

SUMMARY REPORT

HAYDEN PARKS & RECREATION STRATEGIC PLAN

Prepared for:

THE CITY OF HAYDEN
8930 N. GOVERNMENT WAY
HAYDEN, ID 83835



Prepared by:



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The process by which this plan was produced has allowed for ample input from the public, the full measure of oversight from the Hayden Parks & Recreation Commission and, review and adoption by the Hayden City Council. It has been shown that if the current city growth remains sustained and continues at or near current rates, there will be substantial need for additional developed parkland and new recreation programming to meet the needs of a diverse and dynamic resident population.

The plan proposes the adoption of parkland classification system that includes:

- Community Parks
- Neighborhood Parks
- Special Use Parks
- Pocket Parks
- Greenways

It also breaks the city down into four (4) planning districts, each with their specific action plan for acquisition and development.

The Parks & Recreation Commission has also identified that the current minimum level of service (LOS) of 5 acres of parkland per 1000 residents should be considered as the city's minimum level of service. However, they anticipate that this standard may easily be exceeded as the City moves forward with implementation over the next twenty years. This study shows that at build-out, the City will need the following facilities:

- 3 New Community Parks
- 8 New Neighborhood Parks
- 3 Special Use Parks
- 11.3 Miles of Linear Greenway
- 9.1 Miles of Irregular Greenway

The plan also identifies a Geographic Level of Service, which suggests that there will be minimum distances from a city park for all residents. These distances are:

- ½ mile for Neighborhood Parks
- 1 ½ miles for Community Parks

The Parks & Recreation Commission also identified that special facilities such as for BMX bicycling, Frisbee golf, interactive water features, and skating should be developed as part of larger park





developments rather than to pursue the development of individual park facilities dedicated solely to these types of activities. Other recommendations resulting from public input and the work of the Parks & Recreation Commission include:

- Upgrades to existing parks as a priority
- Priority on acquisition of land over acquisition and development
- Minor adjustments to zoning codes to foster a more favorable acquisition and development environment
- Pursuit of Hayden Lake Elementary School and site as a future community center

A series of overarching goals and related policies were developed as a means to guide decision making ability with respect to future planning & zoning actions as well as for outright acquisition and development of new park & recreation facilities.

The plan also describes actions and tools to be taken toward plan implementation. Implementation action items include:

- Management
- Planning
- Projects
- Maintenance
- Funding

Implementation tools include:

- Regulatory Options
- Acquisition Options
- Funding Options

A capital improvement plan (CIP) is also included that establishes a strategy, in 5-year increments, for plan implementation for a term of twenty years. The CIP anticipates the use of impact fees, general fund monies, grants, donations and, in some cases, tax-increment financing.

Access to quality leisure opportunities in the form of developed parks and expanded recreation programs is expected and has become a valuable economic development tool for vibrant and dynamic communities. Parks provide service to a broad spectrum of residents, reflecting our values and culture, as well as providing a valuable link to natural systems that directly influence our mental and physical health. It is hoped that in addition to the plan highlights noted above, that the specific actions and tools presented will truly make Hayden the parks & recreation center of northern Idaho.

INTRODUCTION





CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

Location

The City of Hayden is located near the western shore of Hayden Lake in Kootenai County, Idaho. Both the City and the Lake are nestled along the western front of a spur of the Bitterroot Mountains known as the Coeur d’Alenes. Divided by Idaho State Highway 95, the City lies seven miles north of Lake Coeur d’Alene and approximately 40 miles east of Spokane, Washington. The cities of Dalton Gardens and Coeur d’Alene lie immediately to the south and the City of Hayden Lake is located directly to the east.

Community History

After the establishment in 1878 of Fort Sherman at the mouth of the Spokane River on Lake Coeur d’Alene, pioneers arrived to take advantage of the Homestead Act and began to settle the area just west of Hayden Lake. Local folklore suggests that three settlers, Matt Heyden, John Hager and John Hickey played a game of “seven up” to win the honor of naming the lake. Tradition has it that Matt Heyden won the game, and the lake became known as Heyden’s Lake. As one might expect, the spelling of the name evolved over time such that Hayden Lake eventually became the official name and spelling.

Settlement continued and exploitation of both natural and visual resources led to expanded agricultural pursuits such as the planting of fruit orchards and the development of summer resorts near the southwest portion of the lake. Electric rail service followed in 1906, as did other agricultural enterprises. As growth continued, the area west of the resorts to just beyond Government Way and in between Honeysuckle and Miles Avenues eventually became known as Hayden Village. The City of Hayden was incorporated in 1955 covering approximately 440-acres.

The City’s main street, Government Way, also served as part of the original State Highway 95. As Hayden continued to grow with new commercial offerings along Government Way and solid residential growth in adjacent areas, the ability of Government Way to provide an adequate level of service diminished. State Highway 95 eventually was relocated to the west of Government Way in 1972. This spurred additional commercial development along the new road and major east-west arterials. As of early 2007, the city has grown such that it covers over 8 square miles or approximately 5,212 acres.



The boardwalk at Honeysuckle Beach

“There are no two fingerprints alike, no two snowflakes alike, and likewise, no two communities alike.”

-----Theodore J. Wirth



The Case for Parks and Recreation

Like many cities in northern Idaho, the rapid growth that Hayden has experienced has allowed its population to jump from 3,744 in 1990 to its current amount of 12,760. The resulting increase in the resident population has taxed the City's ability to be both responsive and insightful with respect to its dealings with the development community. Competition for the acquisition of real estate resources and the resulting escalation of land values has brought the City's focus to green infrastructure issues and the desire for the establishment of a roadmap for the development of a municipal park and recreation system that will meet both current and future resident needs. The challenge the City faces is daunting because of the economics that are involved.

"The key to securing additional resources for park and recreation services is to reposition them so they are perceived as helping to alleviate the problems that are the prevailing political concerns of policy makers responsible for allocating tax funds.."

-----John L. Crompton

There many justifications that can be put forth to make the case for expanded parks & recreation facilities, including:

- Life health & fitness
- Increased child obesity
- A general disconnect with nature
- A need for more livable communities
- Greater pressure for managed city growth
- Business recruitment and economic development
- Improvements and amenities to maintain competitiveness
- Growing importance of eco-tourism and travel to local economies
- Emergence of dual use open space as green infrastructure

"Leading writers and other authorities on modern municipal development agree that no city can be considered properly equipped without an adequate park system. All agree that parks not only add to the beauty of a city and for the pleasure of living in it, but are exceedingly important factors in developing healthfulness, morality, intelligence and business prosperity of its residents." These words are just as true today as they were in 1903 when the Olmsted Brothers, Landscape Architects, delivered them to the City of Portland as part of their development of its first comprehensive park plan.



More recently, a document entitled, "*Parks and Economic Development*," prepared by John L. Crompton and published by the American Planning Association, correctly identifies parks and open-space development as a critical economic development tool. The report states that "As contributors to the local economy, parks and open spaces are equal to roads, utilities, and other infrastructure



elements. The cost of investing in these elements is justified by the economic value that derives from their availability.”

Intent of the Plan

In the spring of 2006, the City of Hayden commissioned hatchmueller, P.C. to prepare a strategic parks and recreation plan that looks at both near and long-term needs. The plan was intended to address:

- Near and long-term community needs
- Acquisition and development of parks and recreation facilities
- Potential locations for parks facilities and funding requirements
- Implementation plans with primary projects identified
- Ordinance and policy actions to support the final plan recommendations

Components to be completed by the City included:

- Recreation program assessment
- Confirmation of a department staffing model for parks & recreation
- Expansion of recreation program offering

The specific focus of the study was to be those areas currently inside City boundaries and all the area outside of the City to the City’s current Area of City Impact (ACI) line. The consultant was to work with the Parks and Recreation Commission serving as the steering committee for the project.

Planning Process Goals

In an initial work session to confirm a final work program for the consultants, the Parks and Recreation Commission outlined their goals for the planning process. They said that they wish to:

- Establish a road map to guide wise use of resources for development of parks and recreation programs.
- Determine the community’s values with respect to parks and recreation allowing for both wise and timely responses to development and acquisition opportunities
- Be responsive to present and future needs.
- Provide a balance between needs and desires.
- Identify the desired outcome and involve the community in decision making
- Maximize return on dollars invested.
- Confirm the needed planning tools for implementation.



“The earlier a city develops its vision for its parks and open space, the easier and less expensive it is to implement the plan, before land uses are set, buildings constructed, waterways altered, and opportunities lost.”

-----Peter Harnik, *Inside City Parks*, ULI and the Trust for Public Lands



Underpinnings in the Hayden Comprehensive Plan

The 2004 Hayden Comprehensive Plan Update identified parks and recreation as one of the City's "notable issues" and stated that "...there is no clear plan coordinating future park development and recreation programs to service the residential community." Workshops held to update the comp plan identified two 'values' with respect to Hayden Parks and Recreation. The public said that they value:

- Parks and Open Space
- Existing Bicycle Paths and Trails

With respect to parks and recreation the community also said that they desire:

- A Community Center
- Additional Recreation Programming
- Recreation programs offered in downtown.
- More Cultural Events
- A New Museum
- An Arboretum
- More Parks
- A bicycle/pedestrian path throughout the City with connectivity to regional resources.
- An Indoor Pool
- Tennis Courts
- To foster a spirit of volunteerism.

With the completion of the Comp Plan Update, the following with respect to parks and recreation were included in the final document:

Parks & Recreation – Comp Plan

Goal 1

Develop and implement a long-term strategic parks and recreation plan based on input from, and communication with the community, to meet the needs of all segments of the population of the City of Hayden.

Goal 1 Concepts for incorporation in future park facilities & recreation program planning:

- Development of adequate parking adjacent to park facilities to accommodate demand during high-activity periods.
- Interconnectivity of parks with residential areas and other activity centers within the community through a network of bike and pedestrian paths.



- Development of a variety of park facilities to locally service all areas of the community.
- Involvement of senior members of the community in the development of, and participation in, recreational activities and programs designed to meet their needs.
- Development of a community center, interrelating activities in the center with other park programs.
- Provision of recreation programs to service all elements of the community.
- Incorporation of aesthetic features in existing and future parks. Integrate historic, social and cultural themes in various parks in the park system.
- Create small, aesthetic “pocket parks” in various areas of the community.
- Dedicate green space throughout various parts of the community to enhance pathways and provide connectivity and open space for future generations.
- Develop and maintain a community-wide park environment, while promoting a sense of community ownership

Goal 2

Promote the development of City Parks & Recreation Programs as identified in the strategic plan, and adjust as needed to keep pace with the needs of a growing population with changing demographics.

Comp Plan Policies under Goal 2:

1. Promote and encourage the development of public/private and inter-municipal partnerships, where feasible, in the implementation, operation, and funding of recreational programs and activities serving the residents of the City of Hayden.
2. Coordinate with other Cities and regional parks and recreation programs in the development of future parks and recreation programs within the community.
3. Create and maintain a Parks and Recreation Department within the City of Hayden to coordinate the future development and maintenance of current and future parks and recreation programs.
4. Maintain sufficient staffing to assure acceptable levels of maintenance and support of park facilities and recreation programs.
5. Explore funding options for the implementation, operation, and maintenance of parks and recreation programs.



Goal 3

Explore and implement alternative methods of acquiring property and resources for the purpose of providing park facilities and recreational programs to service existing and future community needs.

Acquisition Concepts under Goal 3:

1. Dedication of land and/or resources for park development by landowners when planned unit developments and subdivisions are platted.
2. Development of privately owned and maintained parks with public access easements within subdivisions and planned unit developments, through zoning incentives and development requirements to be addressed as part of subdivision approval process.
3. Dedication of right-of-way and/or easements for use as bicycle and pedestrian pathways to interlink park systems as requirement in platting process.
4. Explore funding options to support development of future City parks and recreation facilities.
5. Develop and implement a Capital Improvement Plan for Parks & Recreation Facilities, identifying the cost, the year planned for development, and funding source(s).

Planning Process and Plan Organization

The sequential planning process proposed and approved by the City of Hayden envisioned the following phases:

1. Mobilization/Pre-Planning
2. Inventory
3. Assessment
4. Synthesis
5. Preliminary Plan Development
6. Final Plan Development

The planning process intended that information generated in each phase would be built on and utilized in subsequent phases. The process also included bi-weekly work sessions with the parks and recreation commission and a series of public workshops to receive input critical to confirmation of need. With completion of the planning process and the compilation of findings, a summary document was to be prepared that described the process, findings and recommended actions.



The shelters at Finucane Community Park



INVENTORY





CHAPTER 2 – INVENTORY

Currently, Hayden has 63.53 acres of public parklands in the study area. 54.23 acres are developed and 9.3 acres remain underdeveloped. Figure 2-1 shows the distribution of parkland within the current city limits giving an indication of those areas of the City that are better served than others. This chapter will summarize the facilities found in these parks as well as other sources of recreation available to Hayden area residents.

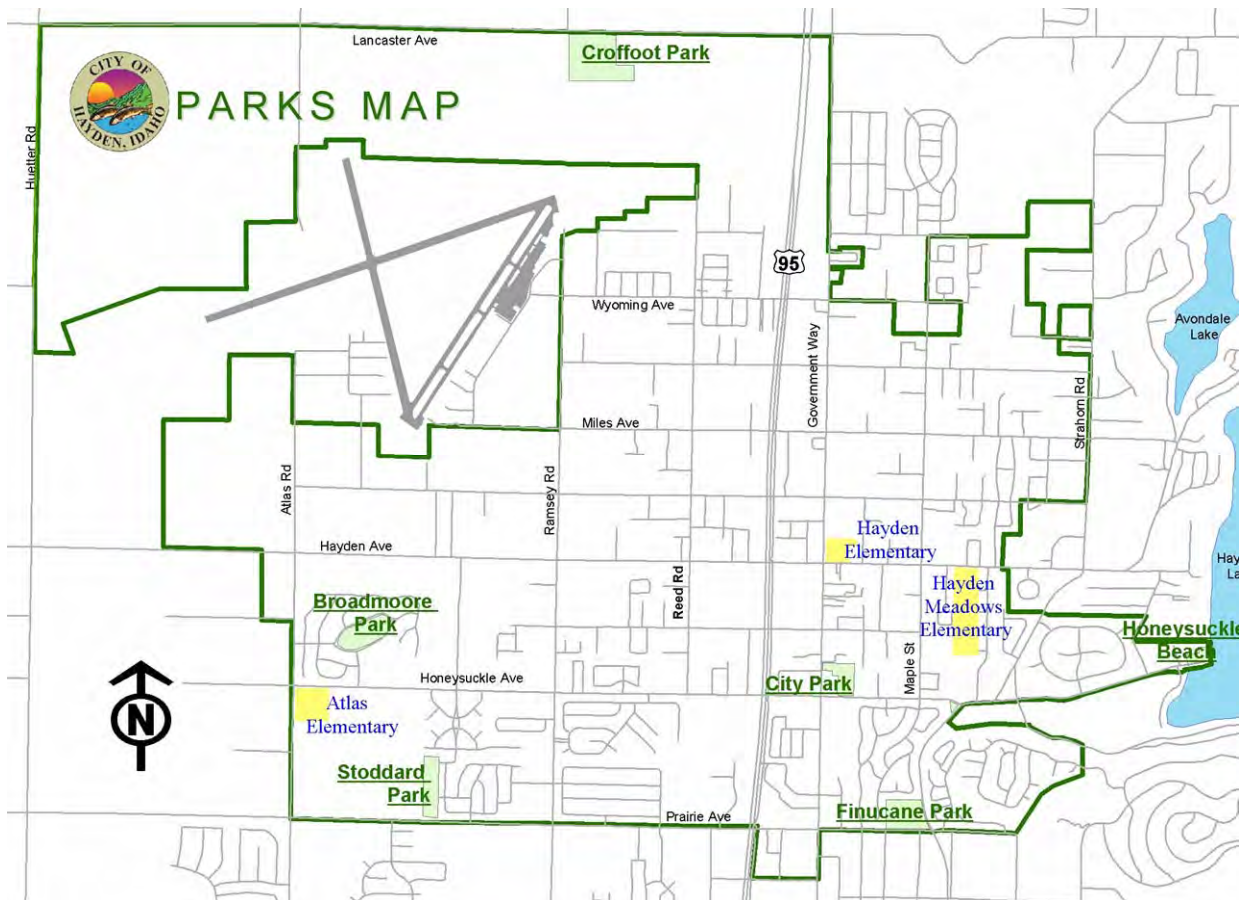


Figure 2-1 – Existing Parks

Existing Parkland Inventory

Hayden has no previously adopted comprehensive park plan and, therefore, no officially adopted parkland classification system. That will eventually be addressed in a subsequent chapter of this report. For the purposes of our inventory and related summary of facilities, the following terms will apply to the types of parks reviewed and evaluated:



- Neighborhood-scale Parks
- Community-scale Parks
- Special Use Parks

A brief description of each includes:

- Neighborhood-scale Parks (NS)– parks that appear to serve the residents of the neighborhood(s) that are adjacent to or surround the park.
- Community-scale Parks (CS)– larger acreage parks that serve the entire community with a specific or multi-use purpose or focus.
- Special Use Parks (SU)– facilities that may have a singular focus or serve a special community role.



Ballfields at Finucane Community Park

Table 2-1 – Existing Parks and Current Developed Activities

	Parking	Pathways	Shelter	Restrooms	Playground	Picnic Facility	Horseshoes	Volleyball	Tennis	Basketball	Free Play	Swimming	Boat Launch	Band Stand	Baseball	Soccer	Concession
Honeysuckle Beach (SU) – 2.12 Ac	X					X		X			X	X	X				X
Hayden City (SU) – 4.82 Ac	X		X		X	X	X			X	X			X	X		
Broadmoore (NS)– 9.99 Ac		X			X						X				X		
Stoddard (NS)– 9.3 Ac																	
Finucane (CS) – 10.03 Ac	X		X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X
Croffoot (CS) – 23.71 Ac	X	X			X		X			X	X				X	X	

Table 2-1 shows a listing of the various parks and related activities/amenities offered.



Other Park Sources

In support of the above-noted public facilities, there are other private and public facilities that are available for use by certain segments of Hayden’s population. These include:

- Private Parks
- Private Recreation Facilities
- School Sites
- Transportation Related Facilities



Finucane Meadow Private Park

Figure 2-2 shows these sites located in conjunction with the existing City Park sites.

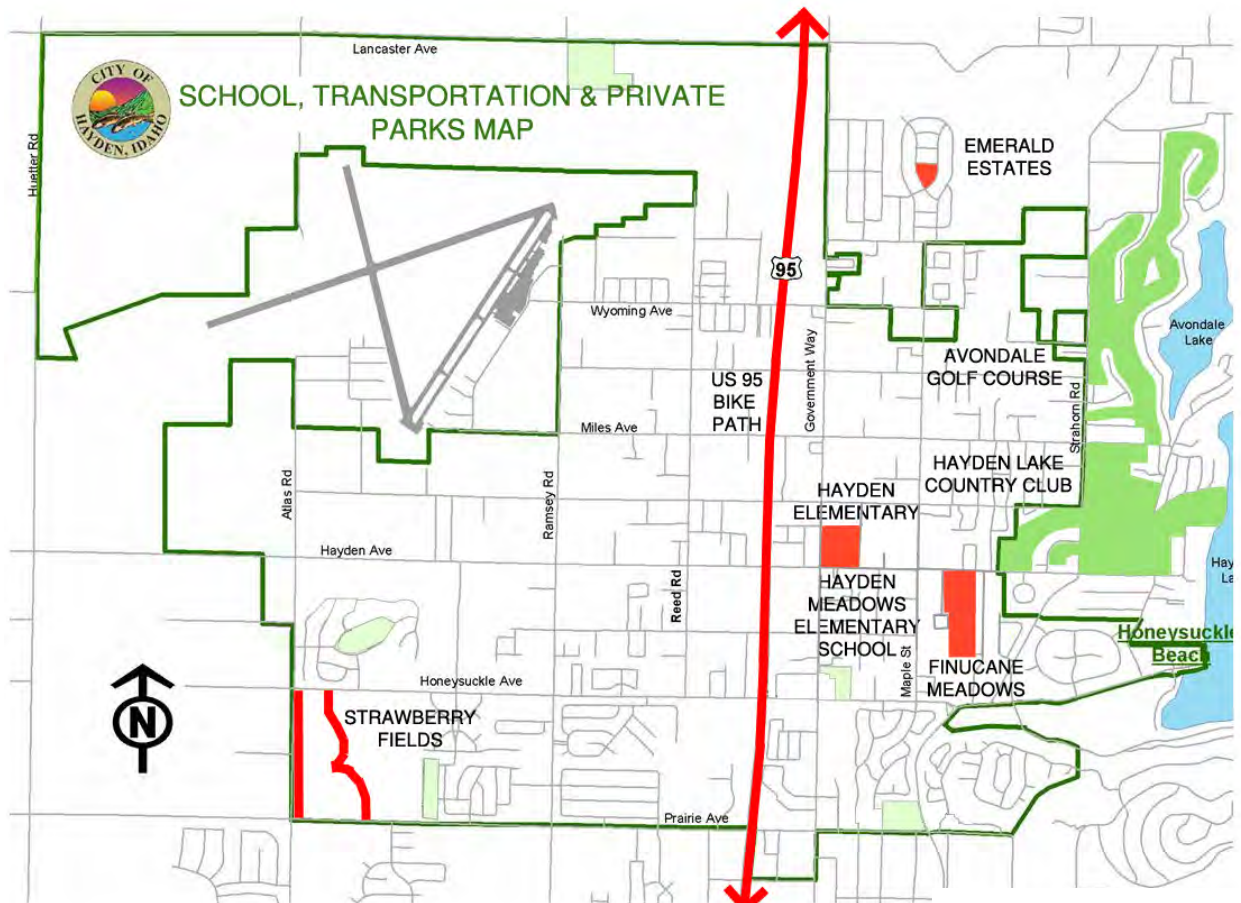


Figure 2-2 – Private Parks, Schools & Transportation



A brief description of each includes:

- Private Parks – acreage and facilities developed by private entities for use by private clubs or associations.
- Private Recreation Facilities – privately owned facilities open to the public or to a private membership and operated for profit.
- School Sites – sites and facilities under the ownership and management of Coeur d’Alene School District #271.
- Transportation Facilities – sites and/or facilities that are under the ownership and management of the Idaho Department of Transportation or a local highway district.



