

CHAPTER 7: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT

The facilities and services provided by a municipality represent the public's investment in the development of infrastructure that is necessary to support the physical operation, cultural connectivity, and recreational opportunities of a city. A city's investment in public facilities and resources should respond to the identified needs of both the existing population and forecasted populations. The location, size, timing, and financing of major streets, water, sewer, and drainage systems, parks and playgrounds, police and fire stations, and libraries must be planned well in advance of their construction as a means of minimizing their cost, optimizing their usefulness, and maximizing their public benefits and private sector support. Future development plans will often determine the final timing and location of public services and facilities.

Each year, the Mayor compiles a Capital Budget to be approved by the City Council for incorporation in the City's spending program for the coming fiscal year. This budget is based on the foreseeable needs of the community and City approved Capital Facilities Plans (CFP). Each updated CFP incorporates the improvements that have been determined as necessary to maintain existing infrastructure and keep up with development as funds permit.

The interlinked features of the General Plan, Capital Facilities Plans, and Capital Budget provide a broad perspective of the existing and planned services of a community. This enables decision makers in the public and private sector to anticipate and prepare for future development.

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The public facilities of a municipality include sewer and water systems, waste disposal, drainage, public utilities, rights-of-way, easements, and facilities for them, police and fire protection, and other public services, including parks and recreation facilities. Many of these facilities or systems are addressed with the City's CFP prepared by qualified professionals for specific needs of the City. These plans are an important part of the City's operations, and, periodically, must be reviewed and updated within the context of all General Plan or other CFP elements which may change against the broader context of economic, social, and political standards of the City.

Facilities Plans should be prepared and updated regularly and as needed to facilitate new development and increased populations. Such facilities plans should include:

- Public water supply and distribution system plan
- Sanitary sewer system plan
- Storm drain system plan (including flood mitigation needed due to proximity of unincorporated and public lands east of Santaquin)
- Public safety plan
- Administrative services plan (including public offices, libraries, and buildings)
- Secondary water system master plan
- Road and right-of-way acquisition and improvement plan
- Waste Management Plan

CHAPTER 7: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT

GOALS AND POLICIES FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE:

- Goal 1 Have a system of community facilities which provides for the general public safety, health, and welfare through efficient and effective delivery of high quality public services.
- Policy 1 Have up to date Capital Facility Plans which anticipate the needs of the City's infrastructure and facilities.
 - Policy 2 Take advantage of new or expanded public facilities or services which can enhance the overall quality of life in Santaquin.
 - Policy 3 Acquire and otherwise preserve sites for future community facilities within growth areas prior to new development.
 - Policy 4 Cooperate with nearby communities, other governmental agencies, and public and private agencies to improve and expand the range and quality of public services and facilities available to Santaquin residents.
 - Policy 5 Maintain an inventory of City owned properties and create an asset management plan to address the long term use or dispensation of those lands to meet the City's long term goals for City services and economic development.
 - Policy 6 Continue efforts to close the City landfill and work on the state mandated 30 year management plan.
- Goal 2 Public buildings and facilities must be exemplary of high quality facilities and services to be provided to the public.
- Policy 1 Provide and maintain adequate sites and facilities for all City departments.
 - Policy 2 Ensure that all public sites and buildings are attractive and well-maintained, and that preventative maintenance is undertaken as required.
 - Policy 3 Future public buildings and facilities should be located in the City where they can be a resource and provide optimal service to the surrounding residents and property owners.
 - Policy 4 The City Hall should be the primary focus for community activities and city administrative services.
 - Policy 5 City facilities, especially those that citizens need to visit on a regular basis, should be grouped wherever possible.

CHAPTER 7: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT

Goal 3 Provide the greatest level of service to the community with a limited amount of burden on the existing population of the City.

Policy 1 New developments should provide for all of the required utilities and services to provide for its needs.

Policy 2 Seek new sources of revenue, such as grants, donations, or low interest loans or bonding, to be utilized in the betterment of the community.

CULTURE AND TOURISM

The quality of life in a community is often determined by the amount of education its citizens obtain, the educational resources available, the visual and performing art spectrums embraced, and the type and quality of venues or events at which community activities occur. Social activities have always been as much a part of Santaquin as the agrarian lifestyle around it. Much of this has stemmed from the pioneers' beliefs and teachings of Brigham Young such as, "Recreation and diversion are as necessary to our well-being as the more serious pursuits of life . . . tens of thousands have sunk into untimely graves for want of such exercises to the body and the mind. They require mutual nourishment to make them sound and healthy¹." Events which infuse education and culture with the agrarian lifestyle of Santaquin are central to the quality and economic life of the City.



