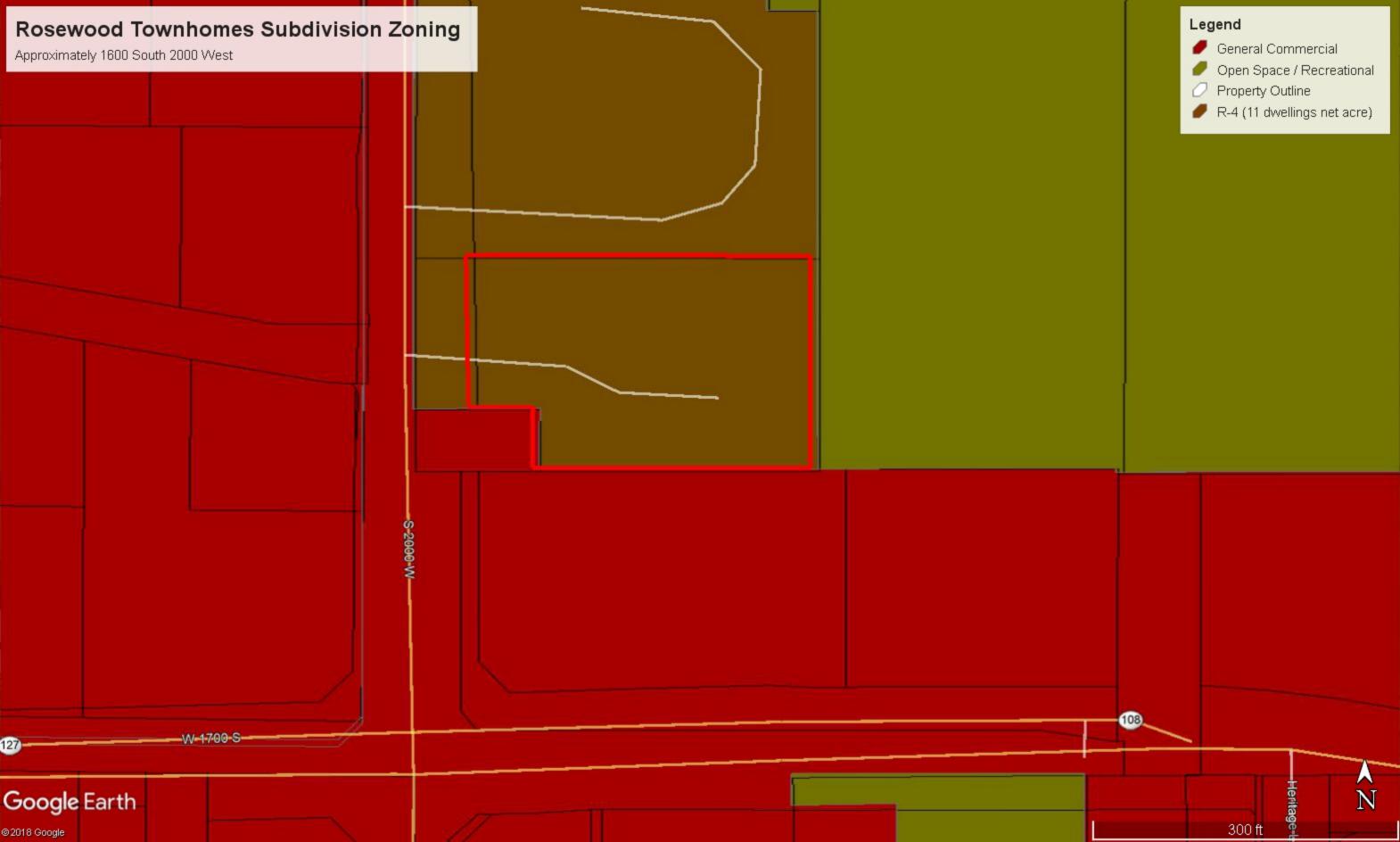
The purpose of this zone is to provide for the development of one- to four-family residential structures and service facilities in a more consolidated fashion than other areas permit. This zoning is only applicable to the existing R-4 zones on the zoning map. In no case shall any additional property within the city be rezoned or general planned to R-4.

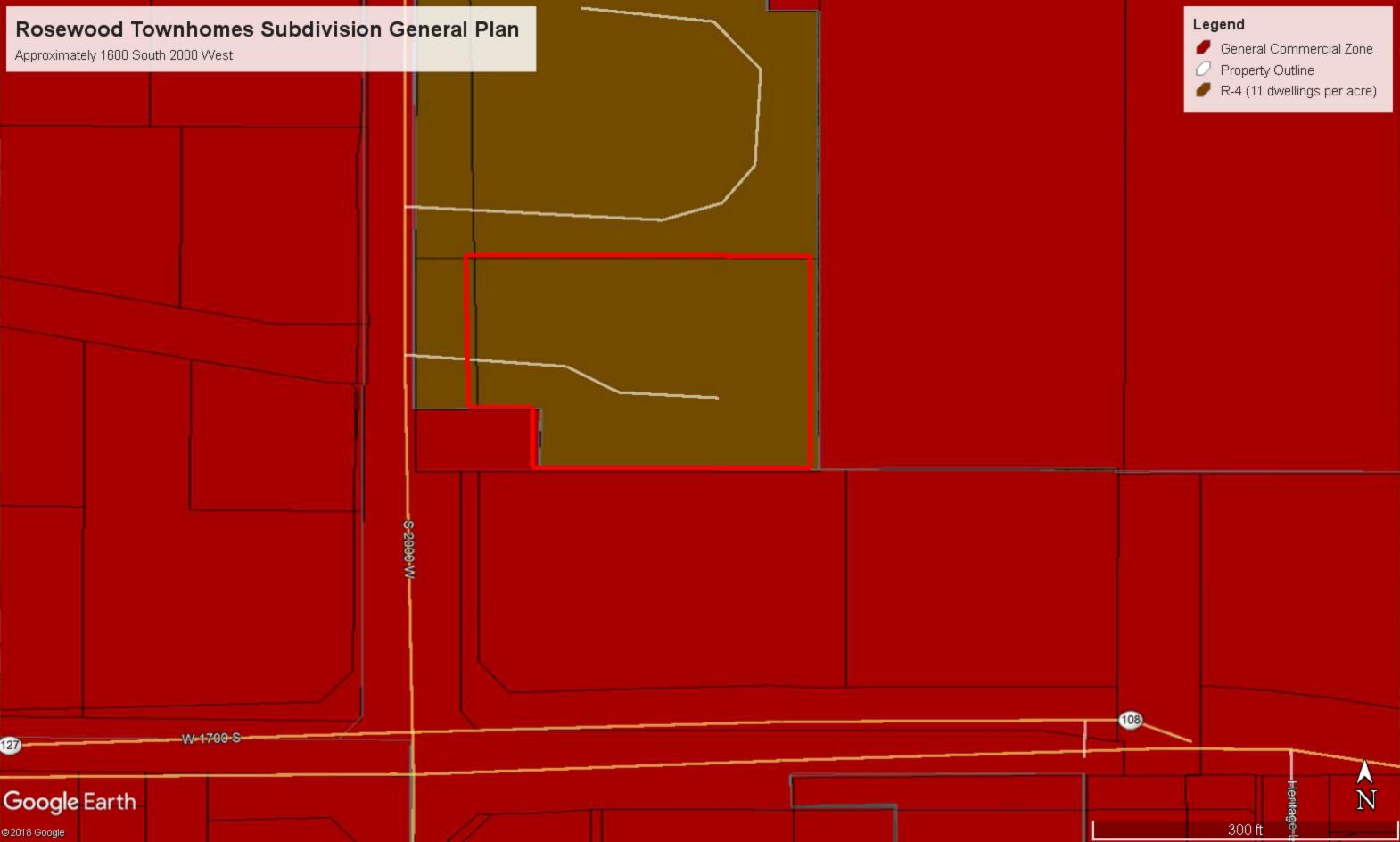
This prevents new properties from being developed in the R-4 Zone but does not prohibit improvement or new development within existing R-4 Zone areas. On January 29, 2018 the applicant met with the Board of Adjustment concerning the front setback of the western-most townhomes shown on the plat. This request was denied, and the applicant modified the location of the townhomes to meet the R-4 ordinance.