Strawberry Fields connective open space.

Other Recreation Resources

- Private Parks

There are number of privately held parks and open space inside the study area. One is developed in conjunction with Hayden Meadows Elementary School and houses both soccer fields and a little league baseball field in addition to parking facilities. The second is a small 2.65 acre site in the Emerald Estates subdivision and is owned and managed by the homeowners association. It has a playground, basketball court, green space, floral display area and picnic tables. In addition, there is a private open space system of greenbelts and linear parks that has been developed near Atlas Elementary School as part of the Strawberry Fields residential development.



Emerald Estates private park.

- **Private Recreation Facilities**

There are two (2) privately held golf facilities on the eastern edge of the study area. The first, Avondale Golf Course is a facility that is open for public play even though privately held, with a board and membership options available. The second is the Hayden Lake Country Club golf course. It is also privately held, with a board, but only open to play to members and their guests. Both facilities meet a need and respond to a specific type of demand.



Hayden Meadows Elementary School

- **School Sites**

There are three (3) school sites in the study area that help to meet recreational needs with both leasable interior activity space and available exterior play space including playground, basketball courts and free play space. These include:

- Hayden Lake Elementary School
- Hayden Meadows Elementary School
- Atlas Elementary School



Atlas Elementary School



Hayden Lake Elementary School built in 1936, has been a long standing community resource and currently is not an active school site with ongoing education programming. The 28,000 s.f. structure sits on 6-acres at the corner of Hayden Avenue and Government Way. The cost of code compliant upgrades has led the school district to cease active use of the facility and interest has been expressed in a timetable for disposal. Continued growth in school enrollment in the Hayden area and the value of the site and structure have delayed this action for the near term. Hayden Meadows and Atlas elementaries are more recent additions and include much larger sites at 12.5 acres each. Both offer contemporary play equipment, adequate parking for specific need, free play area and neighborhood access.

“Finding open space is a matter of how bad you want it. When a city wants to put an expressway through, there’s no problem. They create the space by eminent domain. But parks? Well, now, that’s something else again..”

-----Halloway Sells,
Director of Settlement Houses
in Cincinnati

▪ **Transportation Facilities**

These include 30 foot-wide greenbelts adjacent to or incorporated into subdivisions adjacent to collector and arterial transportation corridors. Their principal function is buffering. However, they may include an asphalt pedestrian/bike path and other signage, wayfinding or other aesthetic amenities. The right-of-way of Idaho State Highway 95 divides the study area, with about 4.25 miles of frontage being available for use. When initially developed in the 1970’s, the highway project included a pedestrian/bike path on the east side and an equestrian trail on the west side. The pedestrian/bike trail moves south to Interstate Highway 90 in Coeur d’Alene and north to the junction with Highway 53. The equestrian trail saw some initial use. However, in more recent times, as traffic loading has increased dramatically on both the highway and the east-west crossing streets, it has become a less safe route on which to ride.



Concession stand at Honeysuckle Beach

▪ **Common Areas**

These include those privately held open space areas that are developed in conjunction with residential neighborhood projects. They may be small vest pocket-type parks of up to 2-acres in size or narrow green strips with multi-modal pathways and landscape treatments included. These are a recent occurrence in Hayden and provide both a valuable visual aesthetic to new development, but also a critical connectivity aspect as well.



Open space at Strawberry Fields

NEEDS ASSESSMENT





CHAPTER 3 – NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Measuring Need

There are many ways to **measure** or describe parks & recreation need as it relates to the user. **Measures** may be a series of indicators that describe the linkage of people to leisure time and space expressed as facilities. They may measure both quantity and quality described in terms that shape public policy, foster and validate programs, confirm and allocate resources and indicate “the effectiveness of the recreation resource or environment.” Parks and recreation measures may include the following:

1. **Quantitative Measures** – traditional approach describing ‘how much’ instead of ‘how good’ usually focuses on use, development, capacity, programs and management.
2. **Qualitative Measures** – assumes an actual dimension of quality focusing on cost, benefits, preferences and expressed desire.
3. **Participation Measures** – focuses on participation rate for an activity or site.
4. **Park System Features Measures** – focuses on site features relating them to design load and capacity for facilities.

This chapter summarizes the effort to identify and analyze the various types of measures or data, noted above, that confirm the parks and recreation facilities that Hayden will need to acquire and develop in the coming years. **Quantitative Measures** include national and state standards on facilities and activity trends, growth data with respect to an ultimate build-out population and yearly growth summaries. In addition, information from peer communities will also be presented to add to the pool of base information. This collection of information focuses on ‘how much’ or ‘how little’ for each resident of the City. **Qualitative Measures** include information acquired from the Hayden resident user survey, the public workshops and from the on-going visioning process engaged in by the Parks and Recreation Commission. This collection of information focuses on public preference, perceived benefit and value. **Participation Measures** will come from the City’s own internal recreation assessment that summarizes current programs and related growth, and identifies emerging growth trends for certain programs. Finally, there will be a brief discussion of current Park System **Features Measures**, and what opportunities and challenges exist with respect to facilities and programs. The collection of



Honeysuckle Beach

“In terms of per capita disposable income in the United States, the 55-to-59, 60-to-64, and the 65-to-69 age cohorts are wealthier than any other 5-year age-range cohorts.”

-----John L. Crompton,
Parks and Economic Development



information represents a pool of data that allows for discernment of current levels of service and the appropriateness of any adjustments to meet anticipated demand.

Quantitative Measures

▪ **Population Growth**

In a study completed for the City of Hayden in February 2006, Hofman Associates prepared a build-out analysis as a means of establishing the basis for certain impact fees. The study area was current City extents and its Area of City Impact (ACI). The intent of the analysis was to forecast residential and non-residential growth within the study area and determine an ultimate build-out population. Making use of GIS databases and analysis of both non-developed and underdeveloped acreage in the study area, it was determined that at build-out, Hayden would have 14,552 dwelling units and a build-out population of 37,835. This is presented in Table 3-1.



Broadmoore Park

Table 3-1 Build-Out Population

Geographic Area	Existing		Future -Added		Build-Out	
	Existing Dwelling Units	2007 Population	Future Dwelling Units	Future Population	Build Out Dwelling Units	Build Out Population
Study Area	4,942	12,760	9,610	25,075	14,552	37,835

**From: City of Hayden & Hofman Associates*

In addition to this information, recent history with respect to building permits was also assembled and presented to the Parks and Recreation Commission. This information indicates that based on building permit activity, the City has been growing at a rate of about 3.5% a year. Table 3-2 summarizes recent building permit activity.

Table 3-2 Building Permits

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
New Housing Stats	183	164	131	130	129	246	281	312	193	152

**From: City of Hayden*

Recent studies by both the Brookings Institution and Urban Land Institute suggest that the United States is about to enter a period of substantial population growth. Much of this growth will be focused in



the west. The start of this growth is somewhat confirmed by Idaho’s 2006 rating as the 3rd fastest growing state in the nation behind Nevada and Arizona. Both organizations note that infill development will accommodate only about 18% of new growth. This means that 82% of the new growth to come will occur as greenfield development at the edge of cities. This presents both opportunity and challenge for Hayden.

▪ **National Standards**

A number of sources provide standards with respect to individual facility development per population of a city. These are summarized in Table 3-3. What these standards show is that the city has a slight deficit for rectangular fields (soccer and football) and baseball, and a substantial deficit for adult softball at 4.67 fields. In addition, it shows that there are substantial deficits for the types of facilities that may normally be found in neighborhood parks such as tennis courts, basketball courts, playgrounds, free-play areas and picnic areas. In addition, there are some specialty items like spray pads, dog parks and skate facilities that also register a deficit. Other items that appear to be lacking of a community-wide significance include a community gathering area, an indoor recreation center and a city-wide trail system for mixed-mode use.



Basketball courts at Croffoot Community Park

Table 3-3 Facility Level of Service Standards

Activity	Standard	Existing	Hayden @ 12,760 pop.	(Deficit) Surplus
Rectangular Fields	1 per 3,000	3.0 Fields	4.25 Fields	(1.25) Fields
Youth Softball Fields	1 per 3,000	3.0 Fields	4.25 Fields	(1.25) Fields
Adult Softball Fields	1 per 3,000	0 Fields	4.25 Fields	(4.25) Fields
Baseball Field-Large	1 per 30,000	0 Fields	.43 Fields	(.43) Fields
Baseball Field-Small	1 per 3,000	5.0 Fields	4.25 Fields	.75 Fields
Tennis Courts	1 per 2,000	0 Courts	6.38 Courts	(6.38) Courts
Basketball Courts	1 per 500	3.0 Courts	25.5 Courts	(22.5) Courts
Playground/Free Play	1 per 1,000	4.0 Plygrdns	12.8 Plygrds	(8.8) Plygrds
Picnicking	1 per 1,000	4.0 Areas	12.8 Areas	(8.8) Areas
Spray Pool/Pad	1 per 5,000	0 Pads	2.6 Pads	(2.6) Pads
Trail System	.5 mi. per 1,000	0 Miles	6.38 Miles	(6.38) Miles
Community Gathering Area/Bandshell	1 per City	1 Area	1.0 Area	0 Area
Swimming Pool/Indoor	1 per 10,000	0 Facilities	1.27Facilities	(1.27) Facilities



Recreation Center

Skate Park	1 per 50,000	0 Parks	.26 Parks	(.26) Parks
Dog Park	1 per 50,000	0 Parks	.26 Parks	(.26) Parks

* From: NRPA, hatchmueller, P.C.

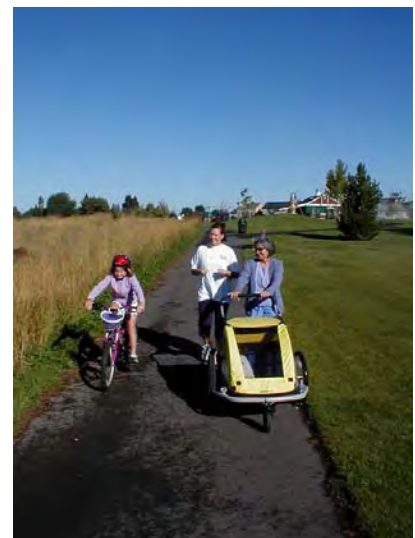
State Standards

The 2002-2007 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Plan, or SCORTP, prepared by the State of Idaho Parks & Recreation Department, offers a number of different databases for consideration in this planning effort. Of particular interest are the recreation activity rankings for adults and youth. The top 25 activities preferred by the state's adults are shown in Table 3-4, representing a mix of activities not always found in a municipal park system. However, the most pertinent and significant include #1 - walking, #7 - biking, #14 - swimming in a pool, #17 - horseshoes and #25 - outdoor basketball.

Table 3-4 SCORTP - Adult Preferences

- Activity**
- 1. Walking
- 2. Hiking
- 3. Watching wildlife other than birds or fish
- 4. Swimming in a pond, lake or river
- 5. Viewing fish
- 6. Bird watching
- 7. Biking
- 8. Four-wheel driving (Jeeps, pickups, SUVs, etc.)
- 9. Golf
- 10. Outdoor photography
- 11. Berry picking
- 12. Firewood gathering/cutting
- 13. ATV riding
- 14. Swimming in a public outdoor pool.
- 15. Collecting (rocks, plants, butterflies, etc.)
- 16. Power boating for pleasure (not fishing & waterskiing)
- 17. Horseshoes
- 18. Tracking animal signs
- 19. Running
- 20. Water-skiing or other towing water sports
- 21. Snowmobile riding
- 22. Whitewater rafting
- 23. Horseback riding
- 24. Canoeing
- 25. Outdoor basketball
- 26. Softball

* From: Idaho SCORTP



Walking is the #1 adult activity in the state.

The top 25 activities as preferred by the state's youth are shown in Table 3-5, and are more representative of activities we might see in



Hayden’s park system. In addition to those noted above and shared with the adults the pertinent and significant activities include #14 – soccer, #16 – baseball, #19 – football, #23 – volleyball and #24 – softball.

Table 3-5 SCORTP – Youth Preferences

- | | Activity |
|-----|---|
| 1. | Swimming in a pond, lake or river |
| 2. | Hiking |
| 3. | Swimming in a public outdoor pool |
| 4. | Walking |
| 5. | Biking |
| 6. | Watching wildlife other than birds or fish |
| 7. | Running |
| 8. | Water-skiing or other towing water sports |
| 9. | Outdoor basketball |
| 10. | ATV riding |
| 11. | Golf |
| 12. | Viewing fish |
| 13. | Four-wheel driving (Jeeps, pickups, SUVs, etc.) |
| 14. | Soccer |
| 15. | Collecting (rocks, plants, butterflies, etc.) |
| 16. | Baseball |
| 17. | Berry picking |
| 18. | Firewood gathering/cutting |
| 19. | Football |
| 20. | Snowmobile riding |
| 21. | Power boating for pleasure (Not fishing & water skiing) |
| 22. | In-line skating (rollerblading) |
| 23. | Volleyball |
| 24. | Softball |
| 25. | Bird watching |
- * From: Idaho SCORTP



Swimming in a lake is the #1 youth activity in the state.

In addition, SCORTP shows that Idaho has a much higher participation rate for outdoor team sports such as football, soccer and softball (30.8% vs. 21.9%) than the national average; and less for walking for exercise and pleasure (64.3% vs. 83.8%) and about the same for swimming in a natural water (44.8% vs. 43.8%). The findings tend to confirm some of Hayden’s needs with respect to rectangular fields, waterfront access and walking areas.

▪ **Peer Communities**

It has been previously stated that Hayden has a current parkland Level of Service (LOS) of 5.0 acres per 1,000 residents. To see how that number measures up to area communities, LOS data was assembled for Idaho panhandle cities and for cities from adjacent states. This information is reflected in Table 3-6. What this shows is that with its current LOS Hayden ranks at the lower part of the assembled cities,



but nonetheless, is competitive for the service and facilities it provides. This is not unusual for a City that is taking its first steps in the planning of a future park system.

Table 3-6 LOS Peer Communities

City	General	Open Space
Boise	7.6 Ac/1,000	8.3 Ac/1,000
Lewiston	5.37 Ac/1,000	--N/A--
Spokane	----- 16.5 Ac/1,000 combined -----	
Boulder	8.6 Ac/1,000	10.0 Ac/1,000
Sacramento	8.2 Ac/1,000	8.0 Ac/1,000
Post Falls	----- 11.1 Ac/1,000 combined -----	
Coeur d’Alene	4.5 Ac/1,000	5.5 Ac/1,000
Missoula	7.5 Ac/1,000	2.5 Ac/1,000
Hayden	5.0 Ac/1,000	-----

Qualitative Measures

In the summer and early fall of 2006, the Parks and Recreation Commission surveyed city residents as a means to better understand and confirm parks and recreation needs. A total of 3,100 surveys were distributed by mail for review and completion. Surveys were also available online at the Hayden website. The City received a total of 332 completed surveys, most of which came by mail. Approximately 45 surveys were gathered at the 2006 Hayden Days and at workshops held for this strategic planning process. A copy of the survey instrument and summary results are included in the appendix. A return rate in excess of 10% is considered to be very responsive as 5% is considered as the national norm.

The key findings of the survey include:

- The top 5 recreational activities (all ages) are walking, bicycling, lake/river usage, fitness center usage and boating.
- The top 4 recreation programs are baseball, soccer, swimming, and adult exercise classes.
- The top 4 recreational activities are golf, soccer, swimming and baseball.
- 71% said preserving open space is “very important”.
- 70% believe the City should own, maintain and operate the park system rather than private groups.
- 67% would rather invest money in parks rather than on recreation programs.
- 58% would rather develop smaller parks than fewer large, regional parks.



- 56% said to improve existing parks as a first priority over new acquisition.
- 38% said that parks are more frequently used for recreation than use of schools, health clubs, country clubs or homeowners' recreational space.
- The respondents said that the top 5 facilities to spend more on are:
 1. Lake Access
 2. Bike Trails
 3. Beach Parks
 4. Recreation Center
 5. Playgrounds
- The respondents said that the top 5 facilities to spend less on are:
 1. Skate Park
 2. Tennis
 3. Softball Fields
 4. Baseball Fields
 5. Soccer Fields
- 31% (highest %) believe that 41-50% of a developed park should remain open.

▪ **Workshops**

In November 2006, two community workshops were held to take additional input from the public. The workshops produced information that helps to shape an outlook for the provision of programs and facilities, as well as for administration and management. Participants were broken down into a small-group format and asked to respond to a series of specific questions. A spokesperson for each group later presented the findings to the larger assembly. The information presented with each question is listed without establishment of any priority.

- With respect to goals for planning of the park system and resulting programs, the following responses were provided: The system, programs and facilities should:
 1. Be Affordable
 2. Be Accessible
 3. Be Connected
 4. Offer a variety of programs for all ages and physical abilities
 5. Be coordinated with respect to provision of service in all areas.



- With respect to who the customers are and what the service area is, the following responses were provided:
 1. The 'customers' of the park system, recreation programs, and related facilities are principally Hayden residents, but could include residents from Dalton Gardens, Coeur d'Alene, Rathdrum and Athol with appropriate fee adjustments.
 2. The customers can and should be of all ages and programs should be equitable dollar-wise for all age groups.

- With respect to the importance of neighborhoods, the following responses were provided:
 1. Neighborhoods are important
 2. Connectivity to facilities is important
 3. More parks in neighborhood areas are important
 4. Provide for family activities
 5. Provide playgrounds, grass and lawns, and some facilities for dogs
 6. Leave some areas in a natural state, as manicured landscapes aren't always desirable

- With respect to what the most beneficial facilities would be, the following responses were provided:
 1. Multi-Use/Fitness/Pool Facility
 2. Large Open Areas For Free Play
 3. Football Fields
 4. Tennis Courts
 5. Skate Park
 6. Multi-Use Trail
 7. Bicycle Motor Cross Track
 8. Natural Wildlife Area For Hiking
 9. Paintball Course
 10. Basketball Courts
 11. Soccer fields

- With respect to trails and trail system priorities, the following responses were provided:
 1. Trails and a system of trails are important
 2. A trail network should connect park facilities
 3. Interpretive program components are important
 4. Facilities need to be accessible for all.
 5. Rest stops with restrooms and water are important
 6. Emergency services access will be an important consideration



- With respect to acquisition of open space, the following responses were provided:
 1. The City should engage in open space acquisition
 2. Consider buying old farms
 3. Acquire open space, but don't necessarily develop it
 4. Acquire open space as part of development process

- With respect to programs and facilities for teens, the following responses were provided:
 1. Skateboard Park
 2. BMX Facility
 3. Paintball Facility
 4. Multi-Use Center for:
 - Swimming
 - Basketball
 - Wrestling
 5. Football Fields

- With respect to programs and facilities for seniors, the following responses were provided:
 1. Areas to walk
 2. Areas to sit, watch and visit:
 - Benches
 - Chess Games/Checkers
 - Picnic Facilities
 - Shuffle Board
 3. Exercise Course
 4. Multi-Use Center with:
 - Swimming Pool
 - Stay Fit Programs
 5. Tennis Courts

- With respect to programs and facilities for adults, the following responses were provided:
 1. Multi-Use Center with:
 - Exercise Equipment
 - Exercise Programs
 - Indoor Track
 - Basketball
 2. Trails for Walking
 3. Tennis Courts
 4. Dog Walking Facilities
 5. Fishing Pond
 6. Trap & Skeet/Sporting Clay Facility
 7. Golf Facilities
 8. Softball Fields



Avondale Golf Course



- With respect to facilities and programs for the physically challenged, the following responses were provided:
 1. Accessibility Components
 - Access
 - Signage
 - Crossings
 - Surfaces
 - Restrooms
 2. Wheelchair Course/Trail
 3. Multi-Use Center with:
 - Pool
 - Track
 4. Sitting/viewing areas with chessboards & other games
 5. Fishing Site

- With respect to visioning and what the positive aspects of the Hayden Park System would be 10-years from now, the following responses were provided:
 1. Open space and development flowing together with lots of trees.
 2. A park system that keeps people healthy and happy.
 3. A park system that keeps youth active and involved.
 4. A park system that is attractive to the surrounding residents.

Participation Measures – The City’s Recreation Assessment

Leisure activities that are provided by cities and counties can be classified into the four (4) broad categories listed below:

1. Physical Recreation – requiring intense physical effort or exertion.
2. Social Recreation – involving social interaction as the major experience.
3. Cognitive Recreation – involving cultural, creative, educational or aesthetic activities.
4. Environmental-related Recreation – use of a natural resource such as water to provide focus and setting for activity.



As cities grow and mature, along with their recreational offerings, all four levels of activity are provided. In the case of Hayden, major growth in programs has been directed primarily toward physical recreation both in the warm and cool seasons of the year. As the city has continued to grow, the needs of the population have become more sophisticated, and the notion of social, cognitive and environment-related activities is being advanced. This has fostered discussion with respect to new parks and recreation offerings being more diverse than the typical recreation uses such as softball, soccer, baseball and football. For a city with a limited physical plant for provision of all types of recreation activities, Hayden offers a surprising number of programs. Many have meaningful growth and clearly demonstrated demand.

As expressed earlier, when parks and recreation programs are initiated and city departments developed to manage the business of parks and recreation resources, the assessment focus tends to be more quantitative in nature. As offerings broaden and facilities are added, qualitative participation and facility features all begin to emerge to provide a clearer picture of the effectiveness of programs and facilities, the different segments of the population that are served and how the attainment of previously established goals and objectives has occurred.

As has been confirmed primarily by quantitative measures, Hayden's program and facilities demand falls under the two categories of indoor and outdoor needs. Inside each of these classifications are the warm and cool season sub-classifications that also should be discussed.

- **Outdoor – Warm Season**

Hayden has seen steady growth in demand in field sports such as baseball, soccer, softball and little league baseball. Requests have been received for facilities to accommodate lacrosse and kickball for both adults and children. In addition, facilities for both general use and instructional needs such as for swimming, tennis and cheerleading camps have also grown. The city currently makes use of existing facilities or leased facilities in other cities to accommodate these needs.

