



Village of Manlius Comprehensive Plan

Draft

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Albany, New York 12205
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Executive Summary

This Executive Summary provides only a snapshot of the wealth of information found within this Plan. The comprehensive inventory, research, and analyses activities were conducted to provide a foundation from which to create the full Comprehensive Plan. A full explanation of each Goal and the Strategies to implement each are included later in the planning document.

Vision and Themes

Vision Manlius – the process, the plan, the committee – was created to craft a clear roadmap for the future of the Village and its citizens. The Village of Manlius is faced with many of the same challenges and issues that many communities in Upstate New York face: development pressures, increasing costs of services, changes in the demographics of its citizens, the desire to hold on to the qualities that make it a great place to live. It was with these challenges in mind that the decision was made to conduct a comprehensive planning process.

While the steering committee opted to not create a formal “vision statement”, group consensus determined the appropriate issues, focus, processes, and input needed to achieve success. This plan represents many hours of hard work by a group of dedicated citizens who care about their community.

The steering committee believes the intent of this strategic plan should be to guide the future physical and economic development efforts of Village of Manlius and direct the allocation of resources – both human and fiscal - to support those efforts. It is therefore the charge of this group to identify goals, strategies, and actions needed to address the challenges facing the community and enhance the overall quality of life in the village.

To achieve this objective, the following priorities were identified as being the driving factors for the planning process:

- Protecting and enhancing the unique character and small town feel of the Village
- Enhancing opportunities for economic growth and development without sacrificing a high quality of life
- Enhancing the attractiveness and accessibility of the “downtown” business core,
- Protecting and enhancing the natural resources and natural amenities of the Village for the betterment of the entire Village
- Undertaking necessary changes to local regulations needed to achieve these and other goals of the Plan

In order to achieve success with these priorities, the following goals are to be the primary focus of future planning efforts and are intended to guide the future development of the Village:

Land Use and Zoning

Goal 1. Preserve and enhance the Village of Manlius’ existing rural, small village character while accommodating a balanced mix of recreational, residential, commercial, and industrial uses.

- Goal 2.** Encourage future development that minimizes negative impacts on natural resources, infrastructure, and neighboring uses in order to safeguard the health, safety, and welfare of the community.
- Goal 3.** Protect and improve the community’s visual character and aesthetics, especially along commercial corridors and at prominent gateways.
- Goal 4.** Encourage future development that is of quality design, will foster and preserve the character of the Village, and will meet the necessary long-term needs of the community.

Transportation

- Goal 1:** Foster a safe and efficient transportation network throughout the Village of Manlius.
- Goal 2:** Enhance mobility by improving the network of streets and sidewalks, for the safety, convenience, and efficiency of drivers, cyclists, and pedestrians.
- Goal 3:** Improve and enhance the parking in the Village.

Natural Resources

- Goal 1:** Protect and enhance lands which are environmentally significant and/or sensitive, and minimize any adverse impacts that man-made development may have on land, air, water quality, natural habitats, animal and plant species, unique land formations, and agricultural and scenic resources.
- Goal 2:** Preserve and protect the Village's water bodies and lands that perform important environmental functions for the community and provide valuable fish and wildlife habitats.
- Goal 3:** Preserve and protect those lands and scenic resources that contribute to the Village’s unique character.

Open Space, Parks and Recreation

- Goal 1.** Develop trails throughout the Village to provide additional recreational opportunities, improved access and connections to Village parks, Village’s downtown and other regional trails and parks.
- Goal 2.** Maintain and enhance the development of the park and recreation system that meets the needs of current and future Village residents, providing them with top quality parks and facilities.
- Goal 3.** Promote use of the Village’s water bodies and waterfront areas for recreational activities.

Economic Development

- Goal 1:** Encourage economic development that is consistent with goals and recommendations in this Vision Manlius Comprehensive Plan.
- Goal 2:** Promote the development of an aesthetically pleasing and vibrant commercial district.
- Goal 3:** Support appropriate business uses to ensure a stable tax base and provide quality employment opportunities for residents.
- Goal 4:** Develop an identifiable and unique theme that embraces the village's culture, character and history, and enhances community identity and connection.
- Goal 5:** Identify and buttress the village's unique destination places.

Housing Resources

- Goal 1:** Encourage a balanced blend of quality housing opportunities including a desirable range of housing types and affordable price ranges.
- Goal 2:** Preserve and enhance the Village's existing residential neighborhoods.
- Goal 3:** Encourage quality design and compatible construction in new and existing neighborhoods to enhance desirability.