#### Recommendation

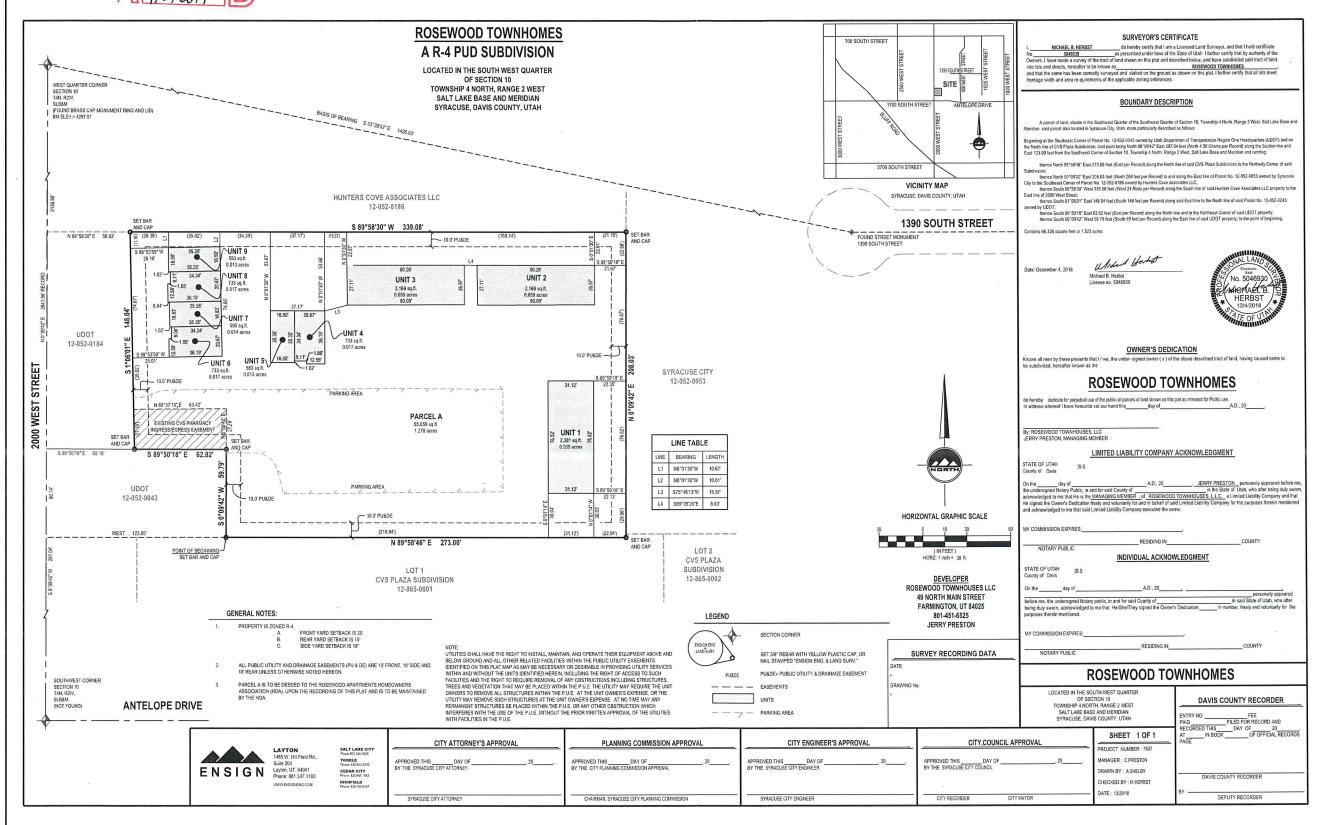
Planning Commission held a public hearing on 3/5/19 and unanimously voted to forward a positive recommendation for approval.











# **R-4 ZONING ORDINANCE**

#### 10.72.010 Purpose.

The purpose of this zone is to provide for the development of one- to four-family residential structures and service facilities in a more consolidated fashion than other areas permit. This zoning is only applicable to the existing R-4 zones on the zoning map. In no case shall any additional property within the city be rezoned or general planned to R-4.

#### 10.72.020 Permitted uses.

The following are permitted uses by right provided the parcel and building meet all other provisions of this title or any other applicable ordinances of Syracuse City:

- (A) Accessory uses and buildings (200 square feet or less).
- (B) Agriculture.
- (C) Dwellings, multifamily.
- (D) Dwellings, single-family.
- (E) Dwellings, two-family.
- (F) Group homes.
- (G) Household pets.
- (H) Medical and other health facilities.
- (I) Public and quasi-public buildings.
- (J) Public parks.