- **Outdoor – Cool Season**

Demand for fall soccer, flag football, women's softball, junior tackle football and winter sports have all grown. All but the winter sports are accommodated by overloaded existing facilities. Nearby Farragut State Park provides some relief for nordic skiing and other winter activities such as snow shoeing. However, there are no central or dispersed areas for winter youth activities. Downhill



Dugouts at Croffoot Community Park



skiing is accommodated at numerous area ski resorts such as at Schweitzer Basin and Silver Mountain and nearby Mount Spokane.

▪ **Indoor – Warm Season**

Principal demand in this area focuses on the need for instructional space for activities such as arts & crafts camps, adult fitness, jazzercise and general meeting space. Growth in demand for programs confirms the need for some type of community center whether a shared-use facility or a single-purpose facility owned by the City.

▪ **Indoor – Cool Season**

Cool season uses that have grown include basketball, volleyball, dance and gymnastics. To meet these needs, School District 271 facilities are used at Hayden Meadows and Atlas Elementary Schools. However, there still is a need for small classroom/instructional space as the older Hayden Elementary is no longer available for use.

Table 3-7 summarizes City of Hayden Recreation Programs in existence as of August, 2006, for both Indoor and Outdoor categories.

Table 3-7 Program Participation 2006*

Activity	Ages/Grades	Season	Participants
Spring Soccer	K-6th	April/May	391 youth
Fall Soccer	K-6th	September/October	294 youth
Basketball	1st & 2nd	November/December	187 youth
Basketball	3rd-8th	February/March	549 youth
Tennis	8yrs-12yrs	July/August	20 youth
Tennis	Adult	July/August	3 adults
Volleyball	Adult Women's	January/February	36 adults
Swimming lessons	5 yrs & Up	July	76 youth
Dance	3yrs & Up	September/October	80 youth
Dance	3yrs & Up	January/March	80 youth
Dance	3yrs & Up	April/May	60 youth
Dance	3yrs & Up	July/August	80 youth
Skyhawks Sports Camps	4yrs-14yrs	June-August	144 youth
Total Adventures Golf	5yrs & Up	July/August	5 youth
Cheerleading Camp	4yrs-12yrs	June-August	40 youth
Jazzercise	Adult	All seasons	20 adults
Body Sculpting	Adult	All seasons	15 adults
Team Dance by Jazzercise	K-5th	February/March	40 youth
Yoga	Adult	All seasons	5 adults
Learning Adventures Camps	Pre K & Elementary Grades	June-August	25 youth

* From: City of Hayden



Park System Features Measures:

The developed facilities of the current park system represent a solid foundation to build on for the City of Hayden. However, as growth continues, demand will continue for both new facilities and the conversion or upgrade of existing ones.

We have previously spoken of Levels of Service (LOS) with respect to facilities and population. There is another LOS application that has relevance to the status of the park system. If we were to look at a geographic LOS as it relates to parks of neighborhood scale, we would find that many neighborhoods in Hayden are underserved or not served at all. This is demonstrated by Exhibit 3-1, this lack of service is somewhat mitigated by private parks near Hayden Meadows Elementary School and in Emerald Estates as well as by the existing school sites themselves, including Atlas Elementary. However, if a standard were adopted, that no home would be further than a half mile from a park of any kind, we would find many areas of Hayden are currently in need.

The one park of neighborhood scale that has been developed, **Broadmoore Park**, was developed to be responsive to the input of the surrounding residents. However, to have a fully functioning park, the full vision of the master plan will need to be implemented at some point in the future to add:

- Restroom/Shelter
- Picnic Facility
- Full Pathway System

The recently acquired and undeveloped **Stoddard Park** site offers unique opportunities for development. The southern portion with the barn and the remnants of the farming operation would suggest a special use with a cultural focus. The northern portion, because of its size, would speak to a neighborhood scale type of park as it sits between two residential developments. In addition, there is a narrow right-of-way that moves to the east from this northern portion that will provide a vital pedestrian and bike link over to Ramsey Road.

The larger parks of community-wide scale are positioned to meet the need of the intensely active recreation programs that focus on team sports. Both **Finucane Park** and the recently completed **Croffoot Park** offer a variety of uses in support of the active field sports to make these parks fully functioning. It should be noted that Croffoot Park will need restrooms and picnic facilities to function fully as Finucane Park. In the near term, the remoteness of Croffoot Park is an issue. However,



Broadmoore Park playground



The barn at Stoddard Park



as the area north of the airport continues to develop, opportunities for multi-modal trail linkages could present themselves either through on-street or off-street greenbelt extensions.

The use of **Hayden City Park**, near City Hall, has evolved over the years. Its use has changed from a community scale to more of a special use type park related to community and cultural activities. The park has a baseball field, playground, open-turf areas, basketball courts, bandstand and gazebo. As urbanization has intensified around the downtown area and City Hall has expanded, the current organization of the park components has become obsolete. This park has significance to both the downtown and to the park system as a whole. In order for this park to function better and to be more relevant to the needs of downtown and the community, it should be re-programmed and ultimately re-developed with focus on a community gathering place for special events in addition to many of its current uses.

The **Honeysuckle Beach** site, from a carrying capacity standpoint, has responded well to recreation demand in years past. This 2.12-acre site includes a boat launch, restrooms, small beach, dock system, picnic area, volleyball courts and parking area. As demand continues to grow, use will exceed the site's ability to carry it and to provide optimum function, as well as a quality leisure experience. Additional land will have to be acquired, or the City may want to consider use restrictions or perhaps re-configuring the entire site to be more responsive to needs. It cannot carry much more than it does now.

NEEDS SUMMARY

The needs assessment component of the planning process has confirmed that Hayden exhibits recreation needs tendencies consistent with a number of state and national trends related to parks and recreation activities. First, places to walk, linkages to parks and downtown and cross-city connections are all important to the future of Hayden. Whether these occur as part of on-street greenbelts or separate facilities as part of a larger open-space system, walking for health, pleasure and safe passage is, and will continue to grow in popularity.

Second, neighborhoods were emphasized as being important—more important than addressing needs with community-scale parks. Nationally, there is growing emphasis on neighborhood scale design and development, and making neighborhoods more functional and safe. Exhibit 3-1, Geographic Level of Service, confirms that Hayden is



Soccer at Croffoot Community Park



City Hall Park



Honeysuckle Beach



underserved at a neighborhood level, as based on the previously mentioned (NRPA) standard for neighborhood scale parks.

Third, Hayden has a need for more team sports fields, and this is consistent with identified state trends related to above-average participation in team sports. This need is somewhat offset by the recent completion of the second phase of Croffoot Park, but demand will continue to grow. In spite of the above noted-comments about the priority for neighborhood scale parks, planning should continue for such community-wide facilities as parcels of the appropriate size are hard to identify and ultimately acquire.

Fourth, there was discussion of certain special-use facilities for skating, bicycle motocross and dogs. At both a national and state level, these types of facilities are being developed either individually or as part of community and regional-scale parks. These facilities should be considered more as long-term initiatives, but with the right community-scale site, they could be easily implemented through partnership with user groups.

Fifth, the needs of different populations offer different challenges and resulting responses to meet those needs. The needs of seniors vary greatly from those of adults, youth and the physically challenged. This is confirmed by survey results and information gathered at the workshops. This suggests that the programming and construction of new park facilities will need to include a layering of components that better respond to these constituencies.

Last, there is an expressed desire for a facility to physically house certain recreation programs. A neighborhood center or more broadly based community center was included in the survey responses and in the workshops. There was also some focus on aquatics needs. However, this desire will be mitigated somewhat by the Kroc Center coming on line in several years.

The Parks and Recreation Commission, as part of their own visioning process, deliberated on increasing the level of service with respect to acres per 1000 population. They ultimately confirmed that 5.0 acres per 1000 residents should continue as the City's *minimum* level of service; as it is currently meeting the basic needs of the City. However, they emphasized that the City should pursue policies that will encourage greater public land acquisition beyond the limits that the LOS suggests.

With respect to a basic set of conclusions on need, this chapter concludes with :



1. Near-Term Concerns
2. Long-Term Concerns

- **Near-Term Concerns**

The four types of parks and recreation measures suggest the following near-term concerns for the City:

1. A shortage of .03-acres of acquired parkland exists
2. Site improvement needs at the 9.9 acre Stoddard Park
3. Program, re-design and re-development needs at Hayden City Park
4. Additional indoor facility square footage needs to meet cool and warm season program growth
5. Establishment and expansion of current greenspace trail networks to better link neighborhoods to parks, schools and the downtown
6. Phase 3 improvements to Croffoot Park
7. Re-positioning of emphasis on neighborhood-scale park development for new and underserved areas of the city that also would address identified needs for picnicking facilities, playgrounds, free-play areas, basketball and tennis
8. Specific facilities need for:
 - 4.25 adult softball fields
 - 1.25 rectangular play fields
 - 1.25 youth softball fields
 - .43 baseball fields
 - 6.38 tennis courts
 - 22.5 basketball courts
 - 8.8 playgrounds
 - 8.8 picnic areas
 - 6.38 miles of trail system
 - 1.27 swimming facilities
 - .26 skate park facilities
 - .26 dog park facilities
9. Phase 2 improvements to Broadmoore Park



Baseball at Finucane Community Park



Parking at Honeysuckle Beach



▪ **Long-Term Concerns**

The four types of parks and recreation measures suggest the following long-term concerns for the city:

1. Need for continued focus on neighborhood-scale park development
2. Establishment of a City-wide Greenway System to link neighborhoods to parks, schools and downtown
3. Need for a community or recreation center to house:
 - a) Expanded program offerings
 - b) Administrative offices
 - c) Community meeting space
 - d) Aquatics facilities
4. Need for additional community-scale parks to meet growth in active recreation participation
5. Land acquisition for Honeysuckle Beach to enhance carrying capacity and function
6. Greater responsiveness to the varying population content of the city – i.e. youth, adults, seniors and physically challenged
7. Planning, programming and acquisition of sites for special-use parks and facilities such as skate parks, dog parks and bicycle/motocross facilities.
8. Development of a city-wide tennis facility
9. Acquisition of a site for a community center

PROPOSED
HAYDEN
STRATEGIC
PARKS & RECREATION
PLAN

Geographic LOS

EXHIBIT 3-1

Prepared for:

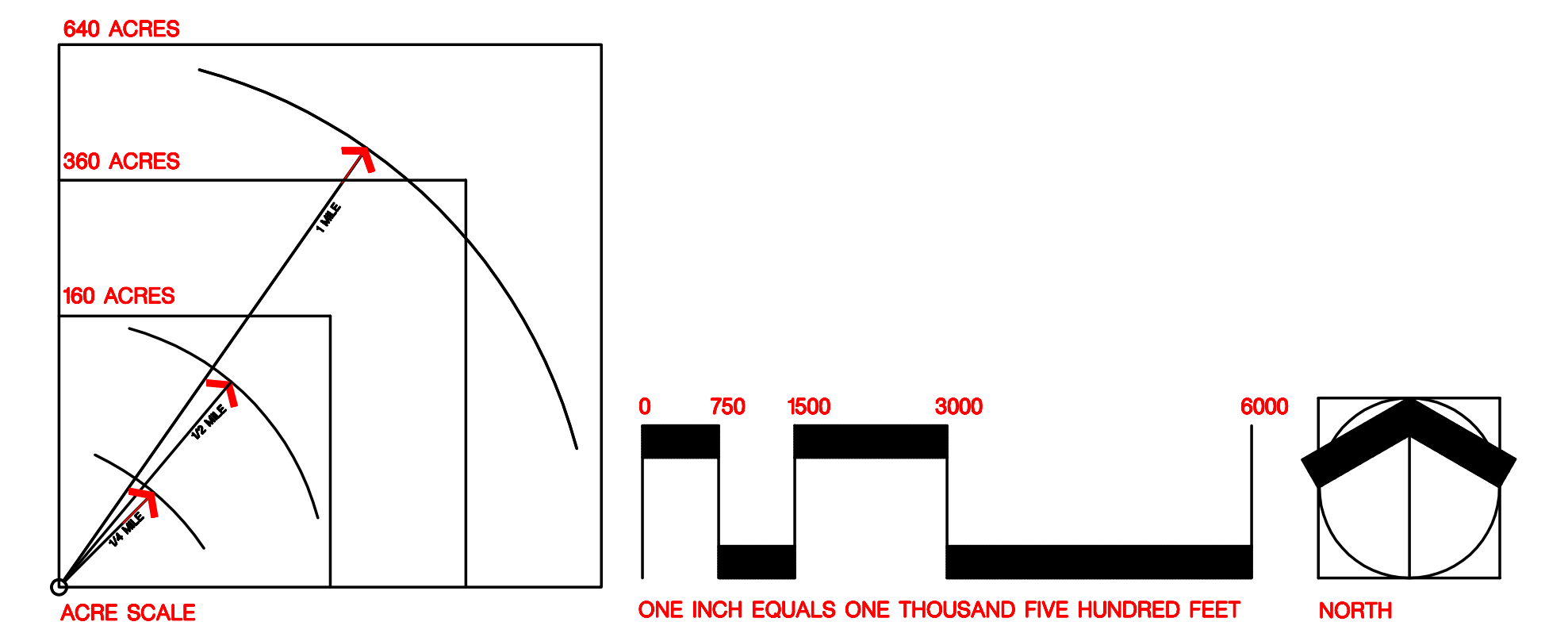
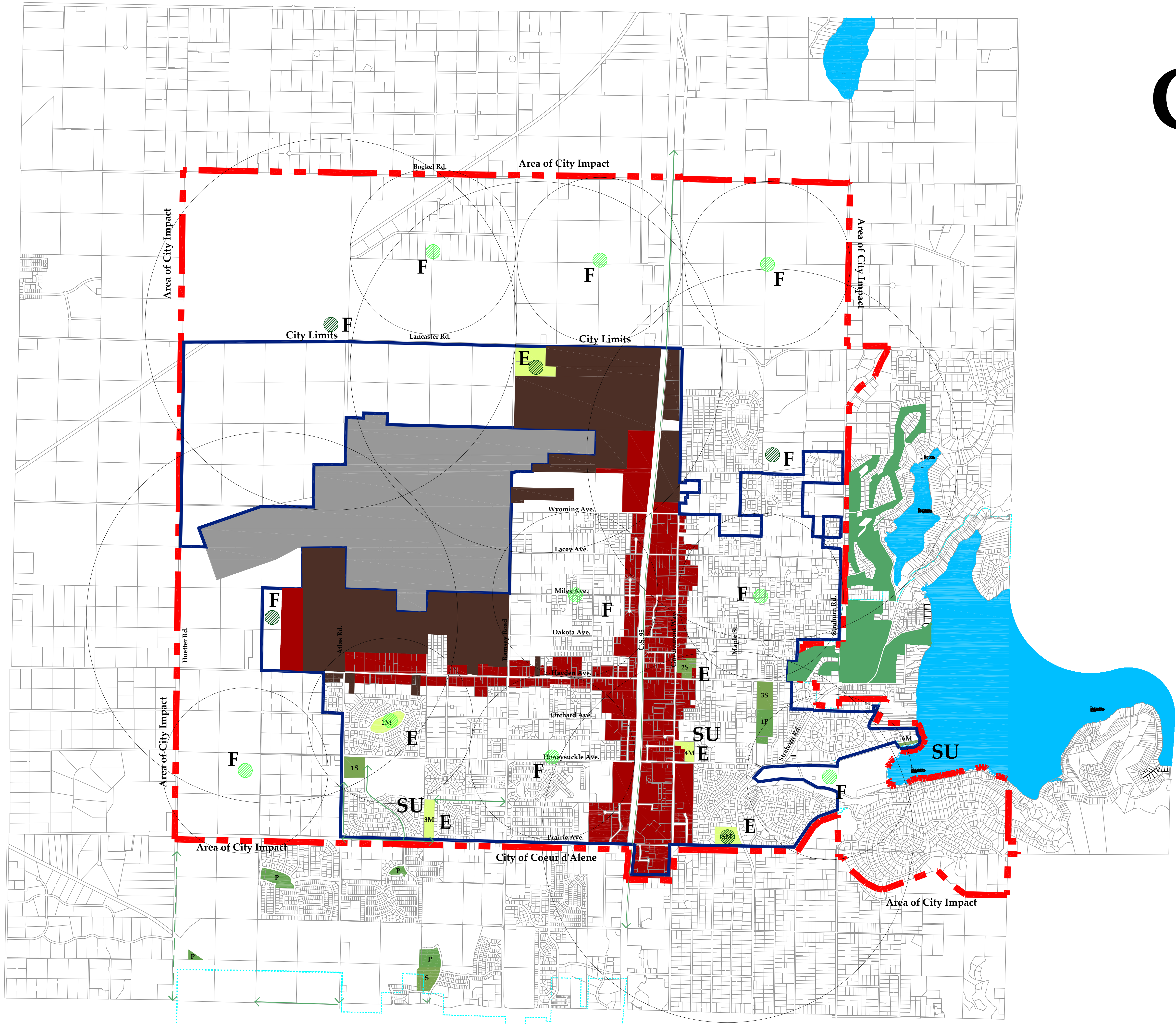


Prepared by:



Graphic Legend

- 1/2 Mile Radius Circle
 Existing Neighborhood Park
 Future Neighborhood Park
- 1.5 Mile Radius Circle
 Existing Community Park
 Future Community Park
- Special Use Park
- Existing Bike Path Network
- Airport Boundaries
 Light Industrial Zone
 Commercial Zone



RECOMMENDATIONS

----PARKS





CHAPTER 4 – RECOMMENDATIONS –Parks

This chapter is made up of five (5) components that comprise the written portion of the Strategic Parks and Recreation Plan. They include:

- A. Adopted Park Classifications
- B. Vision Statement, Goals and Policy Actions
- C. Strategic Master Plan (Written & Illustrative)
- D. Planning District Action Plans
- E. Project Descriptions

All five provide the necessary response to the needs, existing and future, based on growth, expressed preferences and additional issues identified and discussed by the Parks and Recreation Commission throughout the planning process. Regulatory actions and implementation strategies will be discussed in the next chapter.

1. Adopted Park Classifications

Prior to initiation and acceptance of this study, the City of Hayden had no formally adopted means by which to classify its existing parks. The parks have been generally referred to as “of neighborhood scale” or “of community-wide scale”. As a fundamental point of departure for the planning of a multi-layered parks and recreation system, the Parks and Recreation Commission reviewed, considered and adopted a park classification system that will allow for a better response to neighborhood, community-wide, special-use and connectivity needs. The classification system intends that each type of park represent a specific layering of response to a specific need so that all identified needs of the city are addressed in concert. For the purposes of this study and for future updates of the resulting plan, the following park classifications have been identified for adoption:

- A. Pocket Parks
- B. Neighborhood Parks
- C. Community Parks
- D. Special-Use Parks
- E. Greenways

Graphic summary sheets are provided in the Appendix section of this report. Written summaries and development standards are provided below.



Pocket Parks

General Description: The smallest of the park classifications and may be used in response to limited, isolated, and specific recreational or aesthetic needs, including:

- Scenic overlooks
- Rest areas or trailheads for multi-modal trail systems
- Community or neighborhood gateways
- Play areas in downtown districts

Service Area: Up to ¼ mile focus area

Parcel Size: Up to five (5) acres

Basic Development Components: Pathways, landscaped public areas, site furniture, signage, lighting, bike parking, turf areas, shade trees, irrigation system.

Optional Development Components: Water feature, floral display, special-use plaza, interpretive signage, playground, open-play areas, drinking water, perimeter fence, monumentation, parking, transit stop, vendor pads, restroom/shelter, and public art.

Neighborhood Parks

General Description: Often referred to as the basic sub-set of the park system that meets neighborhood needs for both recreational and social activities; should include both active and passive users, should accommodate a wide range of users and age groups and be developed at a neighborhood scale.

Service Area: ½-mile radius service area

Parcel Size: Five (5) to Ten (10) acres

Basic Development Components: Parking for 12 to 25 cars, restrooms, shelter/picnic facilities, playground, volleyball court, basketball courts, drinking water, open-play areas, fencing as necessary, site furniture, signage, lighting, bike parking, shade trees, irrigation system.



Optional Development Components : Horseshoes, spray pad, tennis courts (2), floral display, Frisbee golf, special-use plaza, exercise course, interpretive signs, orienteering course, ballfield for practice activity.

Community Parks

General Description: These parks have a community-wide mission serving a broader constituency with multi-purpose function. They can serve the entire community or several neighborhoods offering both group and recreational activities not desirable at a neighborhood scale.

Service Area: 1 ½-mile radius or entire community

Parcel Size: Ten (10) to twenty-five (25) acres

Basic Development Components : Parking for 25 cars; parking for 40-cars per net ballfield (added); restroom/shelter, shelter with tables, pathway system, playground, open-play/grassed areas, drinking water, perimeter fencing as necessary, site furniture, shade trees, irrigation system, basketball courts-2 to 4, volleyball courts-1 to 2, night lighting, signage, bike parking.

Added Items Based on Focus : Tennis courts-4 to 6, soccer fields, football fields, little league fields, softball fields, baseball fields.

Optional Items : Horseshoes, spray pad, BMX course, dog-walking area, floral display, Frisbee golf, special-use plaza, exercise course, interpretive signs, orienteering course, band shell, additional playgrounds.

Special-Use Parks

General Description : These types of parks may offer activities of a special significance to the community of a singular focus. They may be activity specific or have a specific cultural focus as well. They also may be preservation based with respect to unique natural features and landscape setting. Uses may be active or passive in nature, depending on specific definition of ultimate use.

Service Area: Entire Community



Parcel Size: Two (2) twenty-five (25) acres

Basic Development Component :- Parking for 12 to 25 cars; additional parking as required by code for prime activity; restrooms, pathway system, drinking water, site furniture, signage, night lighting, landscape buffers as necessary; site landscaping; irrigation system.

Optional Development Components: Administrative space; meeting space; multi-use green space.

Principal Focus May Include : Botanical garden/floral display; bandshell/amphitheater; cultural/historical interpretation; bicycle oriented; skating oriented; mountaineering oriented; walking/hiking oriented; agricultural extension oriented; winter - sports oriented; water-activity oriented; environmental study; equestrian oriented; cultural activities; theater/public performance; multi-use activity space; hard and soft-display areas

Greenways

General Description : The principal function of Greenways are the linkage of park & recreation facilities adding to the cohesiveness of the overall park system; and resource conservation for those open-space assets that warrant acquisition, protection and/or use by the public.

