

RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE – TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
II.	RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE ELEMENT REQUIREMENT FOR DATA ANALYSIS.....	1
A.	Recreation Facilities Levels of Service/Standards	1
1.	Recreation Site Guidelines	2
2.	Facility Standards for Specific Activities	2
III.	INVENTORY: EXISTING RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE FACILITIES	2
A.	Existing Recreation Facilities	2
1.	Resource-Based and User-Oriented Sites and Facilities.....	2
a.	Resource-based Recreation.....	3
b.	User-oriented Facilities	4
2.	Community Sponsored Activities.....	5
3.	Recreation and the Business Community	5
4.	Recreation for All Age Groups.....	5
5.	Recreation for Special Population Groups	6
6.	Recreation for Visitors	6
B.	Existing Open Space	6
1.	Passive Recreation Open Space.....	6
2.	Conservation Open Space.....	7
3.	Corridor Open Space	7
C.	Natural Reservations	7
1.	Historic Sites	7
2.	Archaeological Sites.....	8
3.	Outstanding Florida Waters.....	8
4.	Preserves.....	8
IV.	ANALYSIS: DEMAND AND NEED ASSESSMENT	8
A.	Current Need for Recreation Facilities.....	8
B.	Projected Recreation Need	9
C.	Projected Facility Need Based on Specific Activities	9
V.	SUMMARY AND FINDINGS	9
A.	Parks and Recreation Facilities.....	9
B.	An Ongoing Commitment to Access.....	9
1.	Public Access/Parking	9
2.	Access for Special Population Groups	10
3.	Bike Paths and Pedestrian/Trail Systems	10
C.	Increasing Recreational Opportunities Provided by the Business Community	10
D.	The Plan for Open Space.....	11
1.	Passive Recreation Open Space.....	11
2.	Conservation Open Space.....	11
3.	Corridor Open Space	11
VI.	PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	11
A.	Funding Alternatives	11
B.	Short-Term Financing	11
1.	Pay-As-You-Go.....	12
2.	Tourist Development Tax.....	12
3.	Ad Valorem Taxation	12
4.	Grants-In-Aid	12
C.	Long-Term Financing.....	13
1.	General Obligation Bonds	13
2.	Tax Increment Financing.....	13
3.	Gifts and Donations.....	13
4.	Regulation	13
5.	Mandatory Dedication	14
6.	Bonus or Incentive Zoning	14
7.	Additional Funding Sources	14
VII.	GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES	14

A. Introduction	14
B. Nonapplicable Items	14
C. Local Goals, Objectives, and Policies	14
GOAL 1	15
GOAL 2	19

I. INTRODUCTION

The state of Florida is one of the most popular areas in the country for those seeking warmth, sunshine, and leisure activities. As one of Florida's most attractive communities, the city of Oldsmar draws a great number of new residents along with visitors and tourists to its unique natural settings. Boating ranks high on the list of sports activities with delightful scenic areas to visit and enjoy. Fishing along the banks of Old Tampa Bay, Safety Harbor, and Lake Tarpon Canal are attractive to anglers from all over the country. Not only are there many recreational facilities provided to residents from within the community, there are also many opportunities provided by state and county parks near the city.

Approximately 242 acres of land in Oldsmar are devoted to recreation and open space and 2,364 acres are devoted to land use classified as preserve. The demand for recreation is heightened in the community due to a large number of residents between the ages of 18 and 64 and an influx of seasonal residents. The city's close proximity to many natural settings has long been recognized as a valuable resource offering an abundance of scenic and natural pleasures. Many water-related recreational opportunities are available which fall outside the realm of conventional park development. For example, costly developments need not be constructed for the public to enjoy such leisure time pursuits as fishing or swimming. However, the opportunities which nature provides must be balanced with man-made facilities that combine to satisfy the recreational needs of the populace.

With the growth in city population over the last 10 years, the demand for greater recreational opportunities and the need to protect valuable open space resources have become major issues. The city of Oldsmar and other governmental agencies share in the responsibility of providing these opportunities and protecting these resources. This element of the Comprehensive Plan assesses current opportunities, analyzes future needs, and contains goal, objective, and policy statements which shall be used by the city to further the system of public and private recreation and open space sites available to the public.

Recreation and open space planning incorporates a spectrum of interests including growth and fiscal management (assuring financial feasibility of a project), facility and program planning, park themes, architectural design standards, and landscape designs. The city must continue to exercise a leadership role in coordinating the effective utilization of all recreation resources within its boundaries. Greater coordination and cooperation must be established among the multiplicity of public and private recreation suppliers in the area to maximize the total outdoor recreation effort and direct it most effectively and efficiently.

II. RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE ELEMENT REQUIREMENT FOR DATA ANALYSIS

Florida Statute 163.3177(6)(e) requires an Recreation and Open Space Element that indicates a comprehensive system of public and private sites for recreation including but not limited to natural reservations, parks and playgrounds, parkways, beaches and public access to beaches, open spaces, waterways and other recreational facilities. This analysis identifies existing public and private recreation sites and open space available to the public. For each of the identified sites, types of use will be identified such as activity-based or resource-based. Types of recreational facilities that are provided in each of these areas will also be identified. In the analysis, future needs for additional parks, recreation facilities, and open space will be addressed based on projected population, adequacy of existing facilities, and their availability.

A. Recreation Facilities Levels of Service/Standards

1. Recreation Site Guidelines

Site guidelines are a set of general criteria for determining the specific types and amounts of

parklands necessary to accommodate the recreational needs of local communities. State and national standards generally establish a hierarchical classification of parks and open space areas that are summarized in Table 1. The criteria define the facility type, service area, and population served and the facilities available for various types of community recreation sites. These guidelines were formulated to provide guidance to local governments and have been modified by the city to meet the specific recreation needs of the community. These standards were applied to the city's current and projected populations to identify park surpluses and deficiencies.

Community resources are divided into two classifications: special-use areas and parkland areas. Both types have special functions but can be combined at recreation areas to provide a wider variety of outdoor recreation opportunities. Special-use areas and facilities primarily provide user-oriented activities, such as the Bicentennial Park and Cypress Forest Park and Recreation Center. Parkland areas conserve open space, protect natural resources, and provide outdoor recreational opportunities. They can be classified into eight types, depending on the size of their service area:

- Mini-parks (Equipped Play and Tot Lot)
- Neighborhood Park
- Community Park
- Urban District Parks
- Urban Open Space
- Regional Park
- Beach Access with Parking
- Sports Complex

Under normal circumstances, cities are responsible for providing and operating mini-parks, neighborhood parks, and community parks with the desirable municipal recreation and open space standard ratio being 10 acres per 1,000 residents. Counties are generally responsible for providing and maintaining urban district parks, urban open space, and regional parks.