#### 10.72.030 Conditional uses.

The following uses may be permitted conditional uses after application and approval as specified in SCC 10.20.080:

- (A) Accessory uses and buildings (greater than 200 square feet).
- (B) Home occupations.
- (C) Preschools.

#### 10.72.040 Minimum lot standards.

All lots shall be developed and all structures and uses shall be placed on lots in accordance with the following lot standards:

- (A) Density. In no case shall the density exceed 11 lots per gross acre.
- (B) Lot width: 80 feet.
- (C) Front yard: 25 feet.

- (D) Side yards: eight feet (both sides).
- (E) Rear yard: 30 feet.
- (F) Building height: as allowed by current building code.
- (G) Variation of Lot. The Land Use Authority may reduce the lot width requirement in particular cases when a property owner provides evidence they acquired the land in good faith and, by reason of size, shape, or other special condition(s) of the specific property, application of the lot width requirement would effectively prohibit or unreasonably restrict the ability to subdivide the property or a reduction of the lot width requirement would alleviate a clearly demonstrable hardship as distinguished from a special privilege sought by the applicant. The Land Use Authority shall approve no lot width reduction without a determination that:
  - (1) The strict application of the lot width requirement would result in substantial hardship;
  - (2) Adjacent properties do not share generally such a hardship and the property in question has unusual circumstances or conditions where literal enforcement of the requirements of the zone would result in severe hardship;
  - (3) The granting of such reduction would not be of substantial detriment to adjacent property or influence negatively upon the intent of the zone;
  - (4) The condition or situation of the property concerned or the intended use of the property is not of so general or recurring a nature as to detract from the intention or appearance of the zone as identified in the City's general plan.

## 10.72.050 Off-street parking and loading.

Off-street parking and loading shall be provided as specified in Chapter 10.40 SCC.

#### 10.72.060 Signs.

The signs permitted in this zone shall be those allowed in residential zones by Chapter 10.45 SCC.

#### 10.72.070 Special provisions.

All multifamily residential uses in this zone shall require site plan approval as set forth in SCC 10.20.090.



# COUNCIL AGENDA March 12, 2019

Agenda Item "b"

Legislative Update

# Factual Summation

- Any question regarding this agenda item may be directed at City Manager Brody Bovero or City Attorney Paul Roberts.
- Please see attached documentation indicating current bill tracking.
- The current legislative session is entering the final week. The last day of the session is March 14<sup>th</sup>.
- All status updates of bill on the attached sheet are current as of Wednesday March 6<sup>th</sup>. You may log on to <a href="http://www.ulct.org/">http://www.ulct.org/</a> and click on the legislative bill tracking link to get updated information.

# **Discussion Goals**

The following items outline the goals of this discussion:

- 1. Recap bills that have passed, are likely to pass, have failed, or are likely to fail.
- 2. Discuss remaining bills of concern for the final days of the session.
- 3. Organize efforts in support or opposition to bills, if needed.

# 2019 Utah House Bills

| Bill Link     | Title                                                  | Sponsor                          | ULCT Position | Status                                    | Summary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Comments                                                 |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| HB0031        | Water Supply and Surplus<br>Water Amendments           | Kim Coleman                      | Support       | Senate/favor<br>able<br>recomendati<br>on | If water is supplied to retail customers outside of the city, a "designated water service area must be established". If more than 500 customers, they must have 'equal protection' status with city users. Can't sell 'water works' to other entity except at provided by law.                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                          |
| HB0054        | Fire Code Amendements                                  | James Dunnigan/Curtis<br>Bramble | Support       | Passed                                    | Adopts updated 2018 International Fire Code and related regulations, with certain amendments.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                          |
| <u>HB0059</u> | Government Enterprise<br>Amendments                    | Adam Robertson                   | Oppose        | In Committee                              | Whenever a city of 1st or 2nd class undertakes an effort to provide an activity related to recreation or entertainment, if must first conduct a market study that does the following: shows impact on local economy, shows impact on City revenue, identifies whether private entities can provide the service, and explains why it is necessary for the city to provide the activity.                                                                        | Currently only applies to cities larger than ~65,000 pop |
| <u>HB0069</u> | Legal Notice Amendments                                | Kim Coleman                      | Support       | Failed in<br>House                        | Regulates advertising rates by newspapers. Allows certain advertisement requirements to be met if City notifies all parties directly.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                          |
| <u>HB0074</u> | Open Meetings<br>Amendments                            | Stephen Handy                    | Support       | Introduced in senate                      | Modifies purposes to go into a closed session to include receiving legal advice from the city's attorney.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                          |
| HB0145        | Citizen Political Process<br>Amendments                | Norman Thurston                  | Neutral       | Introduced in senate                      | Modifies signature requirements for initiative and referendum petitions.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                          |
| HB0119        | Initiatives, Referenda, and Other Political Activities | Brad Daw                         | Support       | Introduced in senate                      | Makes changes to local initiative process, and voter information standards.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                          |
| <u>HB78</u>   | Federal Designation                                    | Carl Albrecht                    | Opposed       | Introduced in senate                      | Addresses a political subdivision's support for federal designations. Requires state legislative committee approval before a local gov't can officially support a federal land designation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                          |
| <u>HB320</u>  | Container Regulation Act                               | Mike McKell                      | Opposed       | House 3rd<br>reading/<br>circled          | Enacts provisions related to the regulation of auxiliary containers.  Prohibits a local government entity from regulating or imposing a fee on an auxiliary container, unless the container is used on property owned by the local government entity                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                          |
| <u>HB228</u>  | Towing Revisions                                       | Cory Maloy                       | Opposed       | Senate<br>received<br>from house          | The initial HB 228 was far-reaching and preempted local zoning, signage, and regulation of tow trucks. The third substitute is more limited. As of January 2, 2021, cities may not charge towing companies a fee to be included in a towing rotation, tow trucks in rotation must send a truck that is owned by the dispatched company, and cities must provide an appeals process for towing companies that are suspended or removed from a towing rotation. |                                                          |
| <u>HB262</u>  | Municipal Boundary<br>Adjustment Amendments            | Val Potter                       | Opposed       | House/ First reading in committee         | Creates a process by which two municipalities may adjust the municipalities' common boundary in order to transfer a substantially isolated peninsula from one municipality to the other municipality.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                          |
| <u>HB401</u>  | Eminent Domain<br>Amendments                           | Paul Ray                         | Opposed       | House/ to standing committee              | Prohibits the use of eminent domain for economic development and parks; makes technical and conforming changes. Current state statute empowers the government to exercise eminent domain to establish a public park for the public benefit. This bill strikes that provision and also adds language restricting a government entity from exercising eminent domain for economic development.                                                                  |                                                          |