The Santaquin Chieftain Museum

The residents of Santaquin still recognize today the need to enhance personal development through cultural activities and programs. An Arts Council has been organized in the past which conducted plays from time to time in the City Hall auditorium. Square dancing and other community events were also conducted in the auditorium. A community choir, which has been active for over twenty years, still practices and performs an annual winter concert attended by many. Santaquin also has two camps of Daughters of the Utah Pioneers (DUP), which are active in maintaining historically significant buildings and documents from Santaquin's past. Many artifacts and exhibits from Santaquin's history are displayed in the Santaquin Chieftain Museum, which is managed by DUP camp members.



2006 Santaquin Orchard Days Parade

With the growth of Santaquin also comes a need to reinforce a sense of community by providing community festivals and activities. Santaquin Orchard Days, Santaquin's annual festival, has served to bring the City's residents together for over a decade. It includes a rodeo, parade, a car

¹ Young, Brigham. Discourses of Brigham Young. Selected by John A. Widtsoe, pgs 238, 242.

CHAPTER 7: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT

show, live entertainment and a craft fair. Events such as this foster increased community awareness and pride. They promote unity, service, and friendship.

New developments will push the populated extents of the City outward and Santaquin will have to strive harder to unify residents and help them feel a “sense of community”. Additional social functions can help to do this as well as make the City a more attractive destination for visitors and increase tourism dollars. Other social events could include farm and farmers markets, barn dances, horse and buggy parades, equestrian shows, athletic events such as canyon bike or foot races. Seasonal events can also be started which focus on the varied aspects of the agriculture industry, i.e. blossoming of the orchards, harvest seasons etc. Other community events centered on the busiest tourism weekends for the Little Sahara Recreation Area could increase the State’s awareness of Santaquin as a destination area and opportunity for a cultural and recreation oriented experience.

GOALS AND POLICIES FOR CULTURE AND TOURISM :

Goal 1 Provide opportunities which bring the community together and foster tourism and economic development.

Policy 1 Continue to support and conduct an annual “Orchard Days” Festival with associated rodeo.

Policy 2 Community events should focus on the varied aspects of the agriculture industry, i.e. blossoming of the orchards, harvest seasons, etc.

Policy 3 Farmers markets sponsored by the City should work with local agribusinesses and focus on local commodities and businesses.

Policy 4 Community events should be planned around events and dates important to the community and on major tourism weekends for the Little Sahara Sand Dunes Recreation Area and the opening of Santaquin Canyon.

Policy 5 Entertainment venues should be developed to support major community events and social gatherings.

Goal 2 Provide cultural enrichment opportunities centered on the visual and performing arts which complement the agricultural and rural lifestyle of Santaquin City.

Policy 1 Continue to support local performing arts groups and events.

Policy 2 The City should investigate opportunities and means to attract or conduct art fairs and shows.

Goal 3 Instill greater community pride and character through promotion of city history.

Policy 1 The local Daughters of the Utah Pioneer (DUP) camps should be encouraged and supported to protect histories and artifacts which tell the story of Santaquin and the surrounding area.

CHAPTER 7: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT

- Policy 2 The Museum board should be empowered to promote exhibits and historical places throughout town.
- Policy 3 Work with the museum board to provide facilities and opportunities to preserve and promote Santaquin history. These efforts should include cataloguing areas and structures of historical significance within the City.

EDUCATION

Educational facilities in Santaquin currently include Santaquin and Orchard Hills Elementary Schools. Additional ground has been purchased by the Nebo School District for another elementary school at approximately 400 East 600 North and the District is also seeking property for another elementary school within the Summit Ridge Development. Additional elementary schools will be required on the east bench and in Summit Ridge. Youth attending public schools in grades 6 through 12 usually attend the Payson Junior High and High School. The Nebo School District has planned to construct a Junior High and High School in Santaquin in the upcoming years due to the expected growth of the area.



Santaquin Elementary

Full curriculum higher education campuses closest to Santaquin include Brigham Young University (BYU) in Provo and Utah Valley University in Orem. A satellite campus in Santaquin for one of these or another institution with focus on agricultural education would provide hands on experience for students with courses suited to agribusiness or other related disciplines.