2. Facility Standards for Specific Activities

In order to adequately assess the recreational needs of a community one should not only look at the need for different types of facilities, but also the need for particular types of activities within each facility.

Pinellas County developed a set of standards based on those established by the Florida Recreation and Parks Association and the National Recreation and Parks Association. In order to plan for existing and future recreation needs, an inventory of recreation and open space lands within the city of Oldsmar was created and a population-based recreation standard was developed by the city based on those established by the County. The standards applicable to the city of Oldsmar are outlined in Table 2. The adoption of these standards constitutes a commitment to attain those levels.

III. INVENTORY: EXISTING RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE FACILITIES

A. Existing Recreation Facilities

1. Resource-Based and User-Oriented Sites and Facilities

Outdoor recreation, broadly defined, is any leisure activity conducted outdoors. Typically, the vast field of outdoor recreation is subdivided through the use of the "resource-based" and "user-oriented" distinction (Outdoor Recreation in Florida, FDEP, 2000).

a. Resource-based Recreation

Resource-based outdoor recreation is dependent on some particular element or combination of elements in the natural environment. It involves both active and passive types of activities and ends to be informal. Resource-based outdoor recreation can be grouped into 12 general categories described below:

- Horseback riding
- Saltwater Beach Activities
- Bicycle Riding
- Hunting
- Boating
- Nature Study
- Camping
- Picnicking
- Fishing
- Freshwater Swimming
- Hiking
- Visiting Archeological/Historical sites

The city of Oldsmar is blessed with an abundance of resource-based recreation facilities. The most striking features in the city are Old Tampa Bay, Brooker Creek Preserve and Mobbly Bayou Wilderness Preserve, Safety Harbor, and Lake Tarpon Canal. R.E. Olds Park offers the nature enthusiasts scenic areas for picnicking, fishing, and wading along Old Tampa Bay and Safety Harbor. The new Veterans Memorial Park features a spectacular waterfront view of Old Tampa Bay and Safety Harbor and is home to the Veterans Wall and Memorial. Harbor Palms Nature Park offers 35.0 acres of unspoiled beauty along the shores of Lake Tarpon Canal. A fishing dock is provided for those seeking access to Lake Tarpon Canal. Canal Park is an oasis of nature for those who want to escape the monotony of urban life. The park has approximately 76 acres of passive open space that is undeveloped. The park also has 46 acres devoted to user-oriented activities.

The Brooker Creek Preserve is an 8,500 acre wilderness area that is partially located in the city. The Southwest Florida Management District owns 1,600 acres within the city boundaries, and the land is managed by the Pinellas County Department of Environmental Management. A comprehensive management plan developed with the assistance of biologists from the University of South Florida directs a program of land management, research, and environmental education. All the while, the Preserve provides a unique backdrop for a variety of public uses.

The Mobbly Bayou Wilderness Preserve is a tract of land 383 acres in size. The City of Oldsmar and Pinellas County own this preserve. The preserve consists of relatively undisturbed tidal marsh and tidal swamp. This represents a unique and disappearing natural feature in highly urbanized Pinellas County and the Tampa Bay Region. The Mobbly Bayou Wilderness Preserve will manage a tidal marsh/tidal swamp ecosystem and create an open-air classroom and natural recreation area within a pristine native ecosystem. Mobbly Beach Park, adjacent to the Mobbly Bayou Wilderness Preserve provides access to Olds Tampa Bay on 21 acres of land.

Many other activities that are popular in the city are birdwatching, jogging and biological/ botanical research and study.

b. User-oriented Facilities

User-oriented outdoor recreation is largely a local government responsibility, although assistance to local governments is available through technical assistance and financial support. Types of financial assistance available to local governments will be discussed in the plan implementation section of this element. User-oriented activities, unlike resource-based activities, do not lend themselves to description in terms of variations in the outdoor setting. They are primarily structured, rule oriented, and in many instances, conducted as part of a local recreation program under the supervision of trained staff. The location of these facilities, although not dependent upon any natural resource setting, should be fully accessible and convenient to the users for whom a demonstrated need exists for the facility.

The potential array of user-oriented outdoor recreation is virtually limitless. The most common activities include:

- Golf
- Handball
- Tennis
- Shuffleboard
- Baseball/Softball
- Basketball
- Football/Soccer
- Outdoor swimming pool use

An inventory of existing recreation and open space sites and facilities in the city is presented on Table 3. Information has been included in Table 3 such as: ownership, location, facilities provided, and condition. These sites are geographically located on the Parks and Recreation Inventory Map of the Appendix.

The focus of community recreation is Sheffield Park. The 10 acre park provides tables for picnicking with three shelters, two tennis courts, basketball court, two baseball/softball fields, an equipped play area and a dog park. Canal Park Sports Complex provides 46 acres of user-oriented facilities with football, soccer and baseball/softball fields and 76 acres of passive recreation area. These facilities include ten baseball fields, one racquetball court, and three multipurpose football/soccer fields. In addition, Cypress Forest Park Recreation Center/Sprayground and Bicentennial Park provides recreational programs for residents and visitors. The Centers provide classes in Martial Arts, aerobics and arts and crafts. Many seniors' programs are also scheduled for the Centers. There are several other facilities located throughout the community to provide recreational facilities to residents and visitors.

2. Community Sponsored Activities

The city's recreation department sponsors many programs for residents of all ages. Some of the scheduled activities include Tae Kwon Do, Aikido, Kids Kung Fu, senior socials, senior luncheons, bridge, billiards, concerts, and dances. City facilities are also made available to local clubs such as the Boy Scouts and Cub Scouts. Youth sports sponsored by the recreation department include Little League baseball, 'Pop Warner' football, and competitive soccer for boys and girls. Additionally, a Baseball/Softball Fall Instructional League is available for boys and girls ages 5 to 18. A variety of adult sports is also available. They include flag football, men's softball and coed softball.

The Oldsmar Public Library sponsors many activities for children, teens and adults. Among the many programs offered are toddler storytime programs, a summer reading program, Rainbow Puppeteers puppet show, internet classes, preteen book discussion, teen coffee house, A Night of a Thousand Stars guest speaker program, and the Oldsmar Performing Actors League Explorers. The library schedules events and activities for both summer and school time. In addition, most programs are offered on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis. Guest speakers are scheduled throughout the year. A new Library opened in early 2008 which include a café, meeting rooms, children and teen rooms in addition to a large grand reading room.