| <u>HB5</u>    | Retirement and<br>Independent Entities Base<br>Budget     | Craig Hall     | Support | Passed,<br>Signed by<br>Governor                       | Supplements or reduces appropriations previously provided for the support and operation of state government for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2018 and ending June 30, 2019; and appropriates funds for the support and operation of state government for the fiscal year beginning July1, 2019 and ending June 30, 2020. This bill allocates \$12 million from the general fund to the Firefighters Retirement Trust and Agency Fund.                                                           |  |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| <u>HB425</u>  | Local Government Officer<br>Bonding Amendments            | Val Potter     | Support | House to senate                                        | Reorganizes provisions related to municipal officer bonds; and modifies the acceptable forms of bonds for municipal officers to include a general fidelity bond or a theft and crime insurance policy. This bill repeals bond provisions under the Municipal Administration Chapter of the Municipal Government Code and enacts Utah Code 10-3-831, which allows municipal officers to obtain either a general fidelity bond or to acquire theft or crime insurance to satisfy the bond requirement. |  |
| HJR1          | Municipal Water<br>Resources                              | Keven Stratton | Support | Senate<br>committee/<br>favorable<br>recomendati<br>on | This amendment proposes to revise a provision relating to municipal water rights and sources of water supply; eliminate references to municipal waterworks; and specify the circumstances under which a municipality may commit water resources or supply water outside its boundary or exchange water resources.                                                                                                                                                                                    |  |
| <u>HB441</u>  | Tax Equalization and Reduction Act                        | Tim Quinn      | Amend   | House 3rd reading/ circled                             | Amends state tax code by expanding taxable items and reducing the sales tax rate.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |  |
| <u>HB0315</u> | Land Use and Development Amendments                       | Logan Wilde    | Support | Senate committee                                       | Makes various changes to land use regulation, including planning commission recommendations, approval timeframes, and certificate of occupancy requirements.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |  |
| <u>HB0459</u> | Political Activities of Public<br>Entities Act Amendments | Kim Coleman    | Amend   | House Rules<br>Committee                               | Amends act to make it illegal to use city funds or resources, including email addresses, to influence a ballot proposition, initiative, or referendum. Still allows Cities to publish factual information.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |  |
| <u>HB0354</u> | Peer to Peer Car Sharing Act                              | Kim Coleman    | Opposed | Rules                                                  | Prohibits cities from regulating peer to peer car share companies in the same way as car rental companies, including taxation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |  |
| <u>HB0272</u> | Election Law Amendments                                   | Merrill Nelson | Amend   | Senate 2nd<br>Reading                                  | Prohibits voters from using a sticker or label for casting a vote for a write-in candidate. Amends nomination process related "municipal party" candidate nominations.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |  |

# 2019 Utah Senate Bills

| Bill Link | Title                               | Sponsor                      | ULCT Position | Status                                               | Summary                                                               | Comments                                             |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| SB0034    | Affordable Housing<br>Modifications | Jacob Anderegg/Val<br>Potter | Support       | House/<br>return to<br>Rules due to<br>fiscal impact | treatures cities to report on attordable bousing applially instead of | Pressure exists to make the law more 'heavy handed'. |

| <u>SB0052</u> | Secondary Water Metering<br>Requirements                       | Jacob Anderegg/Val<br>Potter | Neutral | Senate/ 2nd          | Requires cities to meter new secondary water accounts begininng April 2020. Requires cities to meter existing secondary water accounts by 2039. Provides for state grants and loans to help pay for some of the cost. City will have to finance at least 50%. Also requires reporting system to users that compares their water usage with the average of their area. The third substitute bill allows for 25% of the cost to be covered by a low-interest loan (\$10 million a year will be available for loans). | It is estimated that Syracuse City will need \$8.5 million to retrofit existing connections for meters, by 2039 (approx \$850,000 per year). Rough calculations show this would be about an \$5-\$7/month increase on utility bill for users if no grants or loans are obtained. |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <u>SB0129</u> | Public Safety & Firefighter II Tier II Retirement Enhancements | Wayne Harper                 | Oppose  | House/<br>introduced | Increases employer's contribution rates to new Tier II Public Safety/Fire employees. Increases multiplier to enhance retirement benefit. Directs a portion of liquor funds to help fund some of the retirement enhancements.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Does not address current Tier II public safety employees, and does not guarantee state funding in the future.                                                                                                                                                                    |



# COUNCIL AGENDA

March 12, 2019

Agenda Item "c"

**Parks Master Plan** 

# Factual Summation

- Any questions regarding this agenda item may be directed at City Manager, Brody Bovero, Parks and Recreation Director, Kresta Robinson, or Councilmember Jordan Savage
- Council will discuss Councilmember Savage's proposal for amendments to the Parks Master Plan.
- Attached is Councilmember Savage's proposal

# **SYRACUSE CITY**



# PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN 2019

DRAFT COPY – SAVAGE EDITION w/edits

March 4, 2019

# **Table of Contents**

| SUMMARY                                 | 3  |
|-----------------------------------------|----|
| GOALS AND GUIDELINES FOR SYRACUSE PARKS | 3  |
| Current Syracuse City Parks Statistics: |    |
| Syracuse City Goals (parks committee)   | 3  |
| EXISTING PARKS AND TRAILS DESCRIPTIONS  | 4  |
| PARK CLASSIFICATIONS                    | 4  |
| Neighborhood Park                       | 4  |
| Community Park                          | 5  |
| Linear Park –                           |    |
| Regional Park/Park Preserve             |    |
| Neighborhood Open Space                 |    |
| Special-Use Facilities                  |    |
| Special-Use Areas                       |    |
| TRAIL CLASSIFICATONS                    |    |
| Natural Trail                           |    |
| Paved Bike/Pedestrian Paths             |    |
| Bike Lanes and Routes                   |    |
| Walking Path                            |    |
| Trailheads                              |    |
| ANALYSIS                                |    |
| LEVEL OF SERVICE                        |    |
| Parks                                   |    |
| DEFICIENCIES AND SURPLUSES              |    |
| Parks                                   |    |
| Trails                                  |    |
| POPULATION GROWTH AND DEMAND ANALYSIS   | 10 |
| Parks                                   |    |
| Trails                                  |    |
| CURRENT INVENTORY AND AMENITIES         | 10 |
| FUTURE INVENTORY AND AMENITIES          | 10 |
| CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN                | 11 |
| FUNDING                                 | 11 |
| PARKS                                   | 11 |
| TRAILS                                  | 12 |
| Funding for All types of Recreation     | 12 |
| Appendix A – Park Inventory             | 14 |
| Appendix B – Park and Trail Maps        | 14 |

# **SUMMARY**

The Parks and Recreation Master Plan looks closely at recreational opportunities and amenities provided by the City of Syracuse to its residents, and offers a guideline for planned continual development.