Orchard Hills Elementary

The library is housed in a historic church building that was retrofitted into the Library in 2002. The library has grown considerably and will need to expand to meet the demand. In 2010, a Library Board was established to help further the goals of the library.

EDUCATION GOALS AND POLICIES:

Goal 1 Provide a variety of adult and youth education opportunities.

- Policy 1 Work with the Nebo and Juab School Districts to locate public schools in areas most suitable to such facilities. Future public schools should include a Junior High and High School.
- Policy 2 Work with the State School Board to facilitate the placement of charter and private schools which may better fulfill the needs of students in the Santaquin area.

CHAPTER 7: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT

- Policy 3 Encourage preschools and child care centers that implement early education techniques.
- Policy 4 Work closely with State Colleges and Universities to locate a university extension service or satellite campus in Santaquin.
- Policy 5 Encourage the provision of access to quality library services within the community, including expansion of the City's library.

PARKS, RECREATION, AND TRAILS

Parks and open space contribute to the sustainability of a community in a variety of ways. Urban parks represent an important element of creating green places, serving as areas of both reflection and more active recreation. For the residents, parks add tremendous value to the city life. In addition to their greenery, they can provide excellent recreational facilities, such as ball fields and play grounds. They can also offer cultural activities such as outdoor concerts and plays. Additionally, trees and green space provide environmental benefits by reducing urban heat and by improving air quality.

Parks, recreation and open space facilities come in all types, sizes and shapes. These facilities are intended to meet the varied recreational needs of different groups of people in the community. It is the intent of this element to detail the current park, recreation and open space inventory in and around the community and provide recommendations regarding additional facilities in the future.

EXISTING PARK FACILITIES

There are many recreation opportunities around Santaquin including state, regional and community provided. State and Regional attractions which are in close proximity to Santaquin or accessed through Santaquin include Utah Lake, Mona Reservoir, Little Sahara Recreation Area, historic Tintic mining area, the Nebo Scenic Byway and Uinta National Forest. The community provided parks are listed in Table 1 and are discussed in more detail below. All of these recreation opportunities and facilities add to the quality of life and character of Santaquin. The promotion and enhancement of these facilities will establish Santaquin as one of the premier recreation cross-roads of Utah.

LEVELS OF SERVICE AND CURRENT FACILITIES

The City adopted Level of Service (LOS) for developed park space is 7.5 acres of developed park per 1,000 residents. Current projections, based on recent developments and agreements by the City, show the City will need approximately 132 acres by 2020 (Est pop. 17,954)² and 241 acres by 2030 (Est pop. 32,075)².

The National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) has historically recommended at least 5 to 8 acres of developed park per 1,000 residents. Today the NRPA recommends that park space and recreation facilities LOS's be based upon a formula of estimated use (persons per day), availability of

² Mountainland Association of Governments (MAG) Municipal Population Projections – Jan2012

CHAPTER 7: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT

the park space (#of days per year that the park is open and available for use), and the total population served.

The NRPA also provides standards for the type of park facilities needed at certain population levels. Using these standards, deficiencies in Santaquin's current parks facilities can be identified, as demonstrated in the chart below.

Type of Recreational Facility	National Standard	Current Existing	Current Need Pop. 9,500	Need @ 30,000 pop.	Need @ 40,000 pop.
Baseball Field, little league	1 / 6000	4	1.6	5	7
Baseball Field, standard	1 / 10,000	0	.95	3	4
Softball Field	1 / 3,000	2	3	10	13
Soccer Field	1 / 4,000	1	2.38	3	4
Football Field	1 / 20,000	0	0.375	1	2
Track - ¼ mile	1 / 20,000	0	0.375	1	2
Basketball Court, outdoor	1 / 5,000	3	1.9	6	8
Tennis Court	1 / 2,000	2	4.75	15	20
Volleyball/Badminton	1 / 5,000	1	1.5	6	8
Recreation Center	1 / 25,000	0	0.30	1.2	1.6
Swimming Pool	1 / 20,000	0	0.375	1.5	2
Trails - Miles	½ / 1,000	1.79	3.25	15	20
Playground	1 / 2,000	4	3.75	15	20
Picnic Pavilion	1 / 2,000	4 (5)	3.75	15	20
Total Acres per City LOS	5/1,000	36.53	47.5	150	200

Though the City is meeting the needs of the current population based on NRPA standards, the City's population will quickly outpace the City's ability to fund and construct recreation facilities. The City's short and long term capital facilities plans should begin to include accounts for those facilities which will be the most expensive and most desired in the near future. Future development plans and current development agreements will likely determine the final timing and location for desired facilities like a softball complex, swimming pool and recreation center.