Service Area: May serve entire community or a specific neighborhood.

Parcel Size : Varies, but in a subdivision it may be as little as 30' wide, to a standard minimum of 50' and on up to an optimum of 200' in width.

Configuration :

May be natural and include:

- Lands that are unsuitable for development
- Lands that exhibit outstanding natural resources
- Protected lands such as lowlands/wetlands, shorelines, ponds & waterways

May be man-made and include:

- Boulevards



- Parkways
- Waterfronts
- Railroad lines
- Collector road rights-of-way
- Highway rights-of-way
- Utility rights-of-way

May also include:

- Geologic features
- Functioning ecosystems
- Aquifer recharge areas
- Watersheds
- Wildlife habitats
- Forest/woodlands

Activities Can Include:

- Hiking
- Jogging
- Walking
- Bicycling
- In-line skating
- Cross country skiing
- Horseback riding

2. Vision Statement, Goals and Policy Actions

The Parks and Recreation Commission, in collaboration with the consultant and staff, developed and adopted the below noted vision statement, goals and objectives as a response to relevant concerns and issues encountered at the bi-weekly work sessions, the public workshops and the user preference survey. They are intended to provide the guiding framework for the plan.

Vision Statement

The mission of the Hayden Parks & Recreation Department is the provision of quality and affordable leisure opportunities that make Hayden the parks & recreation center of northern Idaho.

Implementation Framework

Goal 1: To develop a broad-based and universally accessible parks & recreation system that meets the identified needs of Hayden residents in an equitable fashion.



Objective 1-A: Complete and regularly update this comprehensive parks & recreation plan which identifies existing parks & recreation resources available for use by City and area residents as a means to respond to changing demographic and fiscal outlooks.

Objective 1-B: Pursue acquisition and development of park and recreation resources that enhance the quality of life for both City and area residents. Such activities will include acquiring and developing neighborhood parks, community parks, special use parks and greenways in those areas of the city not currently served with developed resources.

Objective 1-C: Plan, design and construct parks, emphasizing both active and passive uses, pursuing a hierarchy of different sized parks and a balance between fully implemented facilities and natural, open-space areas.

Objective 1-D: Pursue the placement of parks in neighborhoods, affording both convenience of access and use, with connectivity to surrounding areas and also to other park facilities.

Objective 1-E: Respond to future demand with the development of new facilities and services as well as through the re-modeling and upgrading of existing facilities.

Objective 1-F: Make use of the principles of Universal Design in all parks to ensure that all have ease of access regardless of age and physical ability.

Objective 1-G: Provide 5.0 acres of parkland per 1,000 Hayden residents.

Objective 1-H: Provide 1.2 acres of Neighborhood Parks and 2.5 acres of Community Parks per 1,000 Hayden residents.

Objective 1-I: On a yearly basis, review progress toward achievement of these goals.

Goal 2: To manage and maintain the appropriate resources necessary to further enhance the quality of life for Hayden residents.

Objective 2-A: Develop and adopt a park classification system that recognizes the different needs and levels of service



necessary for a functioning and effective parks and recreation system.

Objective 2-B: Develop, adopt, utilize of and periodically review individual development programs for each park classification as an aid in both the acquisition and development of parks and recreation resources.

Objective 2-C: Make use of a geographic level of service that includes:

- Neighborhood parks within ½ mile of the neighbor they serve.
- Community parks within 1-½ miles of major residential areas.

Objective 2-D: Make use of Pocket Parks where available resources do not allow for the development of larger parks.

Objective 2-E: Emphasize a balance between active and passive uses in the planning design and development of community parks.

Objective 2-F: Coordinate efforts with local transportation plans to provide for a looped, community-wide trail system that produces connectivity between neighborhoods, park facilities, commercial centers and education facilities.

Objective 2-G: Consider the acquisition of park and open-space lands that may not meet standards, but have characteristics of value including cultural, historical and natural features.

Objective 2-H: Acquire unique, distinctive and significant open space/landscapes under the Greenway Classification as a means to develop and/or protect and preserve these resources while enhancing connectivity of these significant resources to established areas of the city.

Objective 2-I: Upgrade and remodel existing facilities in accordance with needs and as a means to enhance the health, safety and welfare of the public.

Objective 2-J: Define, program and standardize a maintenance program for parks and recreation resources in order to protect the community's investment in said resources.



Objective 2-K: Define and standardize the process by which the condition of parks and recreation facilities are assessed to better anticipate, plan and implement repairs and upgrades to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public.

Goal 3: Develop and make use of the necessary tools and resources to fully implement the strategic planning vision.

Objective 3-A: Ensure that new annexations contribute their fair share for parks and recreation development as allowed by state and local law.

Objective 3-B: Periodically update park development standards as they relate to changes in the city's comprehensive plan, zoning, subdivisions, and other land-use regulations.

Objective 3-C: Work with Kootenai County in the review and approval of subdivisions and other land-use matters that occur in the Area of City Impact to ensure that due consideration is given to parks & recreation needs for the time when the City assumes control of these areas

Objective 3-D: Pursue grants, inter-local partnerships as well as public-private partnerships as a means to achieve goals common by all to this plan.

Objective 3-E: Consider disposal of non-standard, less functional parklands as a means to leverage funding for improvement of existing facilities, or as a means to provide park facilities in areas that are underserved.

Objective 3-F: Confirm the means and support funding for additional parks and recreation staff positions, either full-time or part-time, as the park system continues to grow.

Goal 4: To efficiently and cost-effectively deliver a parks and recreation program to the residents of Hayden.

Objective 4-A: Coordinate the actions of the Council, City Administrator, Parks & Recreation Department and other city departments to achieve common goals and desired outcomes.

Objective 4-B: Where possible, partner with other governmental entities, private organizations and advocacy groups as a means



to efficiently deliver parks & recreation services to the public and as a means to leverage all opportunities and resources.

Objective 4-C: Avoid or minimize duplication of services and effort.

Objective 4-D: Consider the needs and conflicts with private sector organizations by not duplicating their services or competing with them in the delivery of parks and recreation services.

Objective 4-E: Formulate fee structures that are affordable, balanced and fair as a means to, in part, provide for the long term maintenance and operation of parks & recreation facilities and programs.

Objective 4-F: Consider revenue-generating mechanisms that provide a revenue stream for recreational programming and facilities development and maintenance.

Objective 4-G: Engage in a cost/benefit analysis as part of a decision-making process with respect to development of parks and recreation resources.

3. Strategic Master Plan (Written & Illustrative)

The data collected, evaluated and summarized in the previous chapters of this report, the adopted park classification system as well as the goals and policies stated above, establish the means and direction for the formulation of the strategic parks and recreation plan. In addition, the City's population projections applied to the level of service standards for the entire park system, and neighborhood and community parks individually, establish an approximate number of parks to be developed in the future and to confirm the total amount of land that will need to be acquired for those park classifications.



Because different sectors of the city are affected by current zoning and development regulations, the transportation system and other influences such as the configuration of airport land mass, the Parks and Recreation Commission partitioned the city and area of city impact into four (4) distinct planning districts. The resulting planning districts represented the most logical means to assess need and to craft an appropriate response. This will be discussed in more detail later in this chapter.

Additional parkland will need to be acquired and ultimately developed to meet both existing and future needs of the approximately 24,000 new residents that will come reside and take Hayden to the build-out population of 37, 835. Figure 4-1 indicates that eight (8) new Neighborhood Parks and two (2) community parks and one (1) combination Neighborhood/Community Park will need to be developed to meet anticipated demand at build-out. In addition, it also shows that **a minimum of 125.74 acres of additional new parkland** will need to be acquired to accommodate build-out population based on an adopted Level of Service (LOS) of 5.0 acres/1000 population.

Table 4-1 Acquisition Need

Entire Park System	City Level of Service 2007	City Level of Service at Buildout
Existing or Projected Population	12,760	37,853
Existing Parkland		
All Classifications	63.52	---
Level of Service –Current	5.0	---
Level of Service – Adjusted	5.0	---
Current/Future Demand	63.8	189.26
Less Current Acres (Net)	63.52	63.52
Additional Acres Needed (minimum)	0.28	125.74

While currently there is a slight parkland deficit, it appears that with respect to the population-based LOS, there is not a need for new facilities at this time. However, the Geographic LOS suggests that certain areas of the City are underserved, and this has certainly been confirmed by the resident survey suggesting a near-term focus on the development of neighborhood parks.

The *Illustrative Strategic Master Plan*, Figure 4-1, shows the anticipated distribution of new facilities that will be needed to meet the demand summarized in Table 4-1. Locations of proposed new parks



are conceptual in nature and are intended not to be exact. They show that a particular planning district needs a certain number of facilities based on LOS percentage allocation for the specific park classifications. Actual location of future parks will be a function of funding availability, acquisition opportunities, specific planning and zoning actions and other market forces.

Also shown, conceptually, are two types of proposed greenway facilities. Some are existing facilities, such as the US 95 bike and equestrian trail. Others exist as initial phases as part of private developments and some reflect the long-term aspirations of the plan based on national and state recreation activity trends fused with local user preference. The greenways are essentially of two types:

- a. Narrower, linear green spaces that are or may be developed in conjunction with transportation or residential projects and
- b. Wider, irregularly shaped, linear green spaces that connect specific park facilities and may be developed in the future so that connectivity between planning districts is also provided

4. Planning District Action Plans

The City and adjacent acreage inside the Area of City Impact that comprises the study area was divided into planning districts by the Parks and Recreation Commission. This has allowed for the formulation of district action plans or development needs summaries for specific areas of the city. As new annexations are proposed or new developments occur inside the current city boundaries, these action plans will allow City staff, and ultimately the City Council, to better assess the current facility needs. It will also allow them to take advantage of available acquisition and development options as well as partnering opportunities that new projects may offer. These action plans in concert with ordinance and development code requirements will shape the pace at which new parkland is acquired and developed.

The four planning districts include:

1. Northwest District
2. Northeast District
3. Southwest District
4. Southeast District

Figure 4-2 shows the location of the planning districts.

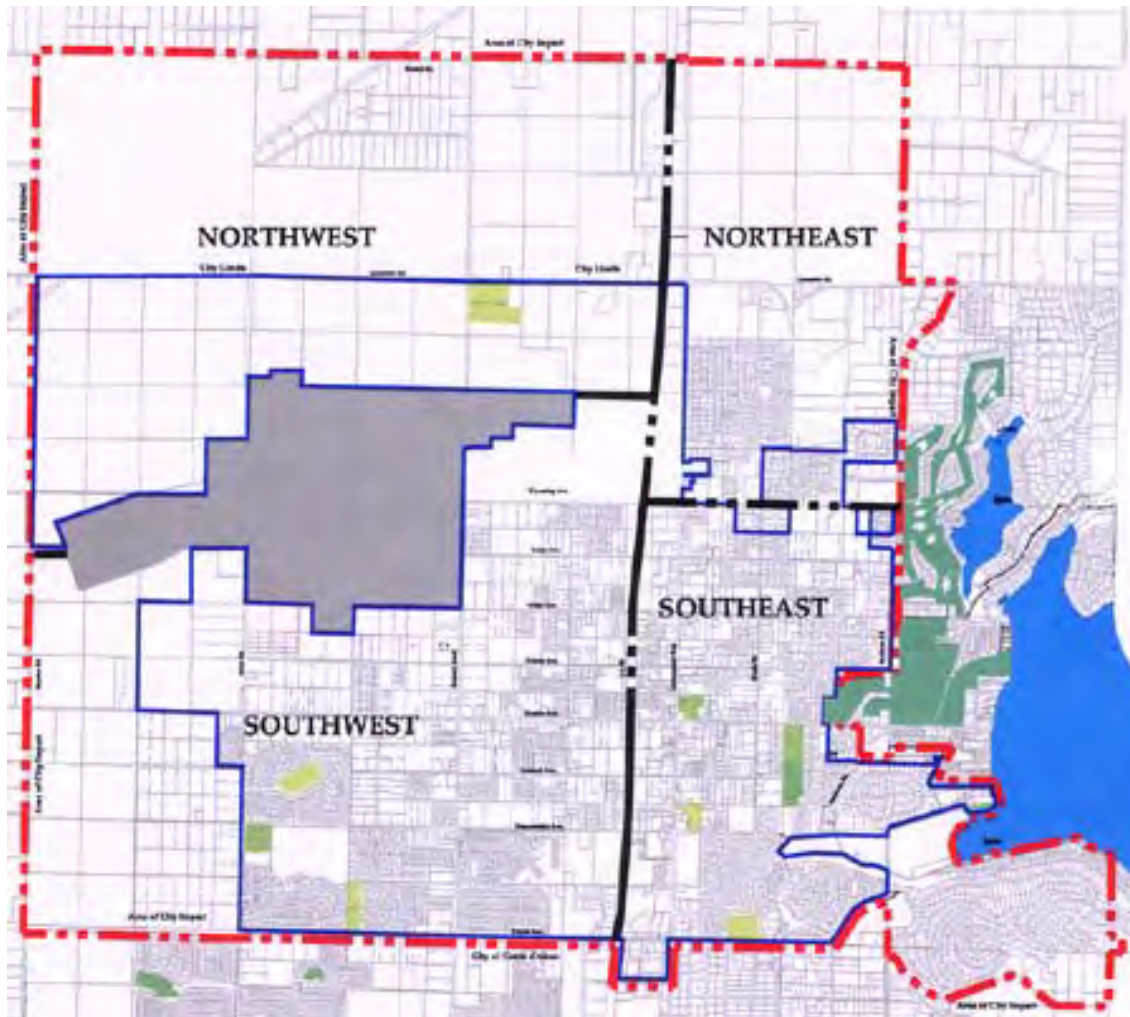


Figure 4-2 Planning Districts

Northwest District Action Plan

The Northwest Planning District is approximately 3,340 acres in size, excluding the airport, and generally encompasses the area west of US 95 and north of the airport boundaries. Also included is a small piece just west of the airport. Much of the land that is within this quadrant of the city south of Lancaster Road is zoned as light industrial. The portion east of Ramsey Road and south of Lancaster Road is anticipated by the City's Comprehensive Plan to become light industrial as well. This will restrict its ability to accommodate residential development. This will eliminate the need for neighborhood parks in this area. However, as in the case of Croffoot Community Park, which



is located in this district, community parks and greenways could still be developed in this area. They could easily be integrated with and benefit the types of commercial and light industrial projects that will occur in this area in addition to the community-wide mission that these parks serve. The area north of Lancaster Road is anticipated to accommodate residential land use and will eventually require the development of neighborhood parks.

The Action Plan for this district includes acquisition and development of:

1. Three (3) Neighborhood Parks : 5-10 acres in size
Total acreage needs : Fifteen (15) to thirty (30) acres
2. One (1) Community Park : 10 to 25 acres in size
Total acreage needs : Ten (10) to twenty-five (25) acres
3. Three and eight tenths miles (3.80) of Irregular Greenway : width varies
Total acreage needs : varies with available width, project type and acquisition instrument
4. Four and nine tenths (4.9)miles of Linear Greenway: width varies
Total acreage Needs: varies with available width, project type and acquisition instrument

Northeast District Action Plan

The Northeast Planning District is approximately 1,455 acres in size and lies east of US 95 and north of Wyoming Avenue. Except for a small strip adjacent to US 95 that is zoned light industrial, this area is anticipated to be residential in nature with some highway commercial extending north along US 95. The vast majority of the area in this district lies outside the city, and except for the Emerald Estates development, has a small amount of intensely developed residential areas. There is great opportunity for change and land-use conversion in this district. It is anticipated that both Neighborhood and Community parks will be needed in this district. It also appears that both types of Greenways could be integrated into the fabric of future development.

The Action Plan for this district includes acquisition and development of:

1. One (1) Neighborhood Park : 5 to 10 acres in size



Total acreage needs : Five (5) to ten (10) acres

2. One Neighborhood Park: 2 to 10 acres in size developed in conjunction with the Community Park
Total acreage needs : Five (5) to ten (10) acres

3. One Community Park: 10 to 25 acres in size
Total acreage needs: - Ten (10) to twenty-five (25) acres

4. One and two tenths (1.20) miles of Irregular Greenway: - width varies
Total acreage needs: Varies with available width, project type and acquisition instrument

5. One and three tenths (1.30) miles of Linear Greenway: width varies
Total acreage needs: Varies with available width, project type and acquisition instrument

Southwest District Action Plan

The Southwest Planning District is 3,110 acres in size and lies south of the airport and Wyoming Avenue and north of Prairie Avenue. It is bounded on the east by US 95 and on the west by Huetter Road. Land use is a mix of residential, commercial and light-industrial activities. There are two distinct residential areas. One is just east and adjacent to the airport. The second mostly lies south of Hayden Avenue with about 1200 acres lying at the southwest corner of the airport and north of Hayden Avenue. This area has seen recent and intense residential development. It has two (2) existing Neighborhood Parks and one (1) Special-Use Park. It also has seen the beginnings of a narrow or Linear Greenway along Prairie Avenue as part of a recent residential development project. This district has the capacity demonstrate rapid and dynamic change as residential development will continue to move west toward Huetter Road. The southern boundary of this district also offers connectivity opportunities with the linear greenways that extend north from the city of Coeur d' Alene park system and adjacent residential areas.

The Action Plan for this district includes acquisition and development of:

1. Four (4) Neighborhood Parks : 5 to 10 acres in size
Total acreage needs : Twenty (20) to eighty (80) acres

2. One (1) Community Park : 10 to 25 acres in size
Total acreage needs : Ten (10) to twenty-five (25) acres



3. Four (4) and one tenth (4.1)miles of Irregular Linear Greenway: width varies
Total acreage needs: *Varies with available width, project type and acquisition instrument*

4. Five (5) and one tenth (5.1)miles of Linear Greenway : width varies
Total acreage needs: *Varies with available width, project type and acquisition instrument*

In addition, development will also be required of the Stoddard Park site, which represents a combination of a special-use park and a neighborhood park. The entire site is 9.9 acres in size.

Southeast District Action Plan

The Southeast Planning District is approximately 2,058 in size and lies south of Wyoming Avenue and east of US 95 to the Area of City Impact boundary. Principal land uses include the eastern half of the City's central business district and significant residential neighborhoods of varying age and individual parcel size. Existing parks in this planning district include City Park, a Special Use Park; Finucane Park, a Community Park; and Honeysuckle Beach. There are also two (2) school sites and one (1) private park located on the south side of Hayden Meadows Elementary School that offer limited recreation activities to district residents.

The Action Plan for this district includes the acquisition and development of:

1. Two (2) Neighborhood Parks : 2 to 10 acres in size
Total acreage needs: *Four (4) to twenty (20) acres*

2. Additional acreage for Honeysuckle Park :- acreage as available
Total acreage needs: *As available and identified by development program*

In addition, improvements are being identified and validated by the downtown planning effort for City Park to enhance its role as a community gathering place.

5. Project Descriptions

Stoddard Park



General

The conceptual development plan for Stoddard Park envisions both neighborhood and city-wide uses. To that end, the southernmost 3.3 acres will act as a special-use park, and the northernmost 6.6 acres will function as a neighborhood park. The division of these principal use types results primarily from the existing farm structures—barn, silo and out-buildings that can be refurbished for community use. The proposed improvements and resulting activities in this part of the park also will act as a buffer to the intensity of traffic activity on Prairie Avenue to the south.

The site is long and narrow—approximately 320-feet wide and 1,250-feet long. The intent of the overall plan is to break this inherent linearity into three or four activity areas all linked with a perimeter pathway system. Impacts to adjacent residential areas are also a concern as 23 backyards front on the park. There also is a small out parcel of approximately one acre in size on the northernmost portion of the site that is separated from the main park acreage by a planned and vital street linkage between the Strawberry Field and Stoddard Meadow developments.

The Concept

Special Use Component

The proposed concept suggests that the feasibility of re-locating the existing farmhouse to another site be explored. If this is possible, it would allow for development of a 62-car parking lot to support the anticipated community-focused uses. The barn is to be re-furbished with focus on use for meeting space, small-attendance performances and paid use for private activities such as weddings, anniversaries, religious services and seasonal celebrations. In the near term, both City Parks maintenance and City Parks administration could be located near the barn making use of existing on-site structures. Immediately east of the barn and north of the parking lot would be a multi-use space comprised of both hard and soft surfacing to facilitate public and private functions that could include commercial and non-commercial focus. Just north of this multi-use space would be a warm-season, small-attendance performance amphitheater which would be limited to 200 seats. Lighting and sound support systems would be managed from the adjacent existing silo which would be located on an axis with the center of the stage. The silo would be refurbished and enhanced structurally to meet performance needs and continuing to act as both neighborhood landmark and park icon. The entire special-use area would be buffered heavily with extensive contouring and



careful placement of trees. Linkage to the remainder of the park would occur via a support pathway system.

Neighborhood Park Component

The proposed concept envisions multi-use play space located just north of the special-use area with large, open-turfed areas, basketball court and multi-age level playground. In addition, there would also be a combined restroom/shelter. The northernmost free-play area is sized to accommodate a women's fastpitch softball field or boys' little league baseball field for practice-use only. A smaller picnic shelter would be located in conjunction with this field for group use. Additional parking is provided at two locations to support this use of this portion of the park. From the south, a roundabout parking area providing 22 spaces would provide the terminus for Jewel Avenue that extends west from the Stoddard Meadow development. To the north, a larger 36-space parking area would be located just south of Chateaux Drive.

To the north of Chateaux Drive lies the previously mentioned one-acre parcel that is intended to serve two park functions. The first is transportation-oriented facilitating the linkage of a 20'-wide bike trail/pedestrian right-of-way that sits on the northern edge of the Stoddard Meadow development to the lower or southern portion of the park. A 10' wide asphalt bike path is intended to make use of this right-of-way that extends all the way to Ramsey Road to the east. From its connection point at the northeast corner of the park, the pathway will meander to the western property line and turn south, crossing Chateaux Drive where it will meander south along the western park boundary to Prairie Avenue.

The second function this area of the park is intended to serve will be as a multi-use events plaza. Permanent activities could include a veteran's memorial, a botanical/floral display, a cultural/interpretive display or for a specific activity such as for weddings, presentations or club meetings.