# GOALS AND GUIDELINES FOR SYRACUSE PARKS

# **Current Syracuse City Parks Statistics:**

- Acres of existing developed neighborhood parks: 52.61 acres.
- Acres of existing developed community parks, trails, and Community Center: 63.88 acres.
- Acres of existing developed parks (community and neighborhood parks, trails, and Community Center): 116.49 acres.
- Current population of Syracuse Area of Impact (2018 Estimate): 29,507 people.
- Current park Level of Service (LOS) (community and neighborhood): 3.95 (TBR) acres per 1,000 population.
- Amount of City-owned land readily available for additional park development: ± 99.89(TBR) acres.

# **Syracuse City Goals (parks committee)**

- The desired level of service for community parks is 4.95 acres for every 1,000 population throughout the city (Chapter 8.10 GENERAL PROVISIONS, Section 8.10.050 Parks, open space, and other public spaces)
- All residents, where possible, shall have access to green space or other amenities located within walking distance of their place of residence. Preferably 1 mile or less.
  - Note: this distance calculation will include HOA parks and amenities and parks in adjacent cities
- Provide diverse selection of parks and facilities that can be actively use all residents and may including but are not limited to the following:
  - Nature Parks
  - Sport Parks
  - Water Play Areas
- Amenities of these parks
  - Fishing
  - Tennis courts
  - Basketball courts
  - Pickle ball courts
  - Walking Trails
  - Restrooms
  - Open Green Space
  - o Trees
  - Amenities of these facilities (e.g. Community Center, Jensen Center, etc.)
    - Classroom Space with whiteboards, projectors and craft areas
    - Exercise areas
    - Tables and chairs
    - o Restrooms

- o Green Space
- o Trails
- o Indoor Recreation
- Adequate Parking and Sidewalks
- Playground activity structures
- Shade Structures/ pavilions with seating
- Drinking Water
- Electricity
- Lighting
- Wireless Internet (Future)
- o Adequate Parking and Sidewalks
- Accessible
- Drinking Water
- Wireless Internet

 Parks should provide adequate space to support adequate space to support the Syracuse City Recreation Programs including:

o Football

Summer Camps & Clinics

Baseball

Flag Football

Softball

Basketball

- Soccer
- Trails will be well maintained with regular ingress and egress points, where street crossings occur, crosswalks should be installed if possible
- In addition to the parks and facilities, the City will also sponsor community gathering events such as
  - Syracuse Heritage Days
  - Pumpkin Walk
  - Easter Egg Hunts
- All Parks and Facilities will be safe, clean and well maintained facilities. Operations and
  maintenance of parks and facilities will also be conducted with efficiency in mind, including the
  automation of the systems and processes where feasible.

# EXISTING PARKS AND TRAILS DESCRIPTIONS

#### (parks committee to look over descriptions)

Syracuse City recreation amenities include several categories of parks: Neighborhood Park, Community Park, Regional Park/Park Preserve, and Special-Use Facility. The City's intent is to provide continuing recreation opportunities in the form of well-maintained and strategically placed Neighborhood and Community parks. Trails are also to be provided for, however they are primarily planned in the City's Trails Master Plan. Each park will have reasonable walkable access for the area it serves. These two categories of parks are the main ones considered in the determination of future need, where the goal is to maintain a current standard or level of service into the future. Based on current City definitions, the following descriptions outline the specific park types and associated amenities that can be found in each classification offering.

#### PARK CLASSIFICATIONS

#### **Neighborhood Park**

Areas designed for intense recreational activities such as field games, court games, crafts, playground apparatus, skating, picnicking, wading pools, etc. Neighborhood park sites should be suited for intense development, easily accessible to neighborhood populations, and geographically located for safe walking and bicycle access (service radius of one mile). A minimum twenty percent of the site area should be dry (i.e. not used for detention). These parks are included in the City's level of service and considered system improvements.

- Typical Park Size: 3.0 12.99 acre
- This park type typically serves a 1 mile area
- By definition a Neighborhood park includes at minimum: Pavilion of standard size or greater, a play structure gear toward kids of grade school ages, Open space that may accommodate team sport practices, parking, trees, restrooms, trash can, benches, AND at least one specialty amenity such as listed below.
- Appropriate amenities for a neighborhood park may include but are not limited to: softball field, soccer field, youth baseball field, basketball court, pickle ball court, tennis courts, or similar as approved.

#### **Community Park**

Areas of diverse recreational value including intense recreational facilities, such as athletic complexes and outdoor pools, as well as more passive uses such as picnicking, viewing, nature studying, and other types of recreational development. The size and amenities contained within each community park should be based on the planned population to be served. A minimum twenty percent of the site area should be dry (for a 10-year storm event). Community parks should serve the majority of residential areas with overlapping service-area coverage. These parks are included in the City's level of service and are considered system improvements.

- Typical Park Size: 13.0 49.99 acres
- This park type typically serves a 1 mile radius
- Site Characteristics: Comprises may include both active and passive recreational activities; however specific themed destinations may focus on specific uses, with support facilities such as off-street parking and restrooms
- By definition a community park includes parking available at more than one location as part of the park for ease of access to different activities held across a larger space, a pavilion with seating of standard size or greater, possible multiple pavilions, multiple person restroom facilities, (may include a combination of large and smaller structures), a play structure age appropriate to cover all grade school ages, multiple playing fields of one type, more than one amenity from the list below.
- Appropriate facilities may include: fields for formal football, baseball-softball, soccer, lacrosse, basketball, tennis courts, pickle ball courts, walking trail.
- These parks should be located on arterial or collector streets and have landscaped setbacks to buffer active use areas from residential areas as needed.