Santaquin City also works closely with the Nebo School District to share sports and recreation facilities. Such is the case with the City Ball Complex located adjacent to Santaquin Elementary and the Orchard View Park which is utilized during recesses by students attending Orchard View Elementary. Although the City may not make such arrangements in the future, these schools and future schools will still be some of the community's greatest resources for recreation enjoyment.

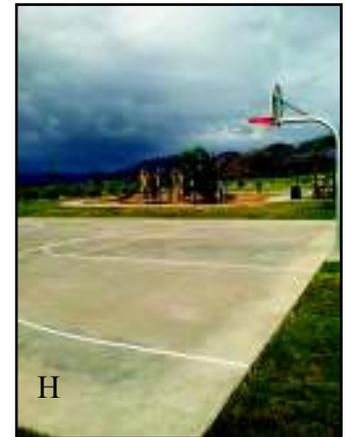
PROPOSED FACILITIES

In order to meet the City's LOS's for finished park space and park facilities, it is estimated that the City will need 150 acres within 10 years of this plan. As development occurs, the City should coordinate the location and completion of park areas which can better serve the needs of the surrounding residential population, create opportunities for tourism, and protect sensitive or critical lands. Generally, all residents should be located within 2,000 feet of a park. The following Recreation and Open Space map illustrates the current and possible park locations in the future.

CHAPTER 7: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT

Current Santaquin City Parks Facilities

- A. Squashhead Park
- B. City Ball Complex
- C. City Riding/Rodeo Arena
- D. Eastside Park
- E. Orchard Hills Park
- F. Orchard Lane Park
- G. City Center Park
- H. Orchard Cove Park
- I. Centennial Park
- J. Sunset Trails Park



CHAPTER 7: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT

Parks can fall under several classes. The following are four classes which Santaquin can utilize in addressing the needs of the City. Location studies should be conducted in the future to ascertain the optimal locations for these various park types.

Neighborhood Parks

These should be a minimum of 2.5 acres in size and may include playground equipment, small sports/tennis courts, picnic tables, volleyball courts, and walking areas. The Orchard Lane, Orchard Cove, and Squash Head Parks are examples of these.

Multi-Use Parks

Multi-use parks are generally less than four (4) acres in size and may be created by City storm drainage detention basins. These facilities will also have path linkages to one another in the City's overall path plan. They may contain recreation facilities such as picnic areas, ball fields or other amenities as funding opportunities allow for additional amenities. The Eastside Park and Sunset Trails Park are examples of this kind of park and many of the parks proposed in the Summit Ridge Development will function in this manner. Another opportunity for such a park would entail working with the Summit Creek Irrigation Company to convert their large irrigation pond, used to capture spring runoff, into a permanent water feature with picnic areas and trails around it. This last proposal would require considerable dedication of funds and resources from the City and would need to be evaluated thoroughly by multiple public agencies before it could be developed.

Community Parks

Community Parks are generally ten (10) acres in size and include, but are not limited to, ball fields, pavilions, formal and semi-formal landscaping, sport courts, lighting for playing fields and along pedestrian paths and other community-wide recreation amenities. These parks are developed with the Town's overall community recreation needs based upon citizen input, national parks & recreation standards, funding opportunities and periodic adjustments to the General Plan. These parks often become the central gathering places for a community where festivals, markets, outdoor entertainment and sport tournaments are conducted. Centennial Park and the City Ball Complex and Rodeo Arenas currently serve as the gathering places for many of the City's events and festivals. To maintain a central gathering place within the City, these parks should be enhanced and retrofitted to serve not only recreation needs but the social and cultural needs of the City. Similar enhancements could be done around City Hall to draw citizens into the City's commercial and business center.