Several annual events occur in Oldsmar. Oldsmar Day is celebrated in the springtime at R.E. Olds Park. There are 10K and 5K races, a parade, and carnival activities. The Chamber of Commerce and various community groups sponsor the celebration. In the fall, the city sponsors the Top of the Bay Classic. This event is a U.S.A. Track and Field certified 5K run along scenic Old Tampa Bay. A one-mile fun run follows the race. At Christmas time, Santa Claus delivers presents to the children of the city. This service is provided by the fire department at the request of parents. The fire department also provides a haunted house on Halloween for the city.

3. Recreation and the Business Community

While the city of Oldsmar has undertaken steps to provide residents and tourists with abundant recreational opportunities, the business community also provides numerous recreational opportunities. In addition, several of the recreational facilities are leased to private individuals to operate and maintain. This example of public/business community partnerships illustrates a cost-efficient alternative for many communities, like the city of Oldsmar, to provide additional recreational opportunities for residents and visitors.

The business community sponsors league competition for adults and youths. The Little League program is sponsored by private business establishments throughout the city and represents a primary example of cooperation between the local government, non-profit organizations, and the business community.

4. Recreation for All Age Groups

All park and recreation facilities are not used equally by the same groups of people. Persons of different age groups prefer different types of recreation and often feel more comfortable associating with members of their own age group. Children usually prefer to play active games and team sports with other children while senior citizens enjoy arts and crafts and dancing often at entirely different parks and facilities than where children play.

The city's Parks and Recreation Department, Pinellas County Parks Department, and the city's Parks and Recreation Advisory Board has recognized the divergence among different age groups in their preferences for recreational activities, time of facility use, and location of facilities. Bicentennial Park,, Sheffield Park, Harbor Palms Nature Park and Estuary Preserve, Canal Park, and R.E. Olds Park provide recreation activities for persons of all ages. These parks, while providing separate areas for recreation activities, are designed for all age groups to enjoy. The Cypress Forrest Park Recreation Center is also used for many activities and is open to residents and visitors of all ages. The Senior Center is strategically located within the downtown Community Redevelopment District.

5. Recreation for Special Population Groups

There are special population groups served by the city of Oldsmar. Most of the City parks provide handicapped parking areas. Most recreation facilities in Oldsmar have adequate restroom facilities for the physically challenged that allow those with disabilities easy access to the facilities. In addition, the programs offered at the Bicentennial Park are open to all population groups.

Planning for future recreational facilities and parks or renovations of existing facilities should take into account the special barrier-free accessibility needs of the handicapped and elderly. Accessibility requirements include ramps instead of stairs; railings for senior citizens, handicapped, and young to grasp; restroom facilities designed to provide access to the handicapped; and other facilities constructed to allow safe use by all.

6. Recreation for Visitors

There is another component of the population that must be considered in the recreation and open space planning of the city: visitors and tourists. Florida's climate is the primary attraction for tourists from all reaches of the United States, Canada, and Europe. Specific destination points within Florida are dependent upon the attracting power that they yield. The attracting power possessed by the city of Oldsmar is increased due to the short distances to state and county recreation facilities, theme parks, the Gulf Coast, and Tampa Bay. The attractions include hotel and motel accommodations, dining and nightlife opportunities, shopping, and recreational activities along Safety Harbor, Old Tampa Bay, and Lake Tarpon Canal.

Admission to publicly owned parkland and open space is not restricted; therefore, their service areas extend beyond municipal boundaries and include visitors from within and outside Pinellas County. It will be necessary for the city to continue to maintain and protect existing recreational amenities since there is limited land available to set aside more such areas.

B. Existing Open Space

Existing open space will be defined in this plan per Rule 9J-5 as "Undeveloped lands that are suitable for passive recreation or conservation uses". The City of Oldsmar has less than 1 percent vacant and developable land. An inventory of existing open spaces in Oldsmar has not been taken in the City. Over the past 10 years open space has gone from 1,657 acres of undeveloped land to 1,553 acres of which 1,032 is ROW with the majority of the remaining acres is in the Industrial area of the City and already targeted or in process of development

The City has met the need to preserve open space classified according to function as passive recreation, conservation or corridor open space. Current land development regulations include standards ensuring the preservation of open space areas in future developments or redevelopments. Just as it is important to preserve open space in non-residential areas, it is important that residential subdivisions incorporate open space in their design. Open space in residential settings enhances layout and design, provides buffering between conflicting uses, and accents natural amenities present on site. Open space can also ensure privacy, provide space for trees and other landscaping to grow, provide children with play space, and where possible, a view of the Bay for motorists. Open space and the benefits that trees provide are important to the city of Oldsmar. These efforts have been recognized by the National Arbor Day Foundation and the National Association of State Foresters, which has designated Oldsmar as a Tree City, USA since 2000.

1. Passive Recreation Open Space

The primary role of passive recreational open space is to provide resource-based recreation. This classification overlaps the park designation and includes parks that were established for the protection of historic and/or natural resources or aesthetic beauty.

2. Conservation Open Space

Lands not suitable for development due to their environmental importance are classified as conservation open space. These areas include lakes, rivers, wetlands, and floodplains. Areas dedicated to future resource development are also classified as conservation open space. There are three environmentally sensitive areas in the city totaling approximately 2,000 acres. The first area, Moccasin Creek, 24.8 acres in size, is subject to saltwater tidal intrusion from the south and freshwater runoff from the north. Second, the Mobbly Bay area consists of 383 acres of tidal marshes, lakes, and canals. It is a tidal estuary with freshwater inland runoff and saltwater tidal flooding. The third area is the Brooker Creek Preserve. The preserve is located on almost 8,500 acres in the northeast corner of Pinellas County. More than 1,600 acres of the preserve are in the city and encompasses almost the entire northern portion of the city. This area is subject to freshwater flooding and is part of the Lake Tarpon drainage basin.

3. Corridor Open Space

Corridor open spaces are areas through which people travel but are also designed for aesthetic enjoyment and leisure. These corridors can provide a linkage between recreation areas and residential or commercial areas. Corridor open space areas in the midst of developed urban settings help define urban form and are a basic element of quality land use patterns. The provision of open space in such instances breaks up the harsh "street-scape" and offers aesthetic relief to the urban resident.

When properly utilized in commercial areas, open space resources render a more appealing view, often helping to attract new customers. In general, open space in non-residential settings is a factor in the overall attractiveness of the community as a whole and often makes a difference in attracting new residents to the community.