#### **Linear Park**

A linear park is a park that has a much greater length than width and has a limited area for recreational facilities. These parks are predominately used in combination with trail/pathway development or other leisure activities. Appropriate facilities include trails/pathways, picnic facilities, restroom facilities, public seating areas, horse shoes, etc. These parks are included in the City's level of service and are considered system improvements.

- Typical Park Size: 1.0 10.0 acres (1,000 to 10,000 feet in length and can measure 30 to 300 feet wide based on the area and availability of land.
- Site Characteristics: Linear Parks usually are found within a trail alignment or along a utility or power corridor and can be used to link other recreational areas within the community. They can stand on their own as a park if the area is wide enough to allow a pick-up game of kick-ball or volleyball but are limited to activities that do not require large open fields.
- Linear parks are a good place for monuments, historical markers, city branded signage, public art.
- Linear parks are not accepted into the city by opportunity, the city does not seek out development of this type of park.
- Linear parks by nature are pass through facilities, no restrooms, pavilions, or play structures are required but considered option for this type park.

### **Regional Park/Park Preserve**

Regional Parks supplement Neighborhood and Community Parks, often serving broader citywide and regional recreation needs. Regional parks are much larger in size than the other park classifications and have heavily programmed facilities as well as passive recreational activities. Various areas in these facilities have a well-defined role. For example, active facilities such as baseball fields and soccer fields will serve their intended purpose and are typically used by leagues and other users for organized sports events. Examples of passive recreational amenities include picnic areas, jogging trails, and lawn areas.

Regional parks tend to be destinations and often generate tourism. These parks are included in the City's level of service and are considered system improvements.

- Typical Park Size: 30+ acres
- As regional parks are considered destinations careful planning for specific uses is required. It isn't required to accommodate all needs of parks in a destination regional park.
- By definition regional parks would include Nature Preserves, Sports complexes, Tourism facilities, and similar. They require multiple parking locations for ease of access across a large area, multiple restrooms, extra attention to detail to emphasis the function of a destination facility, multiple pavilions, multiple seating opportunities, shade, a signature landmark feature, multiple entrance/exit points as this is used for larger gatherings.

#### **Neighborhood Open Space**

These types of areas exist throughout the city as an area where families can recreate but usually do not have a full complement of facilities. These types of areas include:

- HOA maintained amenities within a specific development and other privately held open spaces such
  as church and school properties. These properties will be counted on a 1:2 ratio for purposes of
  open space, meaning that 1 acre of open space will be counted for every 2 acres of HOA space.
  - NOTE: These properties cannot be assessed as part of the fee schedule for parks maintenance since the city does not carry the burden of their maintenance
- Large Grassy, such as groomed detention basins, larger than 1 acre are counted as open space for recreational purposes.

#### **Special-Use Facilities**

- These are public recreation facilities that are set aside for specific purposes. Typical uses include community recreation centers, outdoor swimming pools, gymnasiums, rodeo grounds, fairgrounds, golf courses, water features, etc. Special use facilities/parks are included in the level of service.

#### **Special-Use Areas**

- Miscellaneous public recreation areas or land occupied by a specialized facility. Typical uses of these areas include small or special uses/or specialty landscaped areas, cemeteries, community gardens, streetscapes, viewpoints, or historic sites. Special-use areas are not considered in the level of service.

## TRAIL CLASSIFICATONS

Trails are linear routes on land with protected status and public access for recreation or transportation purposes such as walking jogging, hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, mountain biking, etc. Trails can be included within open spaces or landscaped areas. They often follow stream corridors, abandoned railroads, power line easements, or other linear features. Developed trails that are separated from roads are calculated into the level of service. On-road trails such as expanded sidewalks and bike lanes are not included in the level of service.

#### **Natural Trail**

These are unpaved, primitive paths intended for pedestrians and mountain bike use, created in the existing dirt and rock environment. They are usually in open, natural areas not following roadways.

#### **Paved Bike/Pedestrian Paths**

Paved bike/pedestrian paths are developed with a hard surface of pavement or concrete. The trails are intended for use by both bicyclists and pedestrians. They should be built to the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) standards.

#### **Bike Lanes and Routes**

Bike lanes and routes utilize vehicle roadways for bicyclists only to access local facilities and connect to other trails. These lanes and routes should also meet AASHTO bikeway standards:

- 1. Class I Bike and Pedestrian Trails (path) Paved, hard-surface paths, with a minimum 10-feet-wide tread, and requiring a minimum separation of 5 feet from the roadway. AASHTO standards should be used as design guidelines.
- 2. Class II Bike Lane Striped lanes adjacent to the curb on a roadway.
- 3. Class III Bike Routes Existing streets with signage for on-street bicycle use.

### **Walking Path**

This path has a paved hard surface path usually 8 feet-wide but a minimum of 6 feet- wide. These types of trails/paths can be located in parks, used as trail/sidewalk when there is a separate bike lane in the roadway, or used just as trails with a shared use.

#### **Trailheads**

Trailheads are considered staging areas along a trail often accompanied by various public facilities such as parking areas, restroom, directional and information signs, benches, and picnic tables. Trailheads are an important link to trails as they provide areas for walkers and bikers to park, enter and exit the trail system, rest, picnic, and further enjoy the trail system.

# **ANALYSIS**

After collecting and inputting the inventory data into the GIS model, an analysis of the level of service, park and trail surpluses and deficiencies, and growth and demand on services was performed. To conduct this analysis certain assumptions, observations, and considerations were made. These were based on City direction and preference, common sense, and access to accurate data. Assumptions included:

- Use of the City's 2018 estimates for population calculations.
- The presence of physical barriers within the City that limit, impede, or virtually eliminate reasonable walking access to the existing parks and trails. Such barriers essentially include major streets.
- Distances greater than 1 mile are considered outside a reasonably "walkable" distance.
- Open space areas used solely for storm water detention or retention have been identified as specialuse areas and not as parks.
- Open spaces used as detention basins that are greater than 1 acre and provide some recreational value are considered open spaces, but not parks.

#### **LEVEL OF SERVICE**

Current Syracuse Population (per 2018 City estimates) –29,507; projected future build-out population range – 50,000.

For the purposes of the master plan analysis, neighborhood and community parks, along with separated trails and the Community Center were used for the level of service calculations. These classifications are the only ones included because they will continue to be the primary recreational offering developed by the City in the future. Regional parks may be developed, but only with specific and well-defined recreation goals in mind.

#### **Parks**

Exhibit 1: Existing Parks, shows all existing parks in the specified Area of Impact in and around the City of Syracuse. These include Regional parks, Community parks, Neighborhood parks, Linear parks, and some Special Use Facilities.