Natural Open Space Parks

These "parks" are intended for the enjoyment and awareness of the native plants and animals of the area, though some non-typical plantings and sod areas may be incorporated. They serve as recreation and learning opportunities with typical uses that include picnic areas, hard or natural surface hiking and biking trails and trail heads, interpretive signage, and general low impact recreation. The location of these parks can be used to limit the development impacts on wildlife corridors or critical habitat. These parks may also be located in strategic areas to preserve view corridors, mitigate geologic hazards around developments or limit impact on wetlands. Portions of

CHAPTER 7: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT

other improved parks may incorporate natural open space elements as well. These parks can often be developed with the partnership of other government entities and funds. Local examples of these include the Forest Service maintained Trumboldt Day camp area or Tinney Flat campground in Santaquin Canyon. These are favorite parks for many of the City's residents during the summer months but are off-limits to the general public during the winter due to road closures. Similar parks could be constructed at the mouth of Santaquin and Pole Canyons or within the Summit Ridge Development, which could be used year round.

Trails and Shared Use Paths

Trails and shared use paths are an essential recreation and open space amenity since they have the potential to provide connectivity between parks, access to regional path facilities and potential access to hillside and mountain recreation opportunities. The Recreation and Open Space Map shows the general proposed locations of the Santaquin Trail systems.

This map illustrates three basic trail types. They include natural surface, multi-use equestrian, and multi-use non equestrian trails. The intended uses of these different trail types is outlined in the following descriptions

Natural Surface: These trail system include the Bonneville Shoreline Trail, a planned regional facility that links most of the Wasatch Front along the east bench area of the mountain ranges running from Nephi to Ogden. Its design is to accommodate equestrian and non-motorized users. Each community between Nephi and Ogden is encouraged to construct that portion of the trail which runs along or within its jurisdiction. There is approximately 5.5 miles of this trail which winds in and around the General Plan area. The City will need to cooperate with the Uinta National Forest to complete portions of the trail near Santaquin.

Other natural surface trails are shown to extend onto the Uinta National Forest and also into the open spaces around Summit Ridge. Trails within the National Forest will need to be coordinated through the Uinta National Forest. These trails are intended for low-impact recreationists including equestrian riders, backpackers or hikers. They are generally constructed from native materials. Those natural surface trails which access public lands or traverse steep slopes may be challenging for novice hikers.

Multi-Use, Equestrian: This trail design would include a hard surface path for non-motorized recreationists as well as a parallel trail of natural or soft surface construction for equestrian riders. One of these trail segments follows the current Tintic Railroad corridor. This corridor has been abandoned by the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) and the County has asphalted over it at many crossing places. It is the City's desire to work with UPRR and the Rails to Trails organization to convert this rail bed into a regional trail that would extend out to the



Multi-Use Equestrian Trail near Herriman

CHAPTER 7: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT

historic Tintic mining area as well as opportunity to interact with federally controlled wetlands at the southern end of Utah Lake.

These trails have also been planned along the fringe of Santaquin's urban areas as a means to connect equestrian riders as well as non-motorized recreationists with the open space lands on both sides of the City. These trails have also been planned along the corridors already utilized by equestrian riders in and out of Santaquin City.

Multi-Use, Non-Equestrian: These trail systems would typically consist of an asphalt or concrete path wide enough to accommodate bicyclists, joggers and other non-motorized recreationists. These trails run through the more urban neighborhoods of Santaquin and serve to enhance the connect residents to City parks, conduct recreationists toward larger recreation opportunities outside of the City, provide safe walking routes along, as well as enhance major roads within the City's urban core. The City's objective is to improve these City Core paths as soon as funding allows.



Multi-Use, Non- Equestrian Trail along Provo Riverwalk

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

In order to finance the Parks and Recreation system in Santaquin, the City may use the following funding methods:

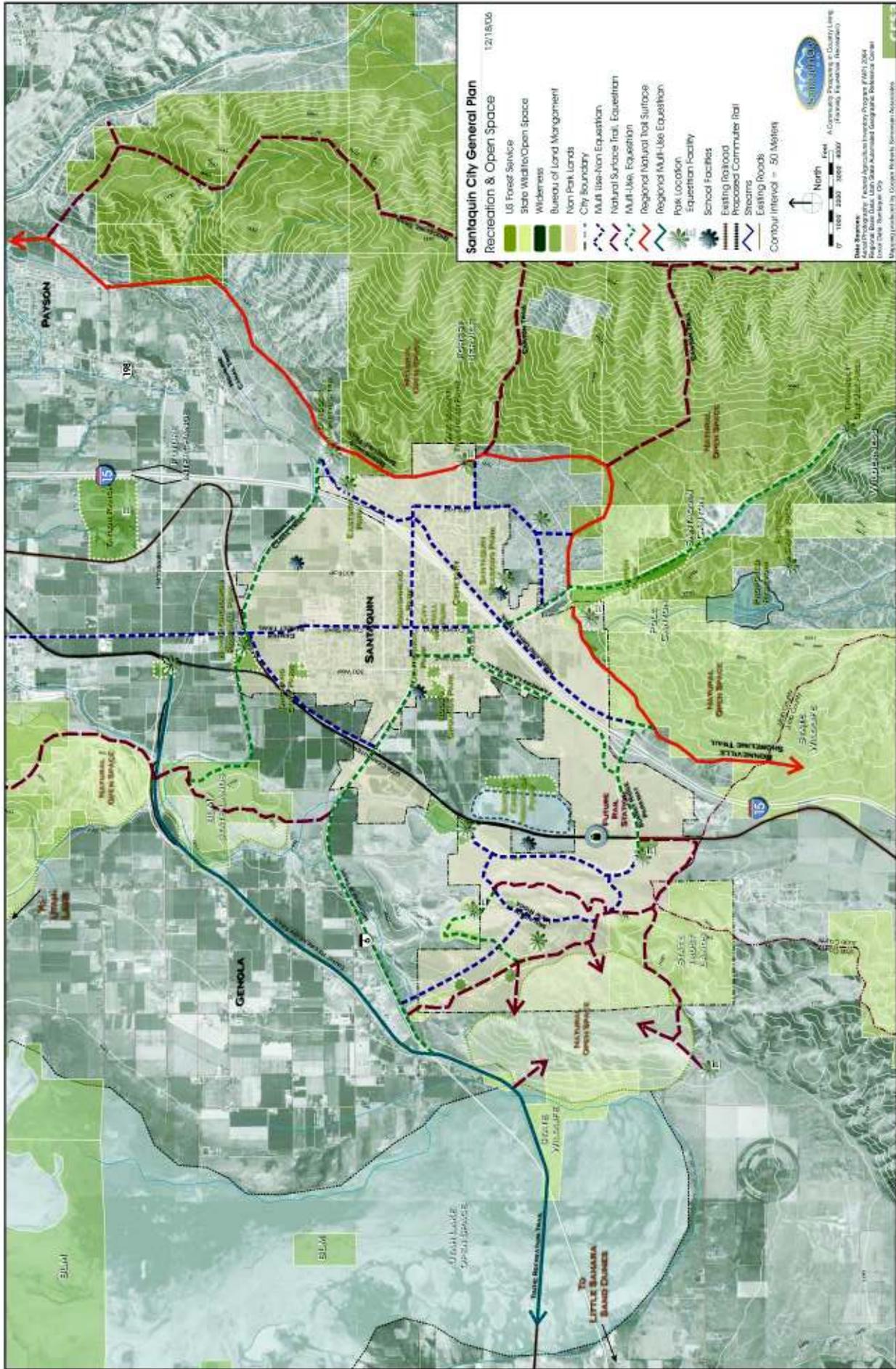
- A. The Capital Facility Project Budget. The funds for this budget are generally collected by impact fees. The City will collect a park, recreation and open space impact fee and will spend those funds for system improvements called out in the City's adopted Capital Facility Plan.
- B. General Obligation Bonds. While general obligation bonds are not a popular funding tool since they represent additional tax burden on the City's residents, this option is available for specific park facilities or improvements.
- C. Special Service Districts. Many communities in the United States have created special parks and recreation service districts to fund both system construction and ongoing maintenance and repairs of parks and facilities. Such districts may be created in Santaquin City and may be an effective way to construct specific facilities such as recreation centers or swimming pools.
- D. Federal Grants. Community Development Block grants may be available to the City, although these funds are limited and will likely only cover a small portion of needed revenues for system improvements.
- E. State of Utah Grants. The State currently has several programs to assist communities, particularly with path construction and purchasing of critical open space areas.
- F. User Fees. The City may elect, particularly in the case of a large facility such as a recreation center or swimming pool complex, to collect a fee from users of such recreation facilities. These funds may be used to either retire obligations resulting from the construction of facilities or ongoing maintenance.

CHAPTER 7: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT

- G. Developer Donations. The City may elect to exchange the donation of park land and/or recreation facilities for developer concessions or negotiated considerations. Such considerations may include, but are not limited to, increased densities, reduced lot sizes, impact fee credits, future reimbursements for oversized facilities or credits for multi-use facilities such as storm drainage and park space.