C. Natural Reservations

Section 9J-5.003 (78), F.A.C., defines natural reservations as those areas designated for conservation purposes and operated by contractual agreement with or managed by a federal, state, regional or local government or non-profit agencies. These areas include national parks, state parks, and lands purchased under the Save Our Coast, Save Our Rivers, or Conservation and Recreation Lands programs. Also included are historic sites, archeological sites, outstanding Florida waters, preserves, sanctuaries, monuments, wildlife management areas, and national seashores.. There are no sanctuaries, monuments, wildlife management areas, national parks, or state parks in the city of Oldsmar. No lands in Oldsmar have been purchased under the Save our Coast, Save our Rivers, or Conservation and Recreation Lands programs.

1. Historic Sites

The Oldsmar Bank Building is a historic site listed on the Florida Master File State Site and is eligible for National Historic Register. Renovation of the Oldsmar Bank Building was completed in 1990 at a cost of approximately \$450,000 to house the Oldsmar Public Library. With the construction of a newer and larger Library facility, the City is pursuing additional restoration measures for this building to be used for other Civic uses.

2. Archaeological Sites

R.E. Olds Park contains an archaeological site.

3. Outstanding Florida Waters

Outstanding Florida Waters are a group of water bodies identified as having exceptional ecological and recreational significance. They include such water systems as those in national parks, national wildlife refuges, national seashores, national preserves, national marine and estuarine sanctuaries, state parks and recreation areas, state preserves, ornamental gardens, Environmentally Endangered Lands Program acquisitions, state aquatic preserves, scenic and wild rivers, national forests, Conservation and Recreation Lands Program acquisitions, state wilderness areas, national monuments, and special waters.

4. Preserves

The Brooker Creek Preserve located in northeast Pinellas County contains over 8,500 acres. Approximately 1,600 acres of this are located in the city of Oldsmar. The primary functions of the preserve are to provide flood storage, ground water recharge, and protect and restore wildlife habitat. Management of the preserve is provided through the Pinellas County Department of Environmental Management.

The Mobbly Bay Wilderness Preserve is a 383 acre parcel that lies in the southeast corner of the city. The purpose of the Preserve is to responsibly manage a tidal marsh/tidal swamp ecosystem; create an open-air classroom and natural recreation area within a pristine, native ecosystem in the State's most densely populated county; and create a natural beach access connecting to trails within the preserve.

IV. ANALYSIS: DEMAND AND NEED ASSESSMENT

A. Current Need for Recreation Facilities

Current need for recreational facilities is determined by applying population-based recreation levels of service standards developed by the city. These levels of service standards are outlined in Table 1. Facility level of service standards are used to calculate current recreational need such as the number of recreation facilities required to provide a park system meeting city standards. The following formulas are used:

Mini Park (Equipped Play and Tot Lot)

$$\text{Parks needed} = 2005 \text{ population } (13,884) / \text{park LOS } (2500)^*$$

Neighborhood Park

$$\text{Parks needed} = 2005 \text{ population } (13,884) / \text{park LOS } (5000)^*$$

Community Park

$$\text{Parks needed} = 2005 \text{ population } (13,884) / \text{park LOS } (5000)^*$$

Urban District Park

$$\text{Parks needed} = 2005 \text{ population } (13,884) / \text{park LOS } (50000)^*$$

*Obtained from Table 1

The number of facilities necessary to meet city standards at current population levels is then compared with the actual amount of existing facilities. Table 4 identifies current deficiencies or surplus by park facility type.

B. Projected Recreation Need

Future recreation needs by park type are projected to the years 2010, 2015, 2020, and 2025 using current city standards and the projected population for Oldsmar in the years 2010, 2015, 2020, and 2025 respectfully. The results are presented in Table 5.

C. Projected Facility Need Based on Specific Activities

Future facility needs for specific activities are projected for the years 2010, 2015, 2020, and 2025 using current city standards and the projected population for Oldsmar in 2010, 2015, 2020, and 2025 respectfully. The results are presented in Table 6.

V. SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

A. Parks and Recreation Facilities

Most recreational facilities in Oldsmar are focused on Old Tampa Bay, Safety Harbor, and Lake Tarpon Canal. These features draw a large number of residents, visitors, and tourists to the city. It is of the utmost importance to keep existing facilities adequately maintained along these waterways. The analysis of park facilities shows that in the past Oldsmar has adequately supplied the population with ample recreational opportunities. The city is nearing the threshold population for many of its facilities, but the city is also nearing buildout and is not anticipating the double digit population growth that it previously had. Any future population growth will most likely come from redevelopment of existing areas.

The analysis of park facilities shows that Oldsmar is deficient in mini-parks but has a surplus of neighborhood parks. The City of Oldsmar philosophy has been to offer parks throughout the city so that all residents have a choice of the type of facility they wish to visit. Due to the size of the city and its residential locations, distinguishing between a mini park versus a neighborhood park as defined above is not appropriate, as all neighborhoods have some form of park close by. The analysis indicates that the city must add five mini parks to meet today's needs, yet its surplus of four neighborhood parks, with all of its facilities more than meets the current needs. The future recreation needs by park type identified in Table 5, may be alleviated by the implementation of the Oldsmar Parks Connection Trail Master Plan as it joins access across the City.

The analysis of future need for specific activities indicates that by 2010 the city will need to add four tennis courts and 2.2 miles of biking trails. 2015 will see an additional need for one tennis court, one basketball court, one baseball/softball field, .3 miles of biking trails, and 1.0 mile of hiking/nature/fitness trails. By 2020 the city will need one tennis court and .4 miles of biking trails. Finally, 2025 will require the addition of one tennis court, .4 miles of bike trails, one basketball court and one football/soccer field.

B. An Ongoing Commitment to Access

1. Public Access/Parking

Oldsmar has adequate parking for residents and visitors. To increase public access and

parking, bike paths linking recreation areas within Oldsmar to those of surrounding communities could provide recreational opportunity and a transportation alternative. The City will accomplish this through the implementation of its Oldsmar Parks Connection Trail Master Plan. The intent is for the trail system to connect city parks and facilities and offer the opportunity for a portion of the city's residents to commute to school and to a lesser degree to work. To achieve this objective the city has been working closely with the Pinellas County Metropolitan Planning Organization and Pinellas County

2. Access for Special Population Groups

Special population groups have particular access problems. In planning for a new park or in the maintenance or renovation of existing facilities it is important to continue to address access needs. Designated handicapped parking and the elimination of architectural barriers in existing recreational facilities enable these individuals to enjoy the recreational opportunities within the city. Adequate access is provided for special population groups in Oldsmar.