#### Neighborhood Parks

12 parks with a combined total of 52.61 developed acres (Bluff Ridge, Canterbury, Fremont, Legacy, Linda Vista, Stoker, Trailside\*, Monterey, Canterbury North, Equestrian Park, 1475 West Open Space, and Tuscany).

- Developed Level of Service 1.78 acres per 1,000 residents (52.61 acres / 29,507 residents x 1,000 =1.78). Approximately 30% of the population are within ½ mile walking distance of neighborhood parks.
- Total Level of Service\*\* –2.77 acres per 1,000 residents (81.75\*\*\* a s / 29,507 residents x 1,000 =2.77).
- Barriers Lack of direct connecting streets inhibits walking
- \*Trailside is included here even though it is technically valuable developed recreation opportunities for the correction opportuniti
- \*\*Total Level of Service includes both develop un elocal park acreage owned by the City.
- \*\*\*Includes 2000 W Linear Park land 2.25 ac

# Community & Regional Parks and an I de Community Center

- 4 parks with a combined total f 43.5 every ped acres (Centennial, Founders, Jensen Nature, and Rock Creek), 16.84 acres of developed acres (Centennial, Founders, Jensen Nature, and s, and 3.14 acres for the Community Center, totaling 63.88 acres.
  - Developed Level of Service –2.06 acres of parks per 1,000 residents (63.88 acres / 29,507 residents x 1,000 =2.16). Approximately 60% of the population are within 1 mile travel distance of community parks.
  - Total Level of Service\*\* -4.56 acres per 1,000 residents (134.63 acres / 29,507 residents x 1,000 = 4.56).
  - Barriers All citizens can access these parks if driving is considered, even though the lack of connecting streets requires extended routes to be used.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Total Level of Service includes both developed and undeveloped park acreage owned by the City.

#### Neighborhood Open Space

– xx HOA, School, and Privately Owned Parks (counted as .5) (Craig's Lane, xx, xx, xx), and xx Groomed Detention Basins (xx, xx, xx, xx), with a combined total of XX developed acres, totaling xx acres.

- Developed Level of Service –xx acres of parks per 1,000 residents (xx acres\*0.5+xx acres) / 29,507 residents x 1,000 =2.16). Approximately xx% of the population are within 1 mile travel distance of community parks.
- Total Level of Service\*\* –4.56 acres per 1,000 residents (134.63 acres / 29,507 residents x 1,000 = 4.56).
- Barriers There are several HOA schools and church properties within the City boundaries that have associated recreation facilities available (playgrounds, ball fields, pavilions, etc. see Exhibit 2A: Church and School Recreation Facilities). People use these facilities for recreational, even though the City does not own them nor does it contribute to their upkeep. Because they are not City-owned, these facilities cannot be factored into calculations regarding levels of service for impact fees. They are however factored into overall LOS when determining the acquisition and location of park land within Syracuse, but since they are limited to the residents within the applicable neighborhood or private entity and are not inder city control and are therefore only counted as 0.5.
- Groomed detention basins are large open spaces available or recention and sports activities but will generally not have additional amenities found in other large greater than 1 acre in order to be counted.

# Neighborhood and Community Parks, Tr S. a. Cd munity Center Combined

−16 parks/open spaces, plus trails and to o muni Cuter, with a combined total of 116.49 developed acres.

- Developed Level of Se ice 5 a es of parks (neighborhood and community) per 1,000 residents (116.49 acre. 29,5) residents x 1,000 = 3.95). The average level of service for cities of similar size is somewher the service for cities of service is somewher the service for cities of similar size is somewher the service for cities of similar size is somewher the service for cities of similar size is somewher the service for cities of service for cities of the population are within a 1 mine travel distance of community parks and ½ mile of neighborhood parks. Approximately 30% of the population are not currently being served by a neighborhood or community park.
- Total Level of Service \*\*- 7.33 acres of parks (neighborhood and community parks, trails, and Community Center) per 1,000 residents (216.38 acres / 29,507 residents x 1,000 = 7.33).
- Barriers When driving is considered, there are really no barriers that prevent people from using the parks. Driving routes may be affected but access is still possible.

# **DEFICIENCIES AND SURPLUSES**

#### **Parks**

This analysis examines the distribution of the Neighborhood and Community parks within the City, and identifies the areas and numbers of citizens either under-served or over-served by the parks. *Exhibits 3:* Neighborhood Parks Existing Service Areas, Exhibit 4: Community Parks Existing Service Areas, and Exhibit 5: Neighborhood and Community Parks Existing Service Areas (combined), show the service areas of each classification of park, which clearly demonstrates the areas that are over-served and

<sup>\*\*</sup>Total Level of Service includes both developed and undeveloped park acreage owned by the City.

under-served. *Exhibit 6: Areas Not Currently Served by Neighborhood or Community Parks*, shows the areas of the City that are currently not served by either a neighborhood or a community park.

#### **Trails**

The City of Syracuse has a map of its Existing and Planned Trails (see *Exhibit 2*). It shows where current trails exist and how the City would like to expand them in the future. The only trails that will be suggested by this master plan are those thought to be necessary to improve the overall network by connecting to proposed parks. Please refer to the City's Trails Master Plan.

#### POPULATION GROWTH AND DEMAND ANALYSIS

#### **Parks**

Exhibit 7: Population Growth Potential estimates the greatest opportunity for growth is around the periphery of the area of impact (red color).

Exhibit 8: Population Growth Potential (with park service areas), shows growth potential overlaid with existing park service areas. Note that most high-potential growth areas do not have parks planned to accommodate future recreational needs.

With these under-served areas in mind, *Exhibit 9: Proposed Future Parks (Community and Neighborhood)*, shows future parks positioned strategically to fill the gaps in coverage. There is not a lot of overlap in service area between the new proposed neighborhood and community parks. This is the result of past development that did not accommodate new park land as subdivisions were established.

Trails Exhibit 10: Proposed Trails, shows the existing and currently planned trails, along with a few new proposed trails to connect proposed new parks to the trail system. Most proposed new parks have frontage along a road that is designated as a future trail, so new trails are somewhat limited.

# **CURRENT INVENTORY AND AMENITIES**

See Appendix A

# FUTURE INVENTORY AND AMENITIES

The current population is 29,507 (2018 City estimate). Projections based on current zoning estimate the build-out population at approximately 50,000 people. Per these estimates, the population at build-out will be more than 170% of the current population, with most of this growth occurring in the form of traditional single family homes, with some multi-family housing.