City Park Enhancements

As part of the City of Hayden Downtown Strategic Implementation Plan, the Downtown Solutions Team of Salem, Oregon, has taken the community through a visioning process for the redevelopment of the City's "central business district", including the re-development of City Hall Park as a central community gathering place that will serve as a focal point for activities and events within the City's business district. The conceptual development plan for City Hall Park incorporates a public plaza featuring an interactive fountain fronting on Government



Way, in the general location of the existing City Hall parking lot. The focal point of the park is a performance stage and amphitheater stepped back to utilize the existing slope of the property and the higher elevations along the eastern property line. The concept also incorporates an adventure play area, sculpture garden and display garden. The park frontage on Honeysuckle Avenue is envisioned to be well landscaped, with parking set back behind a heavily-treed greenbelt. A restroom facility, picnic pavilion and concession area are located along the northern edge of the parking area adjacent to the Honeysuckle Avenue greenbelt. A parking area with visitor drop off is also envisioned along the eastern boundary, to be developed in a later phase following the relocation of the City public works garage to Atlas Road. All parking areas in the plan are designed to be well landscaped, as is the perimeter of the plaza hosting the interactive fountain. The plan also envisions the redevelopment of the northwest corner of the existing City Hall property with a commercial business compatible with the park setting (such as an ice cream parlor or sandwich shop). Total cost for the Park redevelopment is estimated at \$3.0 million in 2007, with the redevelopment of the northeast corner having the potential to generate several hundred thousand dollars to help offset some of those costs.

The following conceptual plan drawings for City Hall Park were developed by Richard Zita of Bramere Landscape Architects, a member of the Downtown Solutions Team, through a series of public workshops.



*As envisioned by Richard Zita,
Bramere Landscape Architects
Team Member, Downtown
Solutions Team*



*City Hall Park Plaza, as viewed from Government Way
(interactive fountain & amphitheater can be viewed in the background)*



City Hall Park looking west toward the amphitheater



City Hall Park as viewed from Government Way (depicting re-development of the northwest corner of the existing property)

Honeysuckle Beach

Currently, the Honeysuckle Beach site is as efficient with its use of available space as is possible offering a number of recreational opportunities with what might be described as “managed conflicts”. The use of the term is made not to suggest an unsafe site but to emphasize the lack of meaningful separation between major activity areas. With the absence of additional land acquisition, no specific concept for Honeysuckle Beach has been prepared for inclusion into this strategic plan. As a result of a Parks & Recreation Commission visioning session that took into account the development opportunities and constraints, as well as the stated mission of parks and recreation for Hayden, a list of aspirations was developed that responded to two questions. They are:

1. If additional land were able to be acquired, what would you change at Honeysuckle Beach?
2. If change is possible, is this a ‘signature’ site warranting greater development emphasis?

The following goals were identified to guide potential future beach expansion efforts:

1. Improve health, safety and welfare of park users by providing greater separation between activity/use areas.
2. Minimize the impact of motor vehicles and their ability to disrupt activities on site.
3. Meet capacity needs of facility users now & in the future



4. Reclaim area currently under hard surfacing to green space.
5. Pursue signature status to foster the image that Honeysuckle Beach is a facility of choice in the Hayden Park system.

The Parks and Recreation Commission identified the following objectives intended to fulfill the above listed goals:

1. Expand Beach area.
2. Expand day-use area and provide a picnic shelter and BBQ pits.
3. Re-locate boat launch to limit motor vehicle intrusion into site.
4. Consider venues for commercial vendors to enhance available park activities and to generate a revenue stream that could be allocated for maintenance and development.
5. Develop upland parking at the “gravel pit” and implement a fee-based shuttle program to ferry users to their boats.
6. Consider the addition of both a fueling station and a waste dump station for boats.
7. Consider a larger, facility-wide boardwalk system as a means to separate the beach from day-use facilities and to link to neighborhood access points and adjacent pedestrian ways.
8. Explore the development of day-use docks for short-term (4-hours +/-) boat parking.
9. Examine how a fishing site might both be included in long-term plans, and maintain appropriate separation from other intensely active public-use areas.

Community Parks

The plan anticipates two (2) community parks and one (1) combination community/neighborhood park. Based on the needs assessment and the LOS standard for individual facilities, it is suggested that the two community parks be planned and developed with a specific active recreation program in mind. This would imply that the focus for each would be rectangular sports fields for one and adult softball for the other.

The combination park could also include an active recreation component, but its nature will be focused more toward less active uses and a more neighborhood focused activities program. For all these parks, the Community Park parkland classification functional use program will apply assuring that both support and ancillary activities are included in a final development plan.

Special Use Facilities

The Parks and Recreation Commission also confirmed a direction for special use facilities, some of which have been seen to be developed into their own separate parks in other cities. These include:



1. Bicycle Motocross
2. Skate & Skate-related facilities
3. Interpretive water play areas
4. Frisbee Golf
5. Dog exercise facilities

Considering the intent of the public on addressing the needs of existing parks first and the general acquisition needs that will face the community, the Parks and Recreation Commission determined that these types of facilities should not function as stand alone parks. Their intent is that these types of facilities, be included as components of Special Use, Neighborhood or Community Parks. This will allow for more efficient allocation of resources towards both acquisition and development as the park system grows. The Commission also determined dog exercise facilities were not needed at this time.

PROPOSED
HAYDEN STRATEGIC PARKS & RECREATION PLAN

Strategic Plan
 FIGURE 4-1 ILLUSTRATIVE

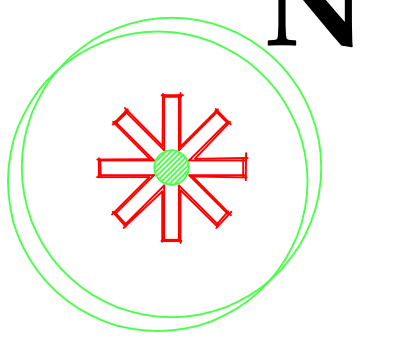
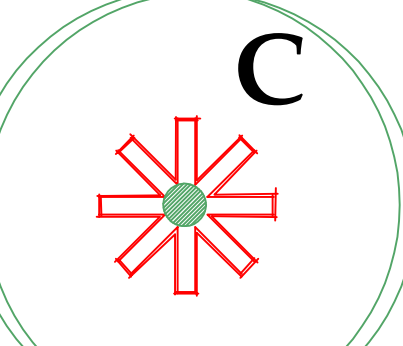
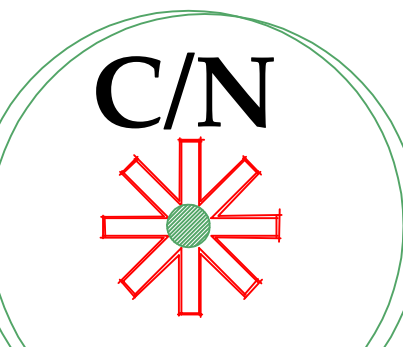
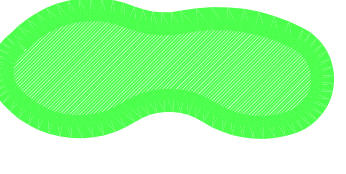
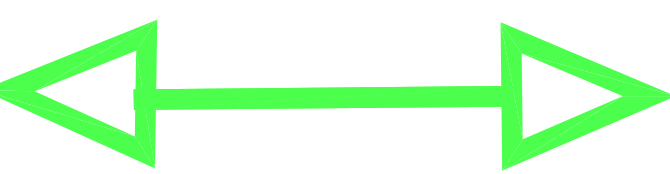


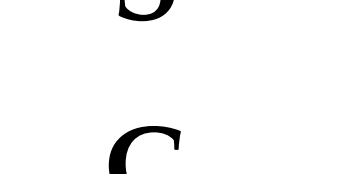

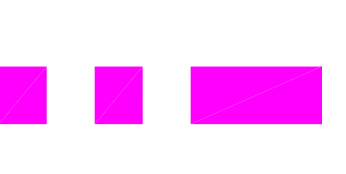
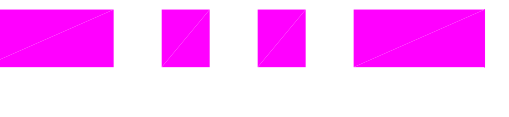
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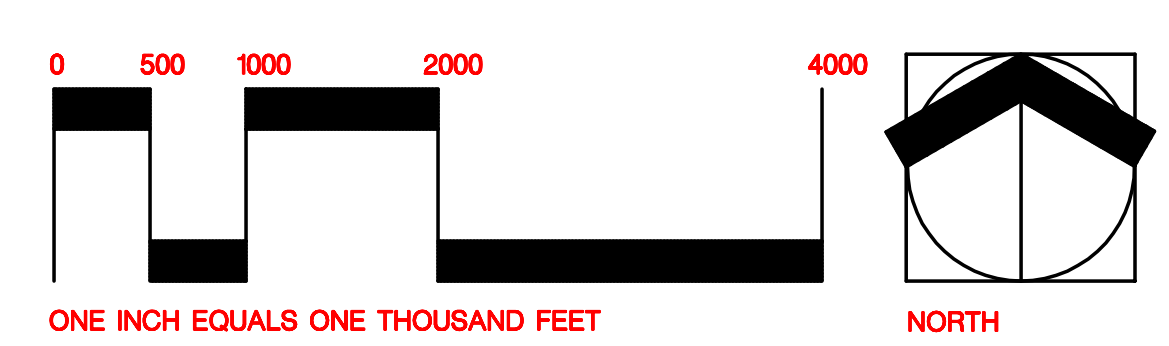
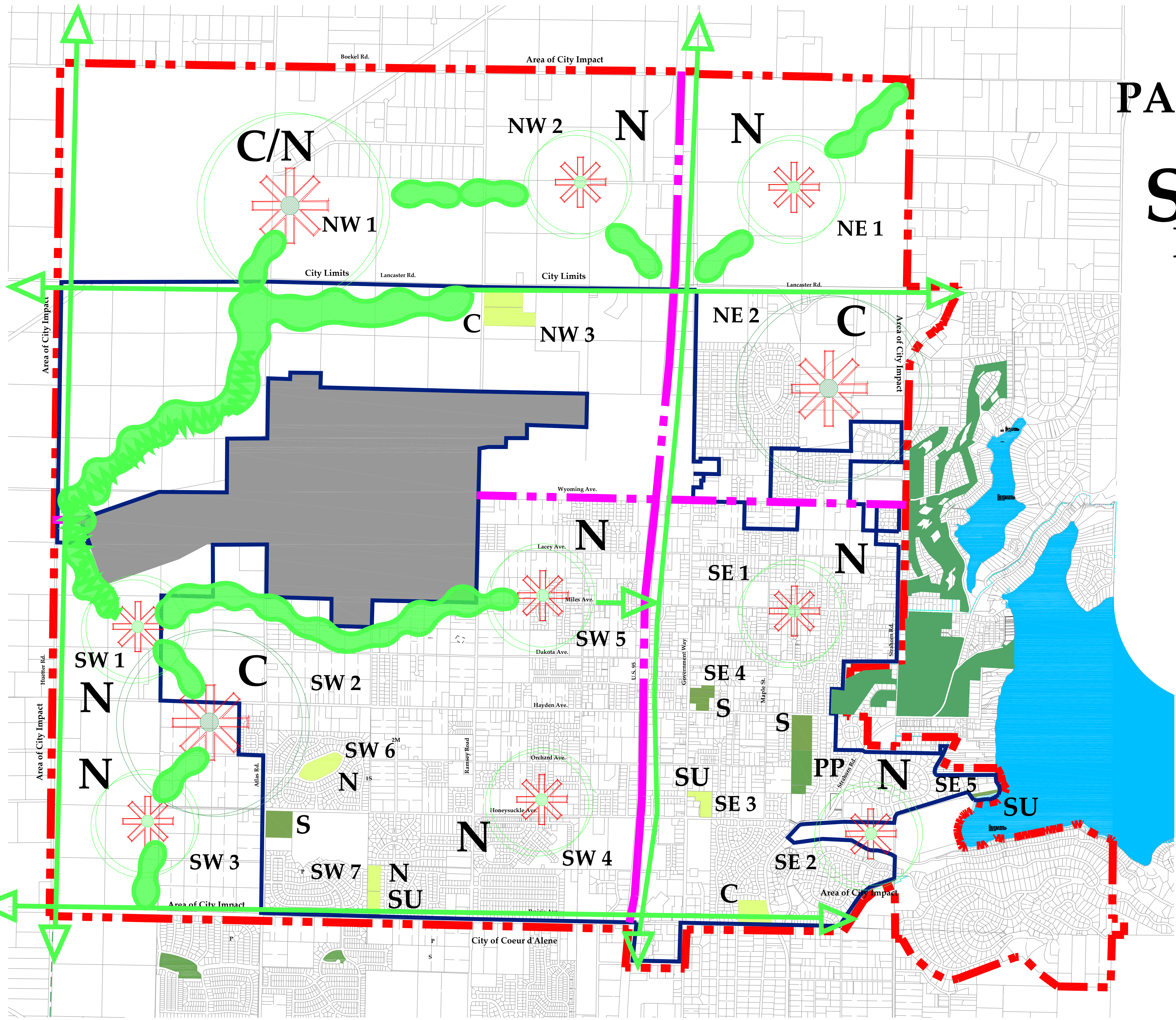


Prepared by:



Graphic Legend

-  Proposed Neighborhood Park
-  Proposed Community Park
-  Proposed Combined Community/Neighborhood Park
-  Proposed Irregular Linear Greenway
-  Proposed Linear Greenway
-  Existing Special Use Park
-  Existing Private Park
-  Existing School
-  Existing Community Park
-  Existing Neighborhood Park
-  Planning District Boundary



RECOMMENDATIONS

----RECREATION

(TO BE DEVELOPED W/ PARKS & RECREATION
COMMISSION & INSERTED AT A LATER DATE)



IMPLEMENTATION





CHAPTER 6 – IMPLEMENTATION

This chapter is made up of four (4) components that serve to highlight how the strategic plan can achieve its vision. These include:

1. Actions
2. Tools
3. Cost Opinions and Priorities
4. Capital Improvement Plan

A. **ACTIONS**

This chapter component is made up of five (5) sections which describe specific actions to be taken toward plan implementation and include:

1. Management
2. Planning
3. Projects
4. Maintenance
5. Funding

1. **Management**

- Develop structural and financial model for staffing and operation of Hayden Parks and Recreation Department.
- Develop management plans for individual park sites.
- Define and adopt the means for coordination with local, County, State & Federal agencies on planning, design and development issues to maintain conformance with this strategic plan.
- On an annual basis, update a parkland and facilities inventory to reflect improvements made during the previous year.
- Position the City to accept the transfer of privately held or other county, state or federal facilities in the City or the City's area of City Impact to City ownership, as necessary.
- On an annual basis the Parks and Recreation Commission and City Council should review and complete an annual assessment that confirms progress toward implementing this strategic plan.



2. *Planning*

- Coordinate with the Planning Department on how the District Action plans are used in all pending planning and zoning actions.
- Incorporate final document as an addendum to the Comprehensive Plan
- Identify and confirm a site for the development of a recreation center.
- Coordinate and vision with community groups to program and confirm specific needs for the indoor performance facility at Stoddard Park.
- Coordinate and vision with community groups to define and confirm the difference in service focus for the outdoor performance facilities at City Hall Park and at Stoddard Park.
- Develop a final plan for Stoddard Park
- Develop a final for City Hall Park Plan
- Develop a more detailed Greenways Master Plan that works in concert with the City's Transportation Plan and subdivision greenbelt requirement.
- Engage in ongoing long-range planning with School District 271 to ascertain the feasibility of co-locating park facilities with new school projects.

3. *Projects*

- Complete Broadmoore Park in accordance with the adopted master plan for the park.
- Complete Croffoot Park in accordance with the adopted master plan for the park.
- Acquire off-street right-of-way for the development of the greenway network and multi-modal trails.
- Acquire land and develop Neighborhood Parks generally located on the Illustrative Strategic Plan map.
- Continue to explore opportunities to acquire Hayden Lake Elementary and supporting site acreage.
- Assist developers in the set-aside acreage, the planning, and development of neighborhood parks in new residential projects.
- Identify and confirm acceptable locations for the development of special use facilities such as skating, BMX and interactive water features in neighborhood, community and special use parks.
- Facilitate the inclusion of public art into parks.
- Construct Stoddard Park.



- Renovate City Hall Park.
- Expand and develop pedestrian connectivity for all areas of the city.
- Identify and confirm acceptable locations for tennis facilities.

4. Maintenance

- Conduct yearly audits and evaluation of play equipment to confirm continued compliance with ANSI and CPSC standards to protect public health, safety and welfare.
- Coordinate with Kootenai County on the control of noxious weeds and other aggressive invasive plant species.
- Develop and disseminate information on urban forestry best management practices to developers and Hayden residents.
- Establish standards for maintenance for the various park classifications.
- Audit the performance of and evaluate the need for critical upgrades for older parks.

5. Funding

- Develop and execute inter-local agreements with the Lakeland and Post Falls school districts to allow the shared use of lands and facilities available in their respective service areas for recreational use as the City expands into these school district service zones.
- Confirm community support for alternative funding mechanisms for parks.
- Pursue grant sources and partnerships that provide funding opportunities for facilities enhancement or development in underserved areas.
- Update Impact Fee Capital Improvement Plan and Impact Fee Structure for parks consistent with the policies and projects detailed in this plan.

B. TOOLS

This chapter component is made up of four (4) sections which describe tools that can be made use of to implement the plan and include:

1. Regulatory Options
2. Acquisition Options
3. Funding Options



1. Regulatory Options

There are a number of mechanisms inside city code that benefit the cause of parks and greenspace development. Review and discussion with the Parks & Recreation commission noted the following inside Title 11 (Zoning Regulations) and Title 12 (Subdivision Regulations) of the code:

- A. Chapter 13, Special Use Permits; under 11-13-4, the Planning Commission may require set aside of “Sufficient park and open-space facilities” suitable to mitigate the impacts of “Special Developments”
- B. Title 11, Chapter 19, Planned Unit Developments, under 11-19-4, a minimum of ten (10%) percent of the gross land area, excluding stormwater percolation and treatment areas, is to be set aside as common open space
- C. Title 11, Chapter 19, Planned Unit Development; under 11-19-4, density bonuses of up to 5% of the proposed density is available for provision of “improved” park and recreation facilities
- D. Title 12, Chapter 6, Subdivisions; under 12-6-1, “construction and dedication of bike paths shall be required” (as necessary) if deemed consistent with the Comp Plan or as necessary to provide connectivity
- E. Title 12, Chapter 6, Subdivisions; under 12-6-1, greenbelts a minimum of 30’ wide will be provided along collector and minor arterial streets
- F. Title 12, Chapter 6, Subdivisions; under 12-6-1, eight (8%) percent of land area of all subdivisions nine (9) acres in size or larger shall be required to dedicate and develop a neighborhood park



The Parks and Recreation Commission also recommended the following amendments to Title 11 and Title 12 of City Code to further promote parks development and greenspace preservation:

- A. Title 11, Chapters 4-9, Land Use Zones; that parks be noted as “permitted uses” rather than needing a special-use permit
- B. Title 11, Chapter 18, Off-Street Parking and Loading; that the parking requirements noted in the parkland classification system be incorporated into this section
- C. Title 12, Chapter 6, Subdivisions; that the nine (9) acre minimum be eliminated and this section require an across the board eight (8%) percent dedication of parkland, either outright or as part of a land banking process

2. Acquisition Options

There are several means by which land can be acquired by the City. These include:

- A. *Fee Simple Purchase* – This is the most common method where cash is paid per square foot or per acre of land. All transactions will involve an appraisal to set the maximum value that the City can pay. - Transactional options: 1. City as lead
2. City as partner
- B. *Land Trades*- These usually occur when the seller wants to avoid paying capital gains taxes related to a land transaction. Land parcels of equal value and attractiveness are exchanged providing both parties with a desirable outcome. Transaction options:
1. City as lead
2. City as partner
- C. *Intergovernmental agreements/coordination*- Two agencies, either by formal agreement or memorandum of



understanding , provide for long term site use. They may or may not agree to share costs for development and maintenance. Transaction options:

1. City as lead
2. City as partner

D. Public/Private Partnerships- This is a recent addition to the tool kit. The basic principle is that an agency enters into an agreement with a private organization or 'quasi' public concern for acquisition and development of facilities that deliver leisure services on behalf if the community. Transaction options:

1. City as lead
2. City as partner

E. Easements- These are binding legal instruments that regulate use and development for defined land parcels without transferring ownership. They include:

1. Conservation- These limit activities related to land use, development and management of defined properties.
2. Recreation Use- These allow a defined and specific recreational use or uses for a privately held parcel.
Transaction options: City as partner

F. Transfer of Development Rights- This provides for the de-facto acquisition of land by transferring any associated development rights to another parcel of land thereby increasing density of the receiving parcel and preserving the park or land with high conservation value from which development rights have been transferred. Transaction options: City as partner

G. Purchase of Development Rights- For a designated fee, development rights are purchased such that a land parcel with high



park or conservation value is preserved.
Transaction options: City as partner

- H. Private Foundation for Grant Match- Land held by private foundation can be used to match a grant. Ownership is transferred to city with completion of the park. Transaction options: City as partner
- I. Ordinance Requirements-Land development code could require the development of park facilities which could include private and public ownership. Transaction options: City as lead.
- J. Annexation Conditions – These include voluntary dedication of land included as part of a larger annexation agreement to mitigate growth impacts. Transaction options: City as partner

3. Funding Options

A. Property Taxes

1. *General Fund* – Facilities or programs that are listed as a line item in yearly budget earmarked for a specific use.
2. *Capital Facilities Fund* – Many cities in Idaho have a separate budget item for major capital projects that identifies capital expenditures for the next six years. Money may be allocated for projects in the budget through this process.
3. *General Obligation Bond* – These are approved by the voters with assessment placed on real property. They require 67% voter approval and can only be used for capital improvements. The municipality borrows against future tax revenues and pays both



principal and interest over the term of the bond.

4. *Serial Levy* – A serial levy requires on 50% plus one vote for approval. It represents a given or stated tax amount per year levied on the property taxand has a limited term, usually 1 or 2 years.

B. Revenue Bonds – These are sold by a municipality, backed with taxes and repaid from revenues produced by activities and operations of a facility.