Additional fiscal note: Ongoing annual maintenance and operation costs for the existing and expanding parks system cannot be funded with impact fees. The City's General Fund budget (property and sales tax) may be used or user fees could assist in off-setting the costs for these obligations. It is important to remember that these costs will not necessarily increase unless growth continues in Santaquin City, causing the installation of additional parks and open space facilities. If that growth pattern continues, revenues from property taxes and sales taxes will also continue. In summary, it is expected that as demand increases for more recreation facilities, the City's ability to pay for the ongoing operation and maintenance of such facilities will also increase.

CHAPTER 7: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT



CHAPTER 7: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT

PARKS, RECREATION AND TRAILS GOALS & POLICIES

Goal 1 To establish minimum Levels of Service (LOS) for parks, recreation facilities, open spaces and paths in order to provide recreation opportunities for of all types of recreationists.

Policy 1: The City should maintain a Level of Service (LOS) of at least 7.5 acres of developed park for every 1,000 residents and at least the number and type of facilities as suggested by the NRPA.

Policy 2: The City shall adopt and maintain a 5-year Parks and Recreation Capital Facilities Plan. The plan should be reviewed and amended annually in order to maintain the adopted LOS.

Policy 3: The City shall establish or amend its land development regulations and policies to require parks, open space and paths or access to such, to be dedicated to the public as part of every development.

Policy 4: Every Santaquin City resident should have a public park within 2,000 feet of their residence.

Goal 2 To establish a path system that will meet the needs of local and regional recreationists, provide connectivity between parks and other open spaces, and have strategically located path heads for access onto and along such trails, especially those leading to the mountains or other critical open spaces.

Policy 1: The City should seek public participation when planning the type, number and locations of paths.

Policy 2: The City shall coordinate in the planning and implementation of regional path plans that may serve to link Santaquin with other communities in Utah County or statewide systems such as the Bonneville Shoreline or Goshen Valley Rail trail.

Policy 3: The City shall adhere to the trails and recreation plan as shown on the recreation element map, which identifies the general locations of urban and equestrian trails.

Policy 4: The City shall make every attempt to educate residents, property owners and trail users of potential trail use conflicts through signage, public information meetings and publications regarding path use and City regulations.

Goal 3 To encourage citywide beautification of both public and private open spaces and neighborhoods.

Policy 1: The City shall enforce nuisance ordinances and require property owners to maintain their property free of weeds, abandoned vehicles and equipment, unsightly buildings, trash and debris.

CHAPTER 7: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT

- Policy 2: The City should adopt an urban forestry scheme and seek “Tree City, USA” status.
- Policy 4: The City should work closely with volunteer organizations, businesses and other agencies to coordinate beautification activities and funding opportunities for beautification projects.
- Goal 4 To promote growth patterns that encourage the development of parks and recreation facilities and preserve open space.
- Policy 1: The City shall enact land development regulations that may allow flexible lot sizes and clustering of residential units or densities; dedication of open spaces; establishment of urban and rural path systems; transfer of development rights or other techniques used to set aside open space or parks.
- Policy 2: The City shall, to the maximum extent possible, prohibit residential development to occur without making adequate provisions for the creation of parks and recreation facilities to serve the minimum LOS needs of the residents of such development.
- Policy 3: The City shall take advantage of development opportunities by partnering with developers for the creation of parks, open space and path facilities.
- Policy 4: The City should enact programs to encourage the preservation of agricultural areas as open space. Such programs could include purchase, land trusts, transfer of development rights, clustering or density bonuses in exchange for preservation of agriculture lands.
- Policy 5: The City shall provide in their land development regulations for the opportunity for developers to negotiate potential development credits in exchange for open spaces, trails, or parks within their projects. Such a program may provide economic or other benefit to the developers in exchange for increased open space and construction of recreation facilities. Density credits should be in accordance with the residential density plans established by the Land Use Element of the General Plan.
- Goal 5 To optimize existing and future park facilities, schools, or other open spaces and corridors to meet the City’s recreational needs.
- Goal 6 To provide funds for the construction of future parks and recreation improvements within the City.
- Goal 7 Build a new senior citizen center and provide additional facilities and opportunities for senior citizens.
- Goal 9 Provide for the future expansion of the cemetery to meet future needs.