The overall increase in demand for existing recreation facilities will be significant, and it will require additional parks to be constructed. Ultimately, maintaining the current LOS ( 3.95 acres/1,000 population) means an additional 56.10 acres of new park space will be needed at the lower build-out projection, while reaching the City code mandate of (LOS of 4.95 acres/1,000 population) will require a minimum of 99.65 additional acres of park space.

In terms of recreational programs and offerings, the citizen survey revealed several interesting points.

• People actively use all the parks, but the **community parks are the most used**. Jensen Nature Park is by far the most popular – almost double the repeat visits than any other park in the City.

- The activities most preferred to do in the parks include family time, and exercise/walk /run. Play/watch organized sports comes up in the middle of the list of activities in terms of frequency, but is 3<sup>rd</sup> in importance.
- The most desired amenities/facilities in City parks are shade, trails, and Nature Center and Nature Trails.
- More trails are desired and needed to accommodate demand and provide walkable connections to other parks and areas of the City.
- The City will move forward with a design and feasibility plan to build a large park complex. In so doing, a well-organized and thoughtfully prepared professional public engagement program will occur.

General recommendations for improving recreational service in Syracuse include:

- Determine the full viability of constructing a large park complex.
- Modify City code so that newly developing subdivisions must include neighborhood parks.
   Small mini-parks will not provide the public recreational amenities that the City needs, especially if they are privately owned with a public easement.
- Focus on ways to develop community parks by actively exploring opportunities for public/private partnerships with school districts, businesses, and other public entities.
   Community parks will require the most effort to develop and will need the most lead time to acquire land and construction funding, so begin immediately to secure opportunities.

## CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The City will create and maintain a rolling 5-yr capital improvement plan that will be guided by this master plan. The CIP will be updated annually.

## **FUNDING**

The City of Syracuse will need to rely on recreation impact fees, grants and private donations. Syracuse will be creative to find sources that will help build parks and recreational facilities. Grant funding for these types of facilities require advanced planning of at least 2 years prior to making application in order to be successful.

New park construction will mean an added new maintenance burden in addition to the actual construction of the facilities. The City should be prepared to handle the increase in park maintenance by increasing its maintenance personnel and budget and Maintenance equipment and storage. Below are potential funding sources the city will pursue for both park and trail development.

#### **PARKS**

**City Funding - General Fund or Bonding -** The City can fund parks directly from its general fund or can bond for park development and spread the cost over many years. Because of the amounts needed to fund park development, bonding is a reasonable approach.

**Park and Recreation Impact Fees -** The City currently collects impact fees for parks and recreation which can be used for planning and construction for new parks.

**Private Fundraising -** While not addressed as a specific strategy for individual recreation facilities, it is not uncommon that public monies be leveraged with private donations. Private funds will most likely be attracted to high-profile facilities such as a recreation, aquatic and cultural facilities. These type of funds generally require aggressive promotion and management by the local parks and recreation department or city administration.

**Service Organizations** - Many service organizations and corporations have funds available for park and recreation facilities. Organizations such as Lions Clubs, Shriners, Elks Club, and others are often willing to partner with local communities in the development of playgrounds and other park and recreation equipment and facilities.

Land and Water Conservation Fund - This Federal money is made available to states. In Idaho, it is administered by the Idaho Parks and Recreation. Funds are matched with local funds for acquisition of park and recreation lands, redevelopment of older recreation facilities, trails, improvements to accessibility, and other recreation programs and facilities that provide close-to-home recreation opportunities for youth, adults, senior citizens, and persons with physical and mental disabilities. Project sponsors must provide, as matching share, the balance of a project's cost (at least 50%). Project sponsors share can be local funds, state funds, force account or donation of privately owned lands. IDRP encourages the use of cash match.

## **TRAILS**

The Recreational Trails Program (RTP) - Projects must be from trail plans included or referenced in a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. The typical grant funding level for the program is approximately \$1.5 million annually. Uses of the funds are: maintenance and restoration of existing recreational trails; development and rehabilitation of trailside and trailhead facilities and trail linkages for recreational trails; purchase and lease of recreational trail construction and maintenance equipment; and construction of new recreational trails (with restrictions for new trails on Federal lands). RTP grants require a 20% match. At least 5% of the overall project costs must be non-federal funds. Indian Tribe government funds are considered non-federal.

**Federal Lands Access Program (FLAP)** - The goal of the program is to improve transportation facilities that provide access to, are adjacent to, or are located within federal lands. The program supplements state and local resources for public roads, transit systems, trails, and other transportation facilities, with an emphasis on high-use recreation sites and economic generators. Local match will follow the state's sliding scale rate 7.34%.

**Local Highway Safety Improvement Program** - This program is a data driven process by which local highway jurisdictions (LHJs) with jurisdiction over public right-of-way identify safety improvement countermeasures based on the analysis of five years of crash data. Potential projects to reduce crashes at identified hazardous locations can include (but are not limited to) bicycle and pedestrian crossing facilities, signing, striping, signals, surface improvements, guardrails, signal timing, and geometric changes. Local match will follow the state's sliding scale rate 7.34%.

# **Funding for All types of Recreation**

**Private and Corporate Foundations -** This is a great way to get local businesses involved in promoting walking and bicycling and giving back to the community. To receive provide funds, the project must be

designed and planned out to allow the project to be marketable. A few private foundations that have been known to participate in these types of projects include: Bikes Belong, the Whittenberger Foundation, Kellogg Foundation, U.S. Soccer Foundation, Cliff Bar Foundation, and Baseball Tomorrow Foundation. There are many more foundations that fund these types of projects. A better understanding of the projects is required in order to identify the funding opportunities available.

**In-Kind and Donated Services or Funds -** Several options for local initiatives could possibly further the implementation of the trails plan. These include:

- Adopt-a-trail, whereby a service organization or group either raises funds or constructs a given facility with in-kind services.
- Corporate sponsorships, whereby businesses or large corporations provide funding for a particular facility, similar to adopt-a—trail.
- Public trail construction programs, in which local citizens donate their time and effort to trail construction and/or maintenance.

These kinds of programs would require the City to implement a proactive recruiting initiative to generate interest and sponsorship.

# Appendix A – Park Inventory

List parks with associated amenities here

# Appendix B – Park and Trail Maps

Insert Map of park locations here.