C. Grants

1. Land and Water Conservation Funds – administered by the State of Idaho from the USDI, National Park Service

2. Federal Transportation Funds – These are administered by the Idaho Department of Transportation from the federal government. Projects can be classified under ‘enhancements’ or ‘congestion mitigation’.

3. Community Development Block Grants – These funds are administered by the State of Idaho from the US Department of Housing & Urban Development. Limited funding may be used for development or renovation of a senior center.

5. Private Foundations – *A number of approaches may be utilized. The foundation may accept land for tax benefit and hold on to it for future grant match. With completion, it deeds the parcel back to city. Outright cash donations can also*



be acquired. Regional examples include:

- i. Coeur d'Alene Parks Foundation
 - ii. Idaho Community Foundation –
Playgrounds, Public Art
 - iii. Spokane Parks Foundation
6. Waterways Grant – These are administered by the State of Idaho and funded by boater registrations. The funds are used for docks for motorized waterfront recreation development at a county and local level.
7. Trails Grants – There are two types of these grants and include:
- i. Federal Recreational Trails Programs for non-motorized trails to bike trails.
 - ii. State Grants for motorized off-road trails such as for ATVs, motorcycles and snowmobiles.
8. RV Grants - These are administered by the State and can fund RV dump stations, campgrounds and visitor centers that have an RV focus.
9. Playground Grants – These are administered by the State of Idaho and require 50% local match for new playground equipment.
- F. Land Exchanges/Sales of Land – This is where acquisition of land, capital, or both happen through specific real estate transaction that better manages the tax implications to an individual or corporate entity.
- G. Impact Fees – These are imposed on new development, usually on a per home or



unit basis; Hayden's current park impact fee is \$2,595.71. Options are available by which a developer can receive credit for building a park or donating land.

- H. Tax increment Financing – This is usually available through a local urban renewal agency. Funding can be made through direct granting of funds for smaller projects or repayment of funds with “increment” taxes allocated to the URA for a specific term.
- I. Certificates of Participation – This is a lease purchase strategy where a municipality sells Certificates of Participation to a bank or lending institution. The municipality repays the loaned funds with revenues generated by the facilities or from the general fund. The lending institution retains title until COPs are paid off. The procedure is subject to court approval and does not require voter approval.
- J. Public/PrivatePartnerships – A municipality executes an agreement with a private or quasi-public concern to fund, help fund, build and/or operate a public facility that delivers leisure services on behalf of the municipality.
- K. Donations – Gifts of cash, labor and/or land by individuals, service groups or other private groups for specific projects.
- L. Recreation District – This can be formed with voter approval to provide full or partial delivery of parks and recreations services to a specifically defined geographic area. The recreation district can levy taxes and would be administered by a board becoming an independent local government agency. The focus of a recreation district may also be also be



singular in nature such as for aquatics or a specific recreation activity.

C. COST OPINIONS AND PRIORITIES

The anticipated costs associated with implementing the strategic plan to meet the community's needs at the build out population are shown in Figures 6.1 and 6.2. Figure 6.1 shows that in 2007 dollars, acquisition costs, at build-out, exceed 19 million dollars.

The acreages listed for the park classes were developed as an LOS-based average from the recommended acreage ranges given for each park classification. At the build out population of 37,835, the City will require 189.15 acres of parkland by making use of the adopted LOS of 5.0 acres of parkland per 1000 population. By subtracting the current acreage owned by the City, the net acreage needed to reach build out has been established at 125.62 acres. The Illustrative Strategic Plan proposes the addition of eight (8) Neighborhood Parks, two (2) Community Parks, and one (1) combination Community/Neighborhood Park. Utilizing the maximum recommended acreage suggested in each park classification times the total number of new parks for each indicates that total need could be as high as 163 acres. To reach an average park size for the purposes of establishing acquisition costs based on the adopted LOS, we have used a multiplier of 0.77 which was arrived at by the dividing the maximum (163) acreage by park standard into the current acreage need (125.62). This produces an average acreage size for Neighborhood Parks of 7.7 acres ($10 \times 0.77 = 7.7$), 19.25 acres for Community Parks ($25 \times 0.77 = 19.25$), and 26.95 acres for the combination Neighborhood/Community Park ($7.7 + 19.25$).

Acreage costs for acquisition were developed as an average from the acreage acquisition numbers presented to the City in their recent Development Impact Fee Program/Capital Improvement Program Update prepared in 2006 and vetted with local real estate sources. The average cost per acreage for acquisition from these sources is \$123,520.00 and is used below.

Figure 6.1

Acquisition Costs to Reach Build Out Population of 37,835 (Assumes acquisition @ \$123,520.00/acre-2007)

- Neighborhood Parks
 - 8 @ 7.7 acres = 61.6 acres



• 61.6 acres @ 123,560	= \$7,611,296.00
▪ Community Parks	
• 2 @ 19.25 = 38.5 acres	
• 38.5 acres @ 123,560	= \$4,757,060.00
▪ Combined N/C	
• 1 @ 28.7 = 28.7 acres	
• 28.7 acres @ 120,000	= \$3,444,000.00
▪ Honeysuckle Beach	
• 4 Parcels @ 1,000,000.00	= \$4,000,000.00
TOTAL Acquisition Costs	= \$19,812,236.00

Figure 6.2 shows cost opinions both for new park development and growth-related development that augments existing parks. The total cost of this development component is \$19,309,000.00. These cost opinions are based on recent park development costs in Hayden valued at approximately \$80,000.00 an acre. This produces a cost for a Neighborhood Park at \$616,000.00 (7.7 x 80,000 = 616,000) and a cost for Community Parks at \$1,540,000.00 (19.25 x 80,000 = 1,540,000). Costs shown below for Stoddard Park are based on a site and project review with a building architect and are preliminary in nature. The costs shown for Croffoot Park and Broadmoore Park are based on identified components unique to these later project phases. The costs for city Hall Park were produced by the Downtown Solutions Team. The costs related to the restructuring of Honeysuckle Beach are based on the components identified by the Parks and Recreation Commission which include a new boat launch, parking areas, day-use area, swimming area, fishing site and pedestrian linkages to the surrounding residential areas of Hayden.

Figure 6.2
Development Costs (Assumes development @ \$80,000.00/acre-2007)

Neighborhood Parks			
8	@	616,000.00	= \$4,928,000.00
Community Parks			
2	@	1,540,000.00	= \$3,080,000.00
Combined C/N			
1	@	2,156,000.00	= \$2,156,000.00
		(616,000 + 1,540,000 = 2,156,000)	
Special Use/Neighborhood (Stoddard)			
1	@	2,750,000.00	= \$2,750,000.00



(Based on 10 acres @80,000 + 1,950,000 for theater)

TOTAL New Park Development Costs = \$12,914,000.00

Total Future Phases Identified as Growth Necessary:

Croffoot Park Phase 3 -	\$400,000.00
City Hall Park -	\$3,000,000.00
Broadmoore Park Phase 2 -	\$495,000.00
Honeysuckle Beach -	\$2,500,000.00

B. TOTAL \$6,395,000.00

C. Total Development Costs \$19,309,000.00

With respect to near term prioritization of specific expenditures, it is recommended that the City of Hayden focus on:

1. Near and Long-Term Acquisition Needs :

Because of the size and nature of Community Parks, they will be the most difficult to acquire as the overall plan is implemented. If Hayden’s growth rate continues in the 3 to 3.5% range, per year, parkland should be acquired while there is still availability. The requirements of the City’s subdivision ordinance will provide benefit and greater advantage for the acquisition and the development of neighborhood parks. This should allow for the focus on a near-term, community park site.

2. Secondary Phases and/or development of Existing Park Site:

The needs assessment showed the public’s clear preference to enhance and develop or further develop existing park sites as a way to meet near-term growth. This can be accomplished with completion of Phase 2 at Broadmoore Park and through development of an initial phase at Stoddard Park.

3. Engage in the Planning and Development of a New Community Park :

At the very least, programming and budget planning should begin, internally, for this new park to better understand the nature of current needs such that



when the acquisition opportunity presents itself, the City can move quickly and with confidence.

4. Upgrade of City Hall Park :

As a capital project, potentially funded from a different source, improvements to this site will serve three purposes:

1. It will provide for the establishment of a community gathering place.
2. It will serve as a key piece of the downtown Hayden vitalization effort.
3. It will support the public sentiment for upgrades to existing parks being a priority.

D. 20-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

With the above-noted cost information in hand, a capital improvement plan has been prepared that covers a term of twenty (20) years and is presented in four (4), five-year components. The basic assumptions that drive the cost allocations include two (2) possible revenue sources. These include:

- Current Impact Fees @ \$2,595.71 per housing unit

Donations and Dedications of land that may occur through annexations and other mechanisms.

It should also be noted that these additional assumptions drive the cost projections:

Land Acquisition Costs-

- \$123,520.00 per acre (Average of Hoffman, 2006)

Park Development Costs-

- \$80,000.00 per acre (Development Cost, 2007)

These figures will be adjusted on a yearly basis throughout the CIP based on a 3.4% increase per annum in property values and an 11.4% increase per annum in construction costs.



In addition, it should be noted that a number of Neighborhood and Community Parks are proposed to be located in areas not currently within the City’s corporate boundaries, and are assumed to serve development that will occur in those areas as a result of annexations. If annexations in those areas do not occur, there will be no need for the City to develop those parklands. Conversely, because the need to develop these parks is directly related to development that will likely occur in these areas as a result of annexation, it is wholly appropriate that the City require dedication of lands for these parks at the time of annexation, and development of the parks as tied to residential development within the annexed areas as conditions of annexation. Based upon this strategy to ensure that growth pays its own way, this analysis assumes that acquisition and development of identified parks located in areas not currently within Hayden’s corporate boundaries will occur through “donation” assumed to be conditions of annexation. If development is “donated”, however, the cost of said materials & labor would be credited against that development’s impact fees.

With respect to anticipated revenues coming from impact fees, Household Growth – City of Hayden Estimates (Updated 7-30-07) is presented below and include:

- 207 new units per year average in the 1st 5-year CIP term
- 205 new units per year average in the 2nd 5 -year CIP term
- 205 new units per year average in the 3rd 5-year CIP term
- 205 new units per year average in the 4th 5-year CIP term

A summary of anticipated revenues below and 20-year term is presented below in 2007 dollars and includes:

▪ 2008	537,311.97	(2,595.71 x 207)
▪ 2009	537,311.97	(2,595.71 x 207)
▪ 2010	537,311.97	(2,595.71 x 207)
▪ 2011	537,311.97	(2,595.71 x 207)
▪ 2012	537,311.97	(2,595.71 x 207)
<hr/>		
5-Year Total - \$2,686,559.85		
▪ 2013	532,120.55	(2,595.71 x 205)
▪ 2014	532,120.55	(2,595.71 x 205)
▪ 2015	532,120.55	(2,595.71 x 205)
▪ 2016	532,120.55	(2,595.71 x 205)
▪ 2017	532,120.55	(2,595.71 x 205)
<hr/>		
5-Year Total - \$2,660,602.75		



- 2018 532,120.55 (2,595.71 x 205)
- 2019 532,120.55 (2,595.71 x 205)
- 2020 532,120.55 (2,595.71 x 205)
- 2021 532,120.55 (2,595.71 x 205)
- 2022 532,120.55 (2,595.71 x 205)

5-Year Total - \$2,660,602.75

- 2023 532,120.55 (2,595.71 X 205)
- 2024 532,120.55 (2,595.71 X 205)
- 2025 532,120.55 (2,595.71 X 205)
- 2026 532,120.55 (2,595.71 X 205)
- 2027 532,120.55 (2,595.71 X 205)

5-Year Total - \$2,660,602.75

Making use of these assumptions and related revenue figures, the Capital Improvement Plan is presented below. Specific park projects are shown and coded in accordance with the Illustrative Strategic Plan.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

- *Capital Improvement Plan- 2008 - 2012*

Year	Activity	Location	Cost	Source of Funds
2008	---	---	---	---
2009	Stoddard Park Phase 1 – 6 AC (Development)	SW 7	\$480,000.00	Impact Fees
2010	Broadmoore Park Phase 2 (Development)	SW 6	\$495,000.00	Impact Fees
	Hayden Lake Elementary School (Acquisition)	SE 4	\$6,500,000.00	*
2011	Community Park (Acquisition) 19.25 AC	SW 2	\$2,377,760.00	Donation

5 Year Summary-2012

Population: 15,428
• Acreage Required: 77.15
Total Acquired: 82.77
Acreage above min. LOS: 5.62
Functional LOS: 5.36
Adopted LOS @ 5.0/1000 POP.



2012	Honeysuckle (Acquisition)	SE 5	\$1,406,559.80	Impact Fees
------	---------------------------	------	----------------	-------------

**Funding options that may be considered to complete this transaction include a lease/purchase option, a serial bond and/or an increase in impact fees to cover a portion of this anticipated cost.*

▪ **Capital Improvement Plan 2013 – 2017**

Year	Activity	Location	Cost	Source of Funds
2013	Neighborhood Park (Acquisition) 7.7 AC	NE 1	\$951,104.00	Donation
2014	Croffoot Park Phase 3 (Development)	NW 3	\$200,000.00	Impact Fees
2015	City Hall Park (Development)	SE 3	\$3,500,000.00	*
2016	Community Park Phase 1 (Development)	SW 2	\$1,460,602.70	Impact Fees
2017	Honeysuckle (Acquisition)	SE 5	\$1,000,000.00	Impact Fees

5 Year Summary - 2017

Population: 18,083
Acreage Required: 90.40
Total Acquired: 90.47
Acreage above min. LOS: .07
Functional LOS: 5.00 AC/1000 POP.
Adopted LOS @ 5.0 AC/1000 POP.

**Funding options that may be considered to complete this transaction include, a serial bond and/or an increase in impact fees to cover a portion of this anticipated cost.*

▪ **Capital Improvement Plan- 2018 – 2022**

Year	Activity	Location	Cost	Source of Funds
2018	Community Park (Acquisition)	NE 2	---	Donation



					5 Year Summary- 2022
2019	Honeysuckle (Acquisition)	SE 5	\$1,000,000.00	Impact Fees	Population: 20,738 Acreage Required: 103.65 Total Acquired: 109.72 Acreage above min. LOS: 6.07 Functional LOS: 5.29 AC/1000 POP. Adopted LOS @ 5.0 AC/1000 POP.
2020	Neighborhood Park Phase 1- 3.5 AC (Development)	NE 1	\$280,000.00	Impact Fees	
2021	---	---	---	---	
2022	Community Park- Phase 2 (Development)	SW 2	\$1,380,602.70	Impact Fees	

▪ **Capital Improvement Plan
2023 - 2027**

					5 Year Summary - 2027
Year	Activity	Location	Cost	Source of Funds	
2023	---	---	---	---	Population: 23,390 Acreage Required: 116.95 Total Acquired: 117.42 Acreage above min. LOS: .47 Functional LOS @ 5.02 AC/1000 POP. Adopted LOS: 5.0 AC/1000 POP
2024	Neighborhood Park (Acquisition)	SW 3	\$951,104.00	Donation	
2025	---	---	---	---	
2026	Neighborhood Park (Development)	SW 3	\$616,000.00	Impact Fees	
2027	Community Park (Development)	NE 2	\$1,540,000.00	Impact Fees	

With completion of the 20-year CIP, the entire vision of the Illustrative Strategic Plan will not be realized. The City's anticipated build-out population occurs well in the future. Acquisition and development will only be 62% completed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The completion of the Hayden Parks & Recreation Strategic Plan was made possible by the dedicated involvement and input from both elected and appointed officials as well as from community volunteers. Our appreciation is extended to all who have contributed to the development of this plan.

- **Mayor-**
Ron McIntire

- **City Council-**
Chris Beck
Nancy Taylor
Anson Gable
Jeri DeLange

- **City Administrator-**
Jay Townsend

- **Hayden Planning Staff-**
Lisa Key
Jill Bowes

- **Hayden Parks Department-**
Kevin Clement

- **Hayden Recreation Department-**
Suzanne Cano
Jennifer Arrotta

- **Hayden Parks & Recreation Commission-**
David Barnes, Chair
Gary Fleshman-Kubodera, Vice-chair
Jess White
Cathy Rubow
Joe Regnere
Charlie Bruckner



APPENDICES



APPENDIX 1- Park Classifications

PROPOSED
**HAYDEN
STRATEGIC
PARKS & RECREATION
PLAN**

**Parkland Classification &
Development Standards-
NEIGHBORHOOD
PARK**



**Components
Base Package-**

- Parking for 12 to 25 Cars
(Planning Commission approval)
- Restrooms
- Shelter/Picnic Fac.
- Playground
- Volleyball Court (1)
- Basketball Court-1 to 2
- Drinking Water
- Open Play/Grassed Areas
- Drinking Water
- Perimeter fence as necessary
- Furniture Package
(Benches, trash receptacles, picnic tables, bollards, etc.)
- Signage Package
(Entry, parking, wayfinding, interpretive, etc.)
- Lighting Package
(Parking, pathways, buildings)
- Bike Parking
- Shade Trees
- Irrigation System

Parcel Size
5 to 10 Acres

Service Area
.5 Mile Radius or
Neighborhood Focus

Menu of Options
Must select a minimum of
one (1) of the following:

- Spray Pad
- Tennis Courts (2)
- Special Use Plaza
- Exercise Course
- Ballfield for Practice Activity






HAYDEN STRATEGIC PARKS & RECREATION PLAN

Parkland Classification & Development Standards

COMMUNITY PARK

Components Base Package

- Parking for 25 Cars
- Parking for 40 Cars
per net Ballfield (added)
- Restroom/Shelter
- Shelter w/ Tables
- Pathway System
- Playground
- Open Play/Grassed Areas
- Drinking Water
- Perimeter Fence
- Furniture Package
(Benches, trash receptacles,
picnic tables, bollards,
scoreboards, etc)
- Shade Trees
- Irrigation System
- Basketball Courts- 2 to 4
- Volleyball Courts- 1 to 2
- Lighting Package
(Parking, pathways,
buildings)
- Signage Package
(Parking, wayfinding,
interpretive)
- Bike Parking

Optional Item

- Horseshoes
- Spray Pad
- BMX Course
- Skate Center
- Dog Walking
- Floral Display
- Frisbee Golf
- Special Use Plaza
- Exercise Course
- Interpretive Signs
- Orienteering Course
- Band Shell
- Additional Playground

Added Items- Based on Focus

- Tennis Courts- 4 to 6
- Soccer fields
- Football fields
- Little League Fields
- Softball Fields
- Baseball Fields

Parcel Size

10 to 25 Acres

Service Area

1.5 Mile Radius or Community
Focus



HAYDEN STRATEGIC PARKS & RECREATION PLAN

Parkland Classification & Development Standards- GREENWAYS



Principal Function

Principal function is the linkage of park & recreation facilities for the purpose of not only resource conservation, but also for safe pedestrian-oriented transportation.

Configuration

May be natural and include:

- Lands that are unsuitable for development
- Lands that exhibit natural resources
- Protected lands such as lowlands/wetland, shorelines, ponds & waterways

May be man-made and include:

- Boulevards
- Parkways
- Railroad lines
- Collector road rights-of-way
- Highway rights-of-way
- Utility rights-of-way

May also include:

- Geologic Features
- Functioning ecosystems
- Aquifer recharge areas
- Watersheds
- Wildlife habitat
- Forests/woodlands

Parcel Size

Varies, but width in a subdivision may be as little as 30'; to a standard minimum of 50' to an optimum of 200' in width.

Service Area

May serve entire community or just a neighborhood.

Activities Can Include:

- Hiking
- Jogging
- Walking
- Bicycling
- In-line skating
- X-country skiing
- Horseback riding



PROPOSED

HAYDEN STRATEGIC PARKS & RECREATION PLAN

Parkland Classification & Development Standards-

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK



Components Base Package-

- Parking for 12 to 25 Cars
(Planning Commission approval)
- Restrooms
- Shelter/Picnic Fac.
- Playground
- Volleyball Court (1)
- Basketball Court-1 to 2
- Drinking Water
- Open Play/Grassed Areas
- Drinking Water
- Perimeter fence as necessary
- Furniture Package
(Benches, trash receptacles, picnic tables, bollards, etc.)
- Signage Package
(Entry, parking, wayfinding, interpretive, etc.)
- Lighting Package
(Parking, pathways, buildings)
- Bike Parking
- Shade Trees
- Irrigation System

Parcel Size

5 to 10 Acres

Service Area

.5 Mile Radius or
Neighborhood Focus

Menu of Options

Must select a minimum of
one (1) of the following:

- Spray Pad
- Tennis Courts (2)
- Special Use Plaza
- Exercise Course
- Ballfield for Practice Activity

Prepared for:



Prepared by:



PROPOSED

HAYDEN STRATEGIC PARKS & RECREATION PLAN

Parkland Classification & Development Standards-

POCKET PARK

Components Base Package-

- Pathway/Sidewalk Access
- Landscaped Public Area
- Furniture Package
(Benches, tables,
trash receptacles,
bollards, etc.)
- Signage Package
(Entry, parking
wayfinding,
interpretive)
- Lighting Package
(Parking, pathways,
buildings, trees, etc.)
- Bike Parking
- Grassed Areas
- Irrigation System
- Shade Trees
- Drinking Water



Menu of Options

Parcel Size

Up to 5 Acres

Service Area

Up to 1/4 Mile Focus Area

Residential Context

Must select a minimum of
one (1) of the following:

- Water Feature
- Play Equipment
- Perimeter Fence(Non-
site obscuring)
- Gazebo/Shelter
- Bus/Transit Stop
(if applicable)
- Special Use Plaza
- Public Art
- Porta Potty Caddy

Commercial Context

Must select a minimum of
one (1) of the following:

- Water Feature
- Interpretive Signage
(if applicable)
- Special Use Plaza
- Gazebo/Shelter
- Bus/Transit Stop
(if applicable)
- Perimeter Fence(Non-
site obscuring)
- Vendor Pad
(if applicable)
- Restroom
- Public Art

Prepared for:



Prepared by:



HAYDEN STRATEGIC PARKS & RECREATION PLAN

Parkland Classification & Development Standards

SPECIAL USE PARKS

Principal Focus May Include:

- Activity Specific Development including
 - Botanical Garden/Floral Display
 - Bandshell/Amphitheater
 - Cultural/Historical Interpretation
 - Bicycle Oriented
 - Skating Oriented
 - Mountaineering Oriented
 - Walking/Hiking Oriented
 - Agricultural/Extension Oriented
 - Winter Sports Oriented
 - Water Activity Oriented
 - Environmental Study
 - Equestrian Oriented
- Cultural Activities
 - Theater/Public Performance
 - Multi Use Activity Space
 - Hard and Soft Display Areas



Parcel Size

2 to 25 Acres

Service Area

Entire Community

Optional Items

- Administrative Space
- Meeting Space
- Multi Use Green Space

Base Package-

- Parking for 10 to 25 Cars
- Additional Parking as Required by Code for Prime Activity
- Restrooms
- Pathway System
- Drinking Water
- Perimeter Fence
- Furniture Package (Benches, tables, trash receptacles, bollards, etc.)
- Signage Package (Entry, parking, wayfinding, interpretive)
- Lighting Package (Parking, pathways, buildings)
- Landscape Buffers as Necessary
- Landscape & Irrigation Package

Prepared for:

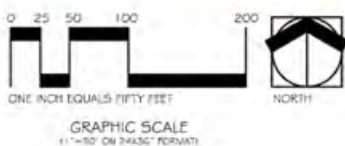


Prepared by:



STODDARD PARK

Conceptual Master Plan



PREPARED FOR:



PREPARED BY:



APPENDIX 2- Survey Summary



City of Hayden

2006 Parks & Recreation Participation Survey Summary Results

Methodology:

In the summer and fall of 2006, the City of Hayden Parks & Recreation Commission undertook a survey of City residents to better understand their parks and Recreation needs, in support of the development of a parks and recreation strategic plan for the City. A total of 3,100 surveys were distributed to City residents for completion. The bulk of the surveys were mailed to a random sampling of City land owners. Surveys were also available online at the City website. The City received a total of 332 completed surveys. Most completed surveys were returned by mail. Approximately 45 of surveys were gathered at the 2006 Hayden Days and at the recent Parks and Recreation workshops held for the Parks and Recreation Strategic Plan. A copy of the survey instrument is appended to this report as Attachment 1.