3. Bike Paths and Pedestrian/Trail System

Bicycling provides a means of economical transportation, healthful exercise, energy conservation, and a means of seeking out the scenic, educational, and spiritual values of the outdoors (DEP, 1994). Bicycle riding rates second in demand and have the highest per capita participation rate statewide among outdoor recreation activities. Enormous demands for bicycle trails are projected for Florida in the future (DEP, 1994). The city's abundant resource-based facilities provide excellent areas for bicycle paths. A protected system of designated and properly marked routes offering pleasant scenic experiences should be considered. The design and placement of routes would safely link recreation and shopping areas while maximizing the participants' enjoyment of the surrounding natural resources. Future enhancements to Canal Park will include the addition of bike trails.

Pinellas County has an excellent network of dedicated walking and cycling trails. The City of Oldsmar is currently in the process of expanding its trail network and will link to existing trails in Pinellas and Hillsborough County. The Pinellas County MPO's Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan describes the existing and future pedestrian and bicycle trail system within the county, while the Oldsmar Parks Connection Trail Master Plan proposes to link all parks within the City via dedicated bicycle and pedestrian trails. The proposed Oldsmar Trail will consist of approximately 11.2 mile of bicycle/pedestrian trails running east-west and north-south. Additional information on this multi modal transportation form can be found in the Transportation Element of this Plan. The Oldsmar Trail and the Oldsmar/Safety Harbor Crossing Trail are included in the Pinellas County MPO 2010-2025 Feasible Trailways Projects (See Appendix Figure 2-6, Pinellas Trail Network Plan Map).

C. Increasing Recreational Opportunities Provided by the Business Community

The business community plays a major role in providing recreation and leisure opportunities to residents and visitors. Recreation facilities and opportunities provided by private programs range from private for-profit enterprises, such as restaurants and shopping opportunities, to the quasi-public (nonprofit) programs of churches, youth organizations, and clubs.

As previously mentioned, several recreational facilities are leased to private individuals to operate and maintain. This example of public/business community partnerships illustrates a cost-efficient alternative for many small communities, like the city of Oldsmar, to provide additional recreation opportunities for residents and visitors.

To ensure continued support from the business community certain incentives should be employed by the city. They include, but are not limited to: ensuring good transportation access; ensuring that commercial establishments which provide goods and services that complement recreational opportunities are close by; and developing a mutually beneficial relationship between the business community and the city of Oldsmar through the scheduling of public meetings to discuss issues, problems, and potential community recreation projects.

D. The Plan for Open Space

1. Passive Recreation Open Space

Currently, there are approximately 242 acres in Oldsmar dedicated to open space and recreation. Of this, approximately 180 acres are in resource-based parks along Lake Tarpon Canal and Safety Harbor. An additional 62 acres of recreation lands are provided by commercial and private businesses or owned by the city..

2. Conservation Open Space

The conservation open space in the city primarily consists of Mobbly Bayou Preserve, Moccasin Creek, and Brooker Creek Preserve. The conservation areas within the city consist of approximately 1,700 acres. It is of the utmost importance to protect these areas.

3. Corridor Open Space

The natural resources in the city create an environment synonymous with sunshine and abundant year-round outdoor recreational activities. Because of the growth trends in the area, it is important to enhance the corridor open space along the public right-of-ways and easements in Oldsmar. The city utilized landscape improvements in the Community Redevelopment District to provide for a pedestrian friendly corridor and break up the monotony of "street-scape". This in turn adds to the quality of life in the community. The city continues to utilize grants for landscape beautification funding throughout the city limits.

Landscaping creates an aesthetic quality that renders a more appealing view and offer aesthetic relief to residents and visitors. Beautification projects also help to attract new customers making these projects appropriate for public/private partnership. The Florida Main Street Grant Program assists local governments in such ventures. In the future, the city should protect areas along the downtown and incorporate corridor open spaces as the development of this area progresses.

VI. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

A. Funding Alternatives

Oldsmar's list of recreational facilities, particularly the implementation of the Master Park Connection Trail Plan will not be realized without the funds to finance the cost of acquisition, development, and maintenance. The needed fund depends on the level of service desired by the public. Funds spent for recreational facilities may come at the expense of some other governmental service. Obviously, recreation ideas that demonstrate a second public benefit will have the greatest chance of being funded. The following is a list of funding alternatives that are most often used by local governments for recreation projects.

B. Short-Term Financing

1. Pay-As-You-Go

This type of financing refers to the accumulation of funds before the acquisition or development can actually take place. These funds may be acquired through a variety of revenue-producing sources, usually a local government's general revenue fund. An important disincentive to pay-as-you-go financing is that as the necessary capital is being accumulated, the property's purchase price may rise and offset the initial advantage of not borrowing the necessary capital to avoid paying interest charges. Furthermore, when dealing with land to be preserved as open space, there is the added danger that it may be developed before the necessary funds are acquired. For these reasons, a "borrow now, pay later" financial program may be developed before the necessary funds are acquired. For these reasons, a "borrow now, pay later" financial program may be a more correct alternative to the financing of recreation and open space plans.

2. Tourist Development Tax

The tourist development tax must be approved by local referendum and is designed to raise revenue for tourist-related facilities and projects. The tax is levied against short-term rentals of hotels, motels, condominiums, and apartments. Funds disbursed to the county are placed in a local tourist development trust to be used for the following: development of specific tourist-related projects, advertise/promote tourism, fund convention/tourist bureaus, build stadiums/convention centers, or to finance beach improvements on inland waters where there is public access. The tax may be levied at a one or two percent rate initially by voter referendum, and may be raised to three percent after three years if approved by local referendum or by an extraordinary vote of the Board of County Commissioners.

Additional details on the financial aspect of this tax such as current rates and historical and recent changes can be found in the Capital Improvements Element of this Plan.

3. Ad Valorem Taxation

Ad Valorem tax is a tax levied in proportion to the assessed value of taxable property (taxable land, improvements, thereon and tangible personal property). The ad valorem tax is also known as the property tax. Property taxes are based on a millage rate (one mill is the equivalent of \$1 per \$1,000 of assessed value or 0.1 percent) which is applied to the total taxable value of all real and tangible property. Local units of government wishing to acquire financing for the implementation of their recreation and open space plans may establish a specific millage rate to obtain additional revenues for such purposes.

4. Grants-In-Aid

The state of Florida and the Federal Government make Grants-In-Aid available to local governments for a variety of public purposes. One such example is the acquisition and development of open space/parkland. The most popular grant source utilized for this purpose is the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This fund has been in existence since 1965 and is administered through the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). This agency makes grants from the LWCF to states and through them to political subdivisions, such as local governments. These grants are to be used for acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Prime importance is attached to projects located in areas shown to have a high relative need. Projects must be available for use by the general public; development of basic rather than elaborate facilities is favored; and projects furnishing a broad range of outdoor recreation uses and experiences are preferred.