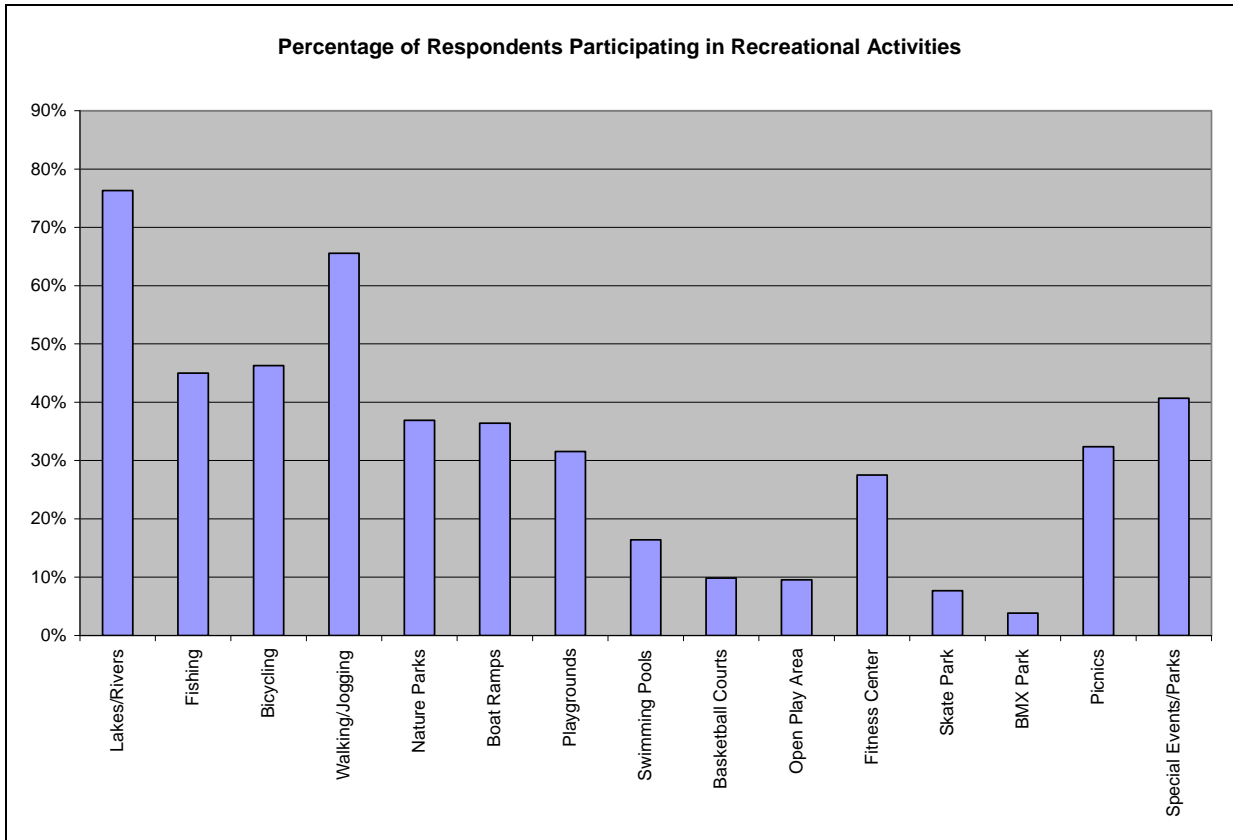
Surveys Distributed	3100
Total Responses	332
Response Rate	11%

Survey Responses:

Question #1a: Several recreational activities are mentioned below. Do you or any member of your household participate in any of the following activities?

The top five activities as identified by the survey respondents include walking, bicycling, lake/river usage, fitness center usage and boating. The SCORPT (State Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Tourist Plan) information indicates that the top five activities for adults include walking, hiking, watching wildlife, and swimming in a pond or river. The top five activities for kids, as per SCORPT are swimming in a pond or river, hiking, swimming in public outdoor pool, walking and biking. It should be noted that this survey did not break activity types by age group, and this chart represents a combination of both adults and youth.

Question 1 a: Activities		
	Hayden Rec Users	Non Users
Lakes/Rivers/Beaches	76%	24%
Fishing	46%	54%
Bicycling	47%	53%
Walking/Jogging	65%	35%
Nature Parks	36%	64%
Boat Ramps	36%	64%
Playgrounds	32%	68%
Swimming Pools	17%	83%
Basketball Courts	11%	89%
Open Play Area	10%	90%
Fitness Center	27%	73%
Skate Park	8%	92%
BMX Park	5%	95%
Picnics	33%	67%
Special Events/Parks	41%	59%

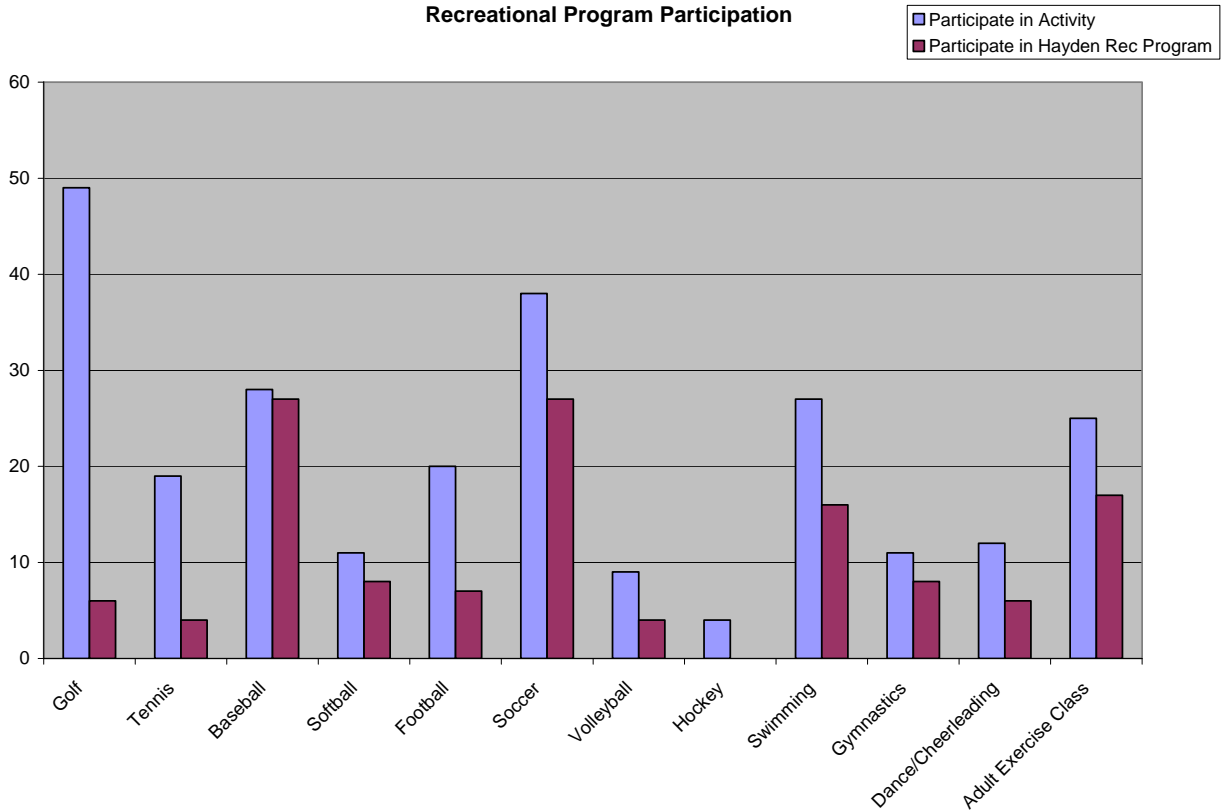


Question #1b: Do you or any member of your household play OR participated as a spectator in City Recreation Programs?

The top four recreational programs are baseball, soccer, swimming, adult exercise class. The top four activities are golf, soccer, baseball and swimming. The Recreation Department currently offers programs for golf, soccer, swimming, baseball and exercise classes.

Question 1b: Recreational Program Participants		
Types of Programs	Participate in Activity	Participate in Hayden Recreation Programs
Golf	49	6
Tennis	19	4
Baseball	28	27
Softball	11	8
Football	20	7
Soccer	38	27
Volleyball	9	4
Hockey	4	0
Swimming	27	16
Gymnastics	11	8
Dance/Cheerleading	12	6
Adult Exercise Class	25	17

Recreational Program Participation



Question #2: Are there other recreational activities that haven't been mentioned that you or members of your family participate in at least once per month?

Question 2: Other Recreational Activities	
Most Frequently Responses:	Frequency
Camping	8
Horseback Riding	5
Kayaking	5
Frisbee Golf	4
Dog Parks	3
Swimming	2

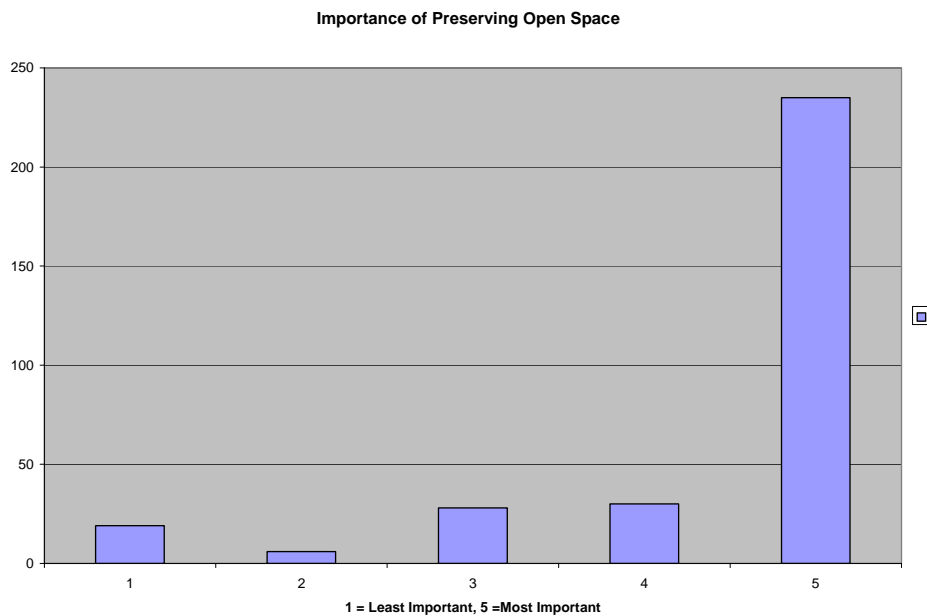
Question #3: Are there any recreational activities that you or members of your family would participate in but cannot because of cost, low quality facilities, lack of facilities, or inadequate skills?

Question 3: Desired Activities	
Most Frequent Responses:	Frequency
Swimming Pool	48
Tennis	5
Kayaking	4
Dog Park	4
Bike Trails	4
Swimming Lessons	3

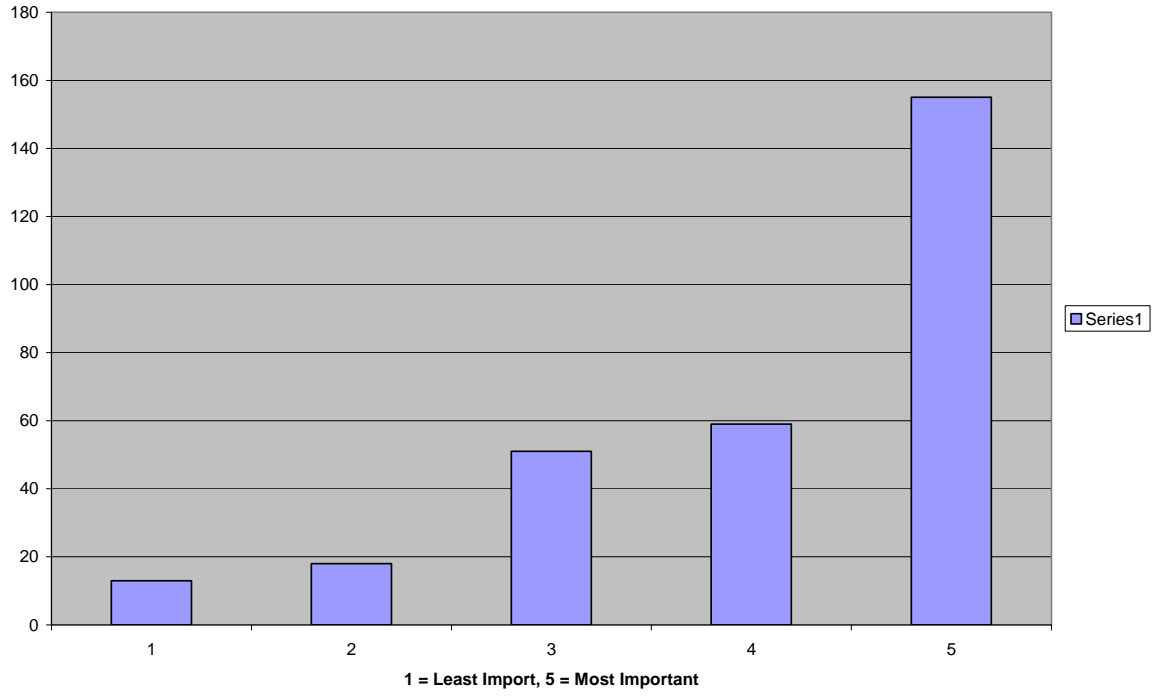
Question # 4 – Respondents were asked to rank the relative importance of certain issues. Of those responding to the questions:

- 71% percent of the respondents indicated that preserving open space is “very important”.
- 49% of the respondents indicated that attractive neighborhoods are “very important”.
- 56% of the respondents stated that preserving environmentally sensitive areas is “very important”.
- 45% of the respondents indicated that play areas for youth are “very important”.
- 29% of the respondents indicated that community meeting places are important and only 22% stated that community meeting places are very important.
- 30% of those surveyed indicated that recreation facilities for adults are important and only 28 % ranked such as very important.

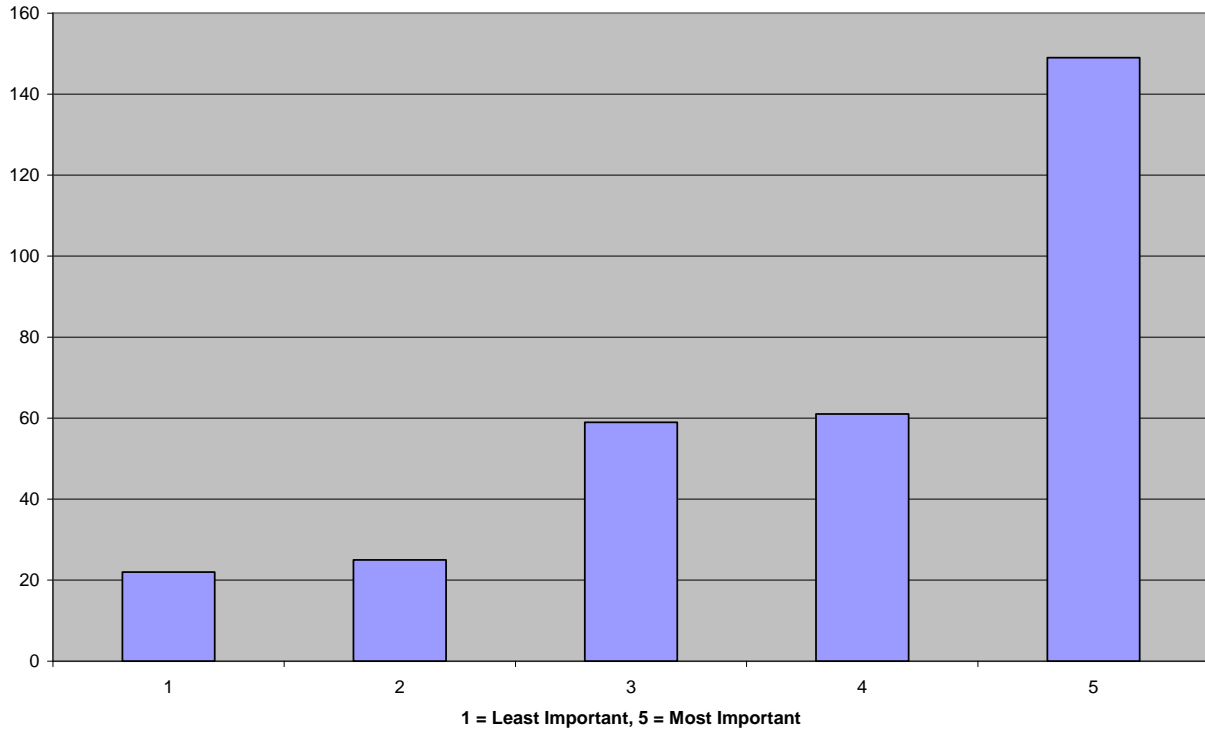
The tables below utilize a system for ranking relative importance, as based upon a scale of 1 to 5, where: 1 = not very important; 2 = not important; 3 = important; 4 = somewhat important; and, 5 = very important.