Two other Grants-In-Aid available to the city are both funded by the state through the Department of Environmental Protection and adhere basically to the same criteria as the LWCF. These grants are the Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program (FRDAP) and the Florida Boating Improvements Program (FBIP).

- Penny for Pinellas

In 1989 residents of Pinellas County voted in a sales tax of one percent for 10 years. In 1997 this tax was extended to 2010. In March 2007, Pinellas County voters renewed the Penny for Pinellas for the period 2010-2020. Monies raised from this tax are intended to be used by the county and municipalities to fund community projects such as road construction and park development.

C. Long-Term Financing

1. General Obligation Bonds

General obligation bonds are used when it is necessary to borrow money to finance the operations of government. Such bonds permit local governments to smooth out fluctuations in their budgeting cycle from year-to-year by allowing them to spend borrowed capital for established needs and pay back these funds, plus interest, at a later date. General obligation bonds are usually retired through the collection of Ad Valorem taxes levied against the real property owned by a jurisdiction's citizens. Finally, this bonding power is frequently used to implement recreation and open space plans because such projects seldom produce sufficient revenues to qualify for revenue bonds.

2. Tax Increment Financing

Tax increment financing provides a local source of revenue for community redevelopment. The objectives of this financing program are to stimulate private investment, improve the tax base, and to reverse deterioration within the Community Redevelopment District. Increased property values through the development of private sector projects will determine the amount of future tax revenues. These revenues could be used to retire tax increment revenue bonds to finance public improvements in support of private investment. Another advantage of this approach is that redevelopment can be project specific and the improvements will be tailored to specific needs of the area.

3. Gifts and Donations

Gifts and donations may significantly aid in the development of parks and open space areas. Although the number of gifts/donations to the city has not been large, the opportunity to receive this type of financial support must not be overlooked.

4. Regulation

Open space areas can be acquired and preserved through the regulatory powers that are almost exclusively exercised by the city. Such powers or tools are some of the most basic and effective controls on the quality of the environment in terms of guiding the pattern and design of urban development.

Regulatory powers that outline how a particular tract of property may be used do not normally

involve compensation to the landowners. An example of such power, whose use will be considered, is outlined below.

5. Mandatory Dedication

Zoning use ordinances and site plan review procedures affect the preservation of open space areas by regulating how urban developments are planned and what improvements are to be made. City officials may require developers to dedicate a portion of their proposed development for permanent open space areas. Mandatory dedication requirements are usually based on a project's dwelling use, projected population, or a fixed percentage of land required for said development. They are predicated on the grounds that each subdivision should provide public open space acreage in relation to the demand to be generated by the developer's residents.

In recent years, federal and state courts have upheld the legality of mandatory dedication ordinances on numerous occasions. In those cases where dedication ordinances have been declared illegal, it has usually been because the ordinance was being applied in what the courts felt to be an arbitrary or capricious manner, or when cash had been accepted in lieu of land and was used in a manner that was not directly beneficial to the residents living in the affected area. For these reasons, dedication ordinances should stipulate the amount of land to be dedicated and a procedure for receiving cash in lieu thereof. Furthermore, the location of future parks and open spaces to be so acquired should be identified in an adopted plan so the dedication requirements are not arbitrarily applied. This last stipulation should prevent developers from dedicating land not properly suited for parks and open space areas.

6. Bonus or Incentive Zoning

Bonus or incentive zoning allows developers to exceed limitations, usually height or density limitations, imposed by conventional zoning in exchange for developer supplied amenities or concessions.

7. Additional Funding Sources

The Coastal Management and Conservation Element and the Capital Improvements Element in this Comprehensive Plan provide additional information on funding sources.

VII. GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

A. Introduction

Pursuant to Section 163.3177(6)(e), Florida Statutes, the following represents the Recreation and Open Space Goals, Objectives, and Policies of the city of Oldsmar. These Goals, Objectives, and Policies are intended to address the establishment of continuing the direction that towards which the recreation and open space programs and activities of the community are ultimately directed.

B. Nonapplicable Items

Based on the findings contained within this element and pursuant to Section 163.3177(6)(e) it has been determined that all items are applicable.

C. Local Goals, Objectives, and Policies

GOAL 1

THE CITY SHALL ENSURE THE PROVISION, PROTECTION, AND MAINTENANCE OF A COORDINATED, EFFICIENT AND ACCESSIBLE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECREATIONAL PARKS AND FACILITIES WHICH SHALL MEET THE NEEDS OF CURRENT AND FUTURE RESIDENTS, VISITORS AND TOURISTS.

Objective 1.1

The city of Oldsmar shall, in cooperation with other governmental agencies, provide and maintain a system of parks and recreation facilities meeting the needs of the population.

Policy 1.1.1

The following are the provisions for levels of service standards:

As of the effective date of this Comprehensive Plan the standards shown in Table 1 shall be the adopted LOS standards for the city of Oldsmar.

Policy 1.1.2

As of the effective date of this Comprehensive Plan, the standards shown in Table 2 shall be the accepted level of service standards for specific activities.

Policy 1.1.3

The city shall protect and encourage development of interconnected systems of natural areas, parks, greenways, and open space within the City and with adjoining jurisdictions.

Policy 1.1.3

As of the effective date of this Comprehensive Plan, the City shall strive to meet the Future Facility needs described in Table 6 of this document.

Policy 1.1.4

Park and recreation lands shall be planned for multiple uses and located in areas most suitable to satisfy the needs of the permanent and seasonal population.

Policy 1.1.5

Land set aside by new development for recreational purposes shall be determined suitable for that purpose during the site planning process and should not be land which is remaining after development.

Policy 1.1.6

The designation and acquisition of recreation and park sites shall be in accordance with long range comprehensive plans for city development and redevelopment.

Policy 1.1.7

The city shall ensure that recreation and historic park sites be held inviolate against diversion to other uses, except in instances of overriding public need.

Policy 1.1.8

The city shall encourage a variety of recreational activities, including the utilization of unique natural features and scenic areas.

Policy 1.1.9

The city shall annually enter into an agreement with the Pinellas County School Board to make school facilities available to residents after school hours.

Measure

Parks and recreation facility standards met.

Objective 1.2

The city shall coordinate public and private recreation resources in order to continue to improve recreation site availability.

Policy 1.2.1

The city shall encourage public participation in park and recreation planning by maintaining advisory committees.

Policy 1.2.2

The city, along with local businesses and development authorities, shall encourage coordination with local art, cultural, and historical organizations in local planning and redevelopment efforts by inclusion in Advisory Committees.

Policy 1.2.3

The city shall continue to maintain the park and recreation advisory board.