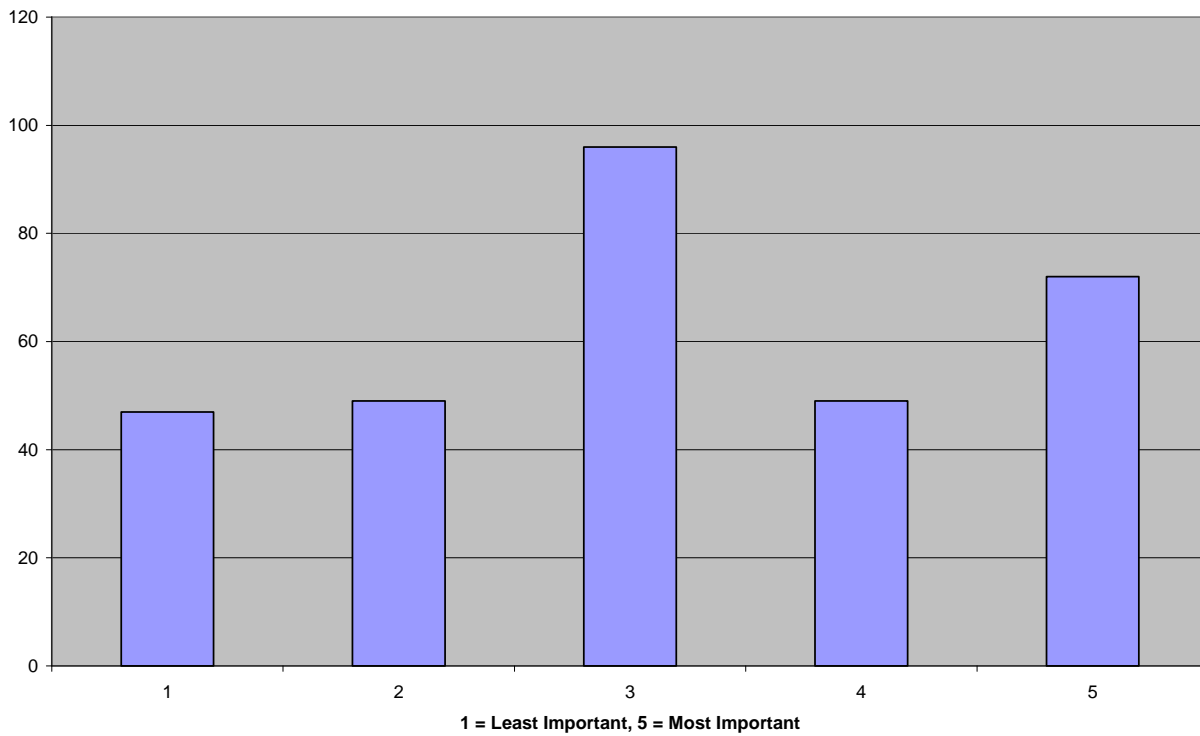
Importance of Attractive Neighborhoods



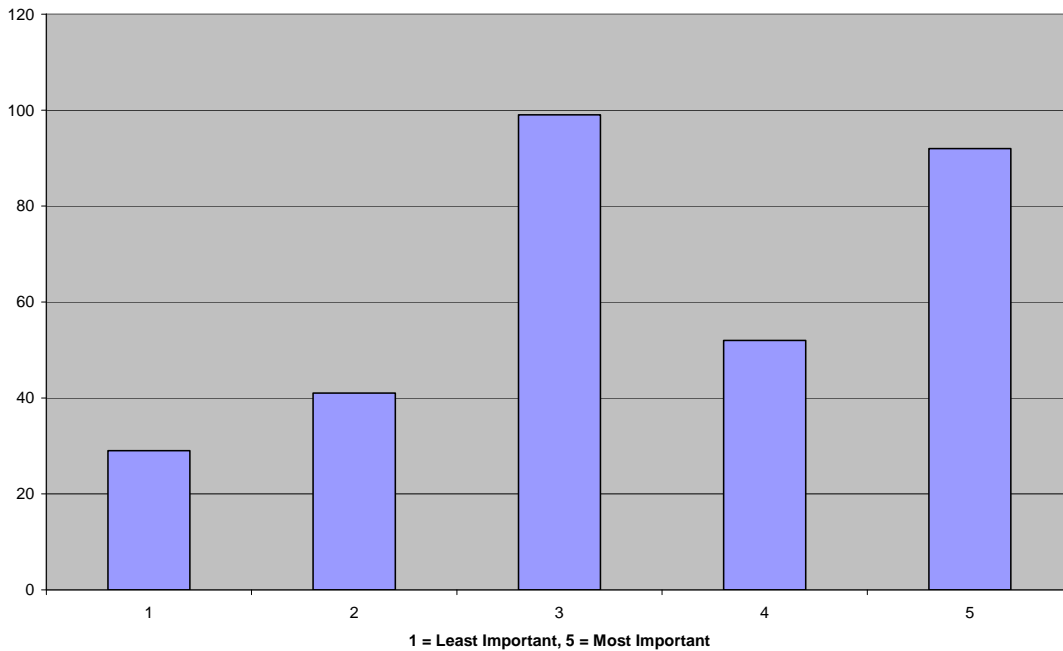
Importance of Play Areas for Youth



Importance of Community Meeting Places

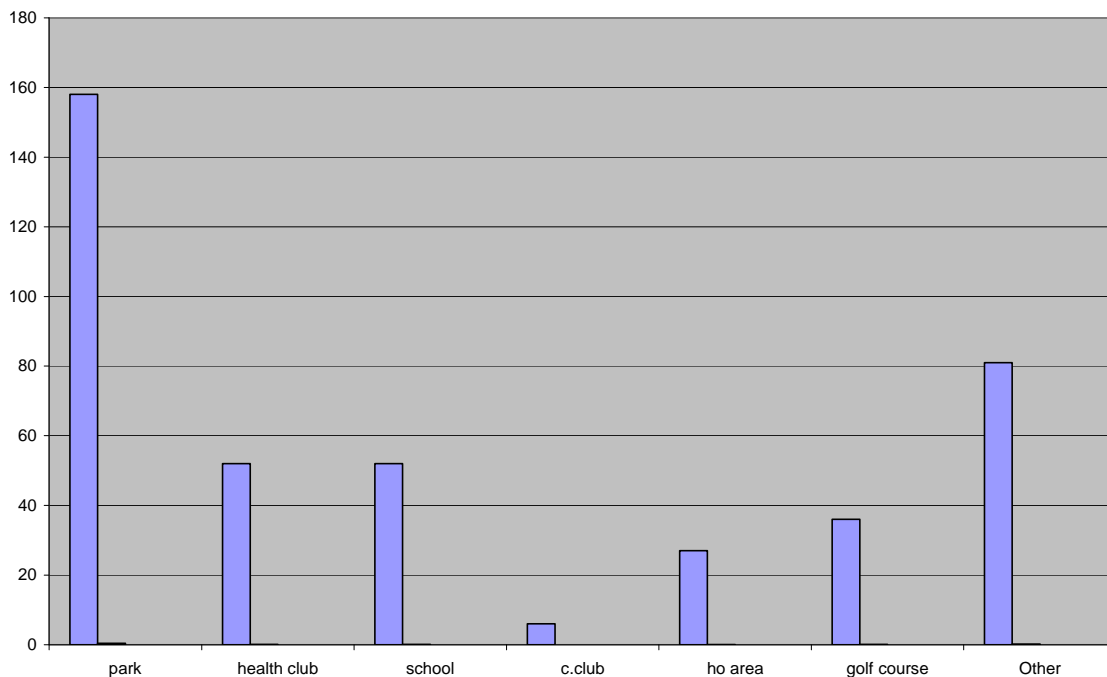


Importance of Recreationla Facilities for Adults



QUESTION #5 – When thinking about the place closest to your home that you use most frequently for recreational activity, would you describe it as: 1) a public park; 2) public school; 3) HO recreational space; 4) health club; 5) country club; 6) golf course; 7) other.

Close to Home Recreation Usage



- 38% of those that responded frequently use a park area close to home for recreation purposes.
- 20% of the respondents indicated other.
- Health clubs and public schools tied at 13% respectively.

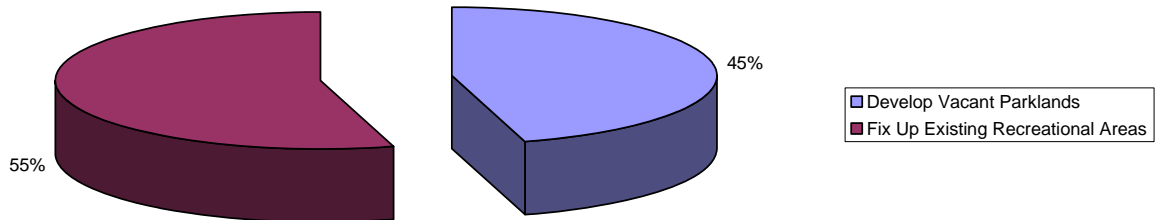
QUESTION # 6 - The Parks and Recreation Department tries to provide quality park and recreation services to all residents. We often have to make difficult choices on how to develop and operate parks. Given the choices below, would you encourage the Parks and Recreation Department to:

1 or 2

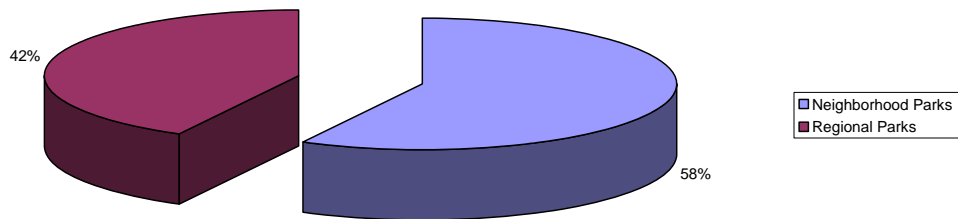
a	1. Develop more smaller parks used by neighborhood and community residents	OR	2. Develop a few larger parks that are used by all county residents	
b	1. Fix up existing park and recreational areas.	OR	2. Buy more park land in developing areas	
c	1. Begin developing vacant or undeveloped parklands	OR	2. Fix up existing park and recreational areas	
d	1. Spend more money on supervised recreation activities	OR	2. Spend more money on building park and recreation areas	
e	1. Continue operating and maintaining all park and recreational areas	OR	2. Begin allowing citizen groups to develop, program, and maintain park and recreational areas	

- 58% would rather develop smaller parks than fewer large, regional parks.
- 56% would rather fix up existing park and recreational areas than buy more park land in developing areas.
- 54% would rather fix up existing park and recreational areas than begin developing vacant or undeveloped parklands.
- 67% would rather spend more money on building park and recreation areas than spend money on supervised recreation activities.
- 70% would rather have the City continue to maintain and operate park and recreational areas than have private citizen groups to develop, program and maintain park and recreational areas.

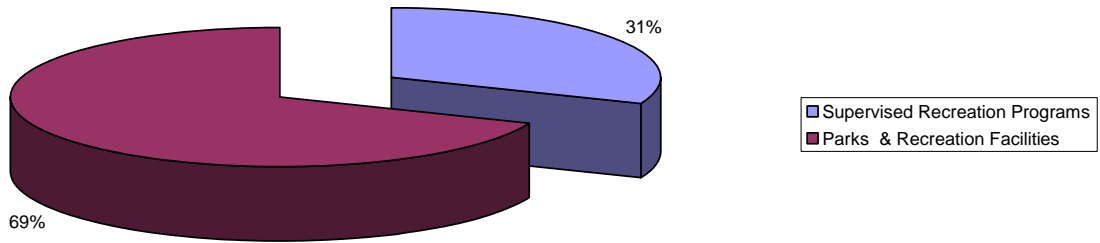
Tough Choices: Developing Vacant Parklands vs. Improving Existing Recreational Facilities



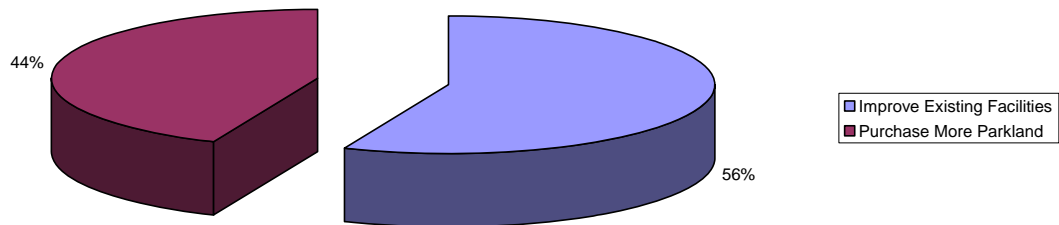
Tough Choices: Smaller Neighborhood Parks vs. Larger Regional Parks



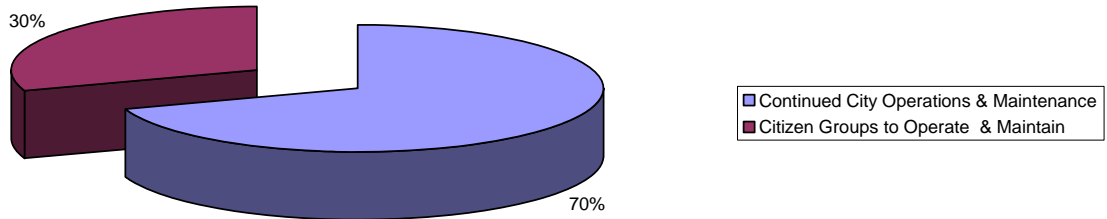
Tough Choices: Spend More on Supervised Recreational Activities vs. Building Parks & Recreation Facilities



Tough Choices: Improve Existing Facilities vs. Acquiring New Parklands



Tough Choices: City to Continue to Operate & Maintain vs. Citizen Groups to Operate & Maintain



Question #7 - The Parks and Recreation Department continually must make decisions about developing recreational areas and facilities. Of the following list, identify if you think there should be (1) *SPENDING MORE*, (2) *SPENDING LESS*, or (3) *SPENDING ABOUT THE SAME* amount of money in the future for each item.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Children's playgrounds | <input type="checkbox"/> Tennis courts | <input type="checkbox"/> Softball fields | <input type="checkbox"/> Baseball fields |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle trails | <input type="checkbox"/> Lake access | <input type="checkbox"/> Beach parks | <input type="checkbox"/> Picnic Areas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Basketball Courts | <input type="checkbox"/> Open Play areas | <input type="checkbox"/> Soccer fields | <input type="checkbox"/> Skate park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Boat ramps | <input type="checkbox"/> Docks | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation centers | |

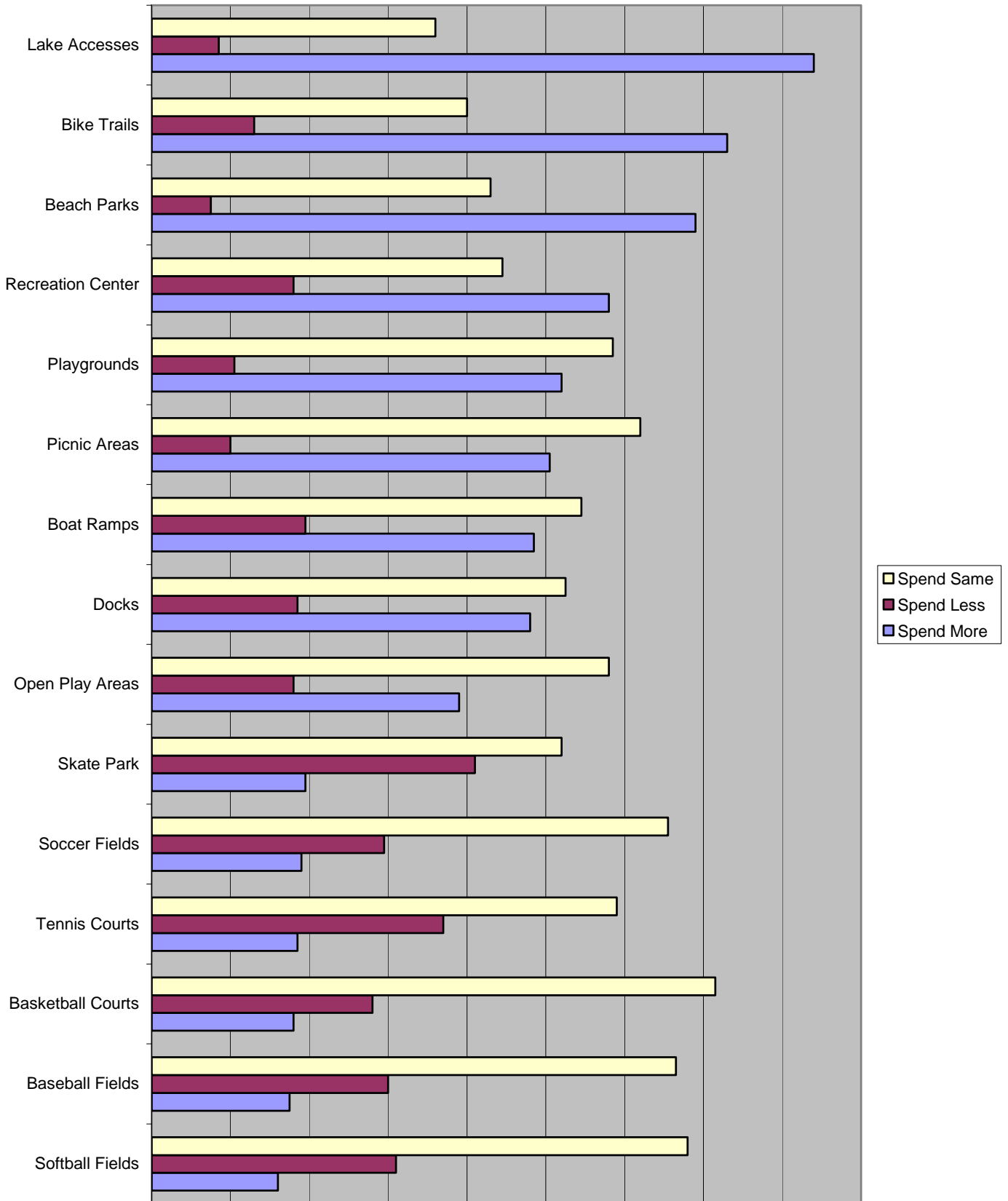
According to the survey, the top 5 facilities that the City should "Spend More Money" on were:

- Lake access (65%)
- Bike trails (58%)
- Beach parks (58%)
- Recreation Center (49%)
- Playground areas (44%)

...while the most frequently cited facilities for which the City should "Spend Less Money" on were:

- Skate park (36%)
- Tennis Courts (31%)
- Softball fields (26%)
- Baseball fields (25%)
- Soccer fields (25%)

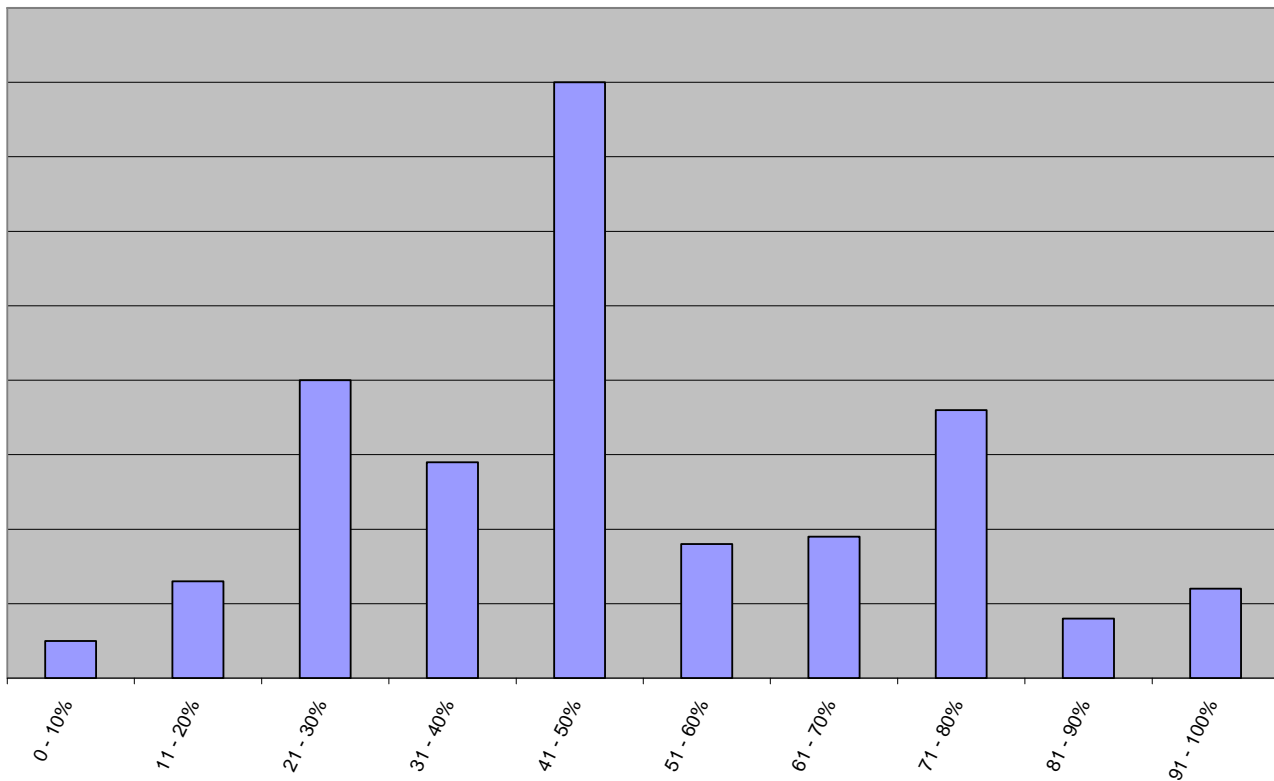
Recreational Facilities Spending



Question #8 – If you could create the ideal park for your neighborhood, what percentage of that park would be left open and natural?

The survey shows that 31% of those that responded believe that 41 – 50% of parkland should be left natural and in open space.

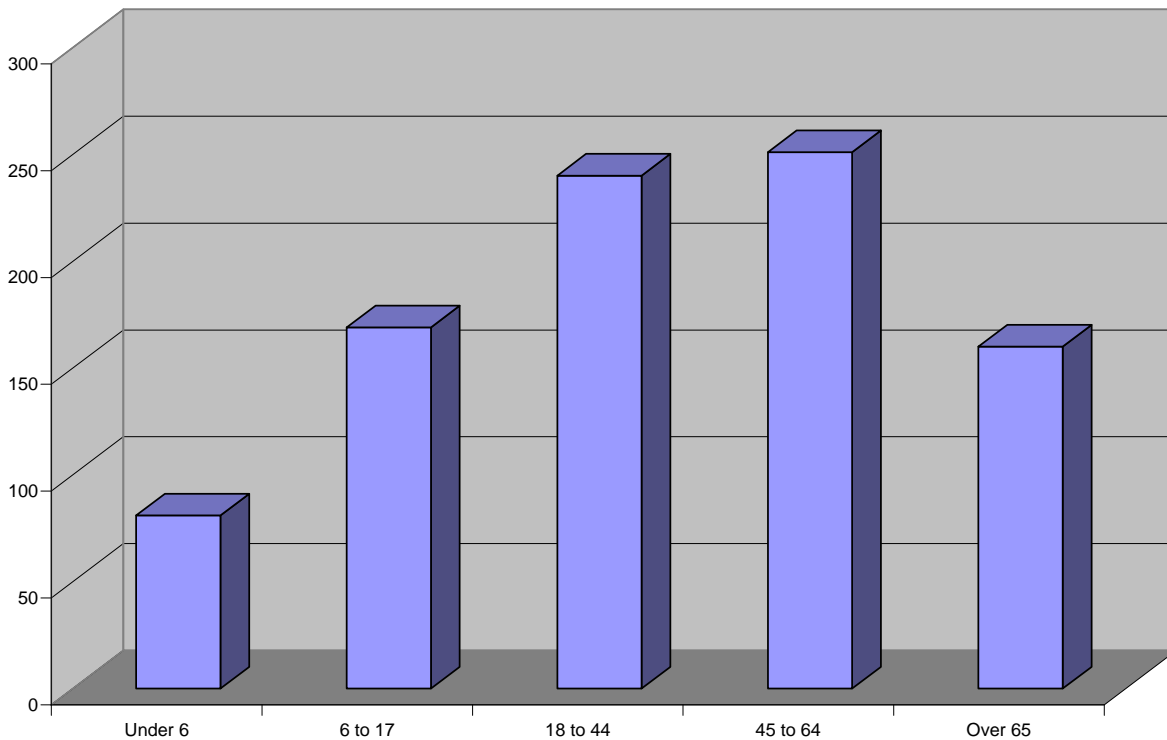
What Percentage of Parkland Should Remain Open?



Demographic
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Respon
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s:

Number of Households Responding	332
Total # of Persons Represented	893
Average # of Persons per HH	2.78

Age Distribution of Households Participating in Survey



The average household size among survey respondents was of 2.78 people. According to the 2000 Census, the average household size is 2.60. The age distribution of survey respondents is indicated in the chart above, which reflects a trend toward the “graying” of our population, as reflected in the higher frequency of respondents in the 45 to 64 age group, as compared to Hayden’s 2000 Census population (below). This is consistent with the local influx of the “snowbirds” and other early retirees.