Measure

Continued maintenance of the Park and Recreation Advisory Board

Objective 1.3

As of the effective date of this plan, lands designated as Recreation Open Space, Conservation, or Preservation on the land use map, shall be protected from incompatible land uses via the city's Land Development Code.

Policy 1.3.1

The city shall adopt and maintain the land development codes which include specific open space definitions and standards, landscape and signage, the protection of open space and natural vegetation, as well as the use of open space for buffering between land uses.

Policy 1.3.2

The city shall continue to maintain and implement incentives that encourage the provision of recreation and open space areas.

Policy 1.3.3

Open space in parks shall be maintained to protect and preserve native habitats and provide passive recreation opportunities.

Policy 1.3.4

Open space shall be used to buffer incompatible recreational activities or land uses.

Policy 1.3.5

The city shall acquire, protect, and maintain Natural Reservations by purchasing property and enforcing the LDC.

Measure

Program policies addressing incompatible land uses.

Objective 1.4

As of the effective date of this plan, the city shall be responsive to the special needs of the permanent and seasonal population by providing recreational facilities.

Policy 1.4.1

As of the effective date of this plan, access to park and recreation facilities and services shall be provided for the elderly, handicapped and economically disadvantaged.

Policy 1.4.2

Parking facilities for the handicapped and cyclists shall be provided at parks and other recreation facilities.

Policy 1.4.3

The city shall continue to maintain and improve existing level of shore access, where feasible on City property.

Measure

Accessibility to parks and recreation facilities.

Objective 1.5

As of the effective date of this plan, the city shall provide park and recreation facilities in an economically and efficient manner.

Policy 1.5.1

The city shall pursue innovative techniques for park and recreation facilities funding.

Policy 1.5.2

The land development codes shall stipulate that the new residential developments or redevelopment's provide for the future recreational needs generated by those developments.

Policy 1.5.3

The city shall preserve, maintain, and enhance existing parks and recreation facilities through the use of adequate operating budgets, user fees, and proper management techniques.

Policy 1.5.4

Methods, such as tax incentives, impact fees, and density transfers, shall be used for the acquisition of lands with recreation potential.

Policy 1.5.5

The city shall include, in its Capital Improvements Program, funds for the acquisition and development of necessary city recreation sites.

Policy 1.5.6

The city shall maintain a recreational trust fund to which individuals can be encouraged to donate monies, gifts, or properties for the sole purpose of recreational development.

Measure

Parks and recreation facilities cost assessment.

Objective 1.6

Open space will be provided by public and private sources as the population increases and when land is available.

Policy 1.6.1

The city shall ensure that open space be maintained and expanded via the LDC when available.

Policy 1.6.2

The city shall acquire additional open space by purchasing environmentally sensitive and adjacent uplands as practical.

Measure

Provide for more open space.

Objective 1.7

Public access shall be maintained or improved to all recreation sites as of the effective date of the plan.

Policy 1.7.1

The city shall provide appropriate access to all identifiable recreation sites.

Measure

Access to recreational sites.

GOAL 2

THE CITY SHALL CONTINUE TO SEEK WAYS OF IMPLEMENTING AND ENHANCING MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION INCLUDING PEDESTRIAN TRAILS AND BIKE PATHS AS OUTLINED IN THE OLDSMAR PARKS CONNECTION MASTER TRAIL PLAN.

Objective 2.1

The City in implementing the Oldsmar Parks Connection Master Trail Plan shall assure that any funding sources for the construction of the trails in the plan are financially feasible.

Policy 2.1

The City shall support efforts on linking the Community Redevelopment Area and the area south of Tampa Road with other areas of the City, including north of Tampa Road.

Policy 2.2

The City shall consider Tampa Road pedestrian and bikeway bridges which will allow the City to provide a walking environment from and to the north and south sides of the community.

Measure

Implementation of the Oldsmar Parks Connection Master Plan.

WORKS CITED

City of Oldsmar, City of Oldsmar Comprehensive Plan, 1996.

City of Oldsmar, Oldsmar Parks Master Plan, prepared by TBE Group, November 2000.

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Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks, Outdoor Recreation in Florida, 2000.

Department of Natural Resources, Recreation and Parks Management Information Systems, Florida Recreation and Parks Inventory, January, 1988.

Florida State University, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, A Study of Parks/Recreation Fees and Charges in the State of Florida, February, 1985.

Florida State University, Leisure Services and Studies, Florida City and County Recreation and Parks B Salaries, Benefits, 1985.

Pinellas County, Pinellas County Comprehensive Plan, 2007.

Pinellas County, White Paper Report Recreation and Open Space, 1987.

Pinellas County Department of Environmental Management, Brooker Creek Preserve Management Plan, 1993.

Pinellas County Metropolitan Planning Organization, Bikeways Plan, 1996.

Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council, Future of the Region A Comprehensive Regional Policy Plan for the Tampa Bay Region, July, 1987.

United States Department of the Interior, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Handbook for Recreation Planning and Action, Spring, 1980

Table 1

<i>Guidelines For Outdoor Resources and Facilities</i>			
Park Facility	Service Area	Population Served	Facilities
Mini Park/Equipped Play and Tot Lot)	2-3 blocks	up to 2,500	Play structures, beaches, open space, landscaping and picnic areas
Neighborhood Park	¼ to ½ mile	up to 5,000	Play structures, recreation buildings, court games, hard courts, tennis courts, internal trails, shuffleboard, volley board courts, picnic area, open area, landscaping
Community Park	½ to 3 miles	up to 5,000	All facilities found in a neighborhood park plus informal ball fields, swimming pools, archery ranges, disc golf areas, ornamental gardens, open space and facilities for cultural activities.
Urban Open Space	Urban Areas	.25 to .5 mile	Resource-based recreation area
Urban District Park	30 to 40 minute drive time	One park per 50,000	Play structures, restrooms, trails, nature center, boating, swimming, picnic areas and sports field.
Regional Park	On the periphery of an urban area – 30 to 60 minutes driving time	Greater than 100,000 Population	Camping, nature and bridle paths, picnicking, and other facilities non-intensive development.
Beach Access Parking	Within .25 mile of urban coastal beach or on its periphery, 1 access/.5 mile of shoreline		Walkways, parking and restrooms optional
Sports Complex	Strategically located community-wide facility		Ballfields, soccer fields, football fields, tennis courts, play structures, hard courts, volleyball, internal trails, picnic areas.

Note: These standards will be the accepted and desired LOS standards at the time of plan adoption.

Source: Outdoor Recreation in Florida 2000, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks, .

Table 2

<i>Facility Level of Service Standards</i>	
Facility	Level of Service
Tennis Court	1 court per 2,000 pop.
Basketball Court	1 court per 5,000 pop.
Baseball/Softball Field	1 field per 5,000 pop.
Football/Soccer Field	1 field per 6,000 pop.
Bicycle Trail	1 mile per 5,000 pop.
Hiking/Nature/Fitness Trail	1 mile per 6,750 pop.
Fishing Site	1 site per 5,600 pop.
Picnic Area	1 site per 6,000 pop.
Handball/Racquetball	1 court per 10,000 pop.

Source: Outdoor Recreation in Florida 2000, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks. Standards applicable to the City of Oldsmar for medium population served

City of Oldsmar, Planning and Redevelopment Department, 2007

Table 3

<i>Existing Recreation and Open Space Sites Inventory</i>							
Map #	Park Name and Location	Mgmt/ Owner	Total Acres	Equipment	Cond.	Age Group	Comments
URBAN DISTRICT PARKS							
1	Canal Park 3120 Tampa Rd	M/O	122	10 baseball fields, 1 racquetball courts, 2 football fields, 1 soccer field, 3 concession stands, 1 playground area, 2 shelters, 21 tables, 100' nature observation boardwalk, 1 BMY track	E	A	Complete Little league and 'pop Warner' facilities
COMMUNITY PARKS							
2	R.E. Olds Park 107 Shore Dr West	M	15.0	1 baseball field, 500' fishing pier, 3 playground areas, 28 picnic tables, 7 shelters	E	A	
3	Village of Old Tampa Bay	M	11.4	None	ND	A	
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS							
4	Sheffield Park 1923 Cutty Bay Ct	M	12.5	2 baseball fields, 1 basketball court, 2 tennis courts, 1 play area, 18 picnic tables, 3 shelter, 1 dog park	G	A	
5	Harbor Palms Nature Park 1820 Mapleleaf Blvd.	M	35.0	Boardwalk, 1 mile paved trail, fishing dock, numerous benches	E	A	
6	Bicentennial Park 423 Lafayette Blvd.	M	10.0	2 shelters, 1 skate park, 1 basketball court, 2 tennis courts, 1/3 mile trail, fitness equipment, 1 playground, 12 picnic tables, recreation center	NI	A	
7	Veterans Memorial Park 250 Shore Drive East	M	5.4	Veterans Monument	E	A	Introduction of additional facilities such as a Gazebo and parking are proposed for the future.
8	Mobbly Beach Park 507 Shore Drive East	M	21.0	Canoe Launch, Dog Area, Shelters, Trails	E	A	Provides access to Old Tampa Bay
9	Mobbly Bayou Wilderness Preserve 423 Lafayette Blvd.	M	383.0	3 picnic shelters, 2 observation towers, 18 picnic tables, 1 fishing pier, 1 canoe launch, 1 playground, 1/3 mile natural trail	E	A	
10	Richard Rogers Park 225 Pine Avenue North	M	1.0	1 picnic shelter, 1 basketball court, 1 playground	E	C,Y	
RECREATION CENTERS							
11	Cypress Forest Park and Sprayground 650 Pine Avenue North	M	10.0	2 shelters, 1 playground, 1 boardwalk, 1 restroom, recreation center	E	A	Cultural Arts Center located at this location. Used by civic groups.

12	Recreation Center 423 Lafayette Blvd	M	3.0	1 recreation center	NI	A	Conversion to senior center planned
SCHOOL FACILITES							
13	Oldsmar Elementary School 302 Dartmouth Avenue	SD	3.9	2 basketball courts, 1 play area	E	C, Y	See Policy 1.1.12
14	Forest Lakes Elementary School 301 Pine Avenue	SD	4.0	6 basketball courts, 2 baseball fields	E	C, Y	See Policy 1.1.12
PRIVATE/COMMERCIAL FACILITES							
15	Bay Grove Landing 1011 St. Petersburg Dr	X	2.0	Saltwater marina, 12 slips, 40 dry storage, saltwater boat ramp	E	A	Boat Launch Fee
16	Oldsmar Christian School Hwy. 584 and Burbank St.	Z	5.0	1 soccer field, 1 softball field, gymnasium, volleyball	E	A	Open to public during summer program
17	Gull Aire Village Park 3000 W. Curlew Rd	Y	2.0	Swimming pool (60x40), 6 shuffleboard courts	E	S	Serves retired residents
18	Forest Lakes Recreation Center	Y	1.8	1 pool, 2 tennis courts, 1 basketball court, 2 racquetball courts	E	A	Serves residents of development
19	Tampa Bay Skating Academy	X	4.4	2 ice skating rinks	E	A	

Codes:

Management/Ownership: M – municipal, SD – school district, X – commercial, Y – club, Z – non-profit organization, O- other

Condition: E –excellent, G – Good, F – fair, NI – needs improvement, ND – not developed

Age Group Served: A – all, C – children, Y – youths, S – seniors

Table 4

<i>Current Recreation Need by Park Type</i>				
Park type	Number of Existing Facilities	Need Based on City Recreation Standards¹	Deficiency	Surplus
Mini	1	6	5	
Neighborhood	7	3		4
Community	2	2		
District	1	1		

¹ Based on an estimated 2005 city population of 13,884. This does not include permanent residents, seasonal residents, and hotel/motel visitors.

Table 5

<i>Future Recreation Need by Park Type</i>					
Park Type	2005¹	2010²	2015³	2020⁴	2025⁵
Mini	6	6	6	6	7
Neighborhood	3	3	3	3	3
Community	2	3	3	3	3
District	1	1	1	1	1
Total Required	12	13	13	13	14

¹ Based on project 2005 population of 13,884.

² Based on project 2010 population of 14,958.

³ Based on project 2015 population of 15,614.

⁴ Based on project 2020 population of 16,015.

⁵ Based on project 2025 population of 16,261.

Table 6

<i>Current and Future Facility Need by Specific Activity</i>						
Activity	Current LOS	2005¹	2010²	2015³	2020⁴	2025⁵
Tennis	4	7	7	8	8	8
Basketball	3	3	3	3	3	3
Baseball/Softball	13	3	3	3	3	3
Football/Soccer	3	2	2	3	3	3
Bicycle Trail	1.0 mile	2.8 mile	3.0 miles	3.1 miles	3.2 miles	4.3 miles
Hiking/Nature/Fitness Trail	2	3	3	3	3	3
Fishing Site	4	2	3	3	3	3
Picnic Site	15	2	2	3	3	3
Handball/Racquetball	2	1	1	2	2	2

Current LOS based on existing facility

¹ Based on project 2005 population of 13,884.

² Based on project 2010 population of 14,958.

³ Based on project 2015 population of 15,614.

⁴ Based on project 2020 population of 16,015.

⁵ Based on project 2025 population of 16,261.