Historical and Cultural Goals

- Goal 1:** Preserve, enhance, and promote the Village's historical resources for the enjoyment of the current residents and future generations.
- Goal 2:** Develop and preserve an identifiable and unique Village theme/character that celebrates the Village's history and culture, establishes a sense of community identity, and reconnects residents and visitors to the community's roots.
- Goal 3:** Develop and enhance destinations throughout the Village that have cultural, historical and/or educational interest.

Municipal & Community Resources

- Goal 1:** Promote and encourage inter- and intra-municipal cooperation and communication to provide quality services at reasonable costs.
- Goal 2:** Promote and encourage a high quality of public services for the safety, comfort, and pleasure of residents and business owners.

- Goal 3:** **Maintain and enhance public infrastructure and services that meet the needs of current and future residents & businesses.**
- Goal 4:** **Provide community facilities and programs that meet the needs of residents and businesses.**
- Goal 5:** **Develop and promote effective communication between Village government and residents/business owners.**

The Development of the Comprehensive Plan

A Community Comprehensive Plan identifies the goals and strategies by which a community looks to achieve sustainable vitality, high quality of life, and to direct actions and resources in response to the future needs of both its residents and businesses. This Vision Manlius Comprehensive Plan will act as a guide or “blueprint” for the future of the Village.

Planning Process Overview

A Steering Committee was created to work with the plan consultants, providing feedback and reviewing draft documents when necessary. Time and consideration were given to conducting in-depth stakeholder interviews with individuals knowledgeable about the community and the changes wrought by recent growth. These representatives were instrumental in assisting the planning team in identifying areas of focus as well as significant stakeholders who would be interested in the Village’s future. The representatives met regularly throughout the planning process to coordinate public participation activities and to review report drafts.

Public workshops focusing on the local economy were conducted as part of the planning process. The intent behind the workshops was to inform participants about aspects of the community to be addressed within the scope of the Comprehensive Plan. The economic workshops used a common strategic planning technique known as a S.W.O.T. (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats) analysis.

Focus Groups and Public Input

Facilitated by the consultants, the Steering Committee conducted six focus groups to which the public was invited to attend.

Land Use and Zoning

The first focus group, Land Use and Zoning, defined terms used in land use and zoning, described the Village’s demographics, and identified the needs for land use and zoning analysis. The Village of Manlius is 1.8 square miles and has a limited amount of space for residential, commercial, industrial, and open space districts, making land use and zoning particularly important.

Open Space, Parks, and Recreation

The second focus group discussed the Open Space, Parks, and Recreation in the Village of Manlius. This focus group identified existing plans and developments for recommendations for recreation services and open space in the Village.

Downtown Revitalization

Interested parties, including business owners, developers, residents, and employees in the Village, focused on identifying the assets and liabilities of the downtown, actions to be taken, types of possible businesses and services, and the aesthetics of the downtown.

Economic Development

Participants identified a broader scope of revitalization and economic development for the entire Village community. The participants included developers, village officials, property owners, village residents, and village business owners.

Parking, Transportation, and Sidewalks

This focus group identified the problems and possible actions for the lack of parking, examined possible traffic calming devices, and identified areas to improve sidewalks and pedestrian crosswalks.

Assets and Liabilities

For the sixth and final focus group, the consultant group recapped the previous meetings and then asked the participants to identify assets and liabilities of the Village of Manlius. This focus group allowed the participants to identify any factors not discussed at previous meetings.

Community Surveys, Questionnaires, and Research

In addition to the focus groups, a variety of other methods were used to solicit citizen input and support data for the comprehensive planning process. Data collection in the form of primary surveys, as well as local /state/ national sources are noted below.

Community Survey

The Vision Manlius Steering Committee developed an online community survey to identify strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities for the Village of Manlius. The community survey followed the focus groups to allow the residents time to learn about the planning process and time to think and process the topics of Land Use and Zoning, Open Space, Parks and Recreation, Economic Development, Downtown Revitalization, and Parking, Transportation and Sidewalks. The community survey elicited 157 resident responses with a gender split of 50% men and 50% women.

A few of the significant questions and responses are listed here:

Quality of Life

- 63% of the respondents see a good quality of life in the Village
- 33% see room for improvements
- 2% do not see a good quality of life in the Village
- 2% do not have an opinion

What is detracting from the quality of life:

- Hit-or-miss business area, and the product of years of inadequate forward-looking planning
- Economic development just outside the village, but it is not occurring within the village.

- Many buildings are run down and could be converted to give smaller businesses a presence in the downtown area.
- The downtown area should be more service-oriented feeling (office supplies, restaurants, coffee shops) and generate more business activity.

The respondents believe that the top priorities for the Village should be (top three):

- 91% - business district and traffic circulation
- 77% - appearance of business district
- 76% - appearance of public spaces

The most important priority for the Village includes (ranked 1 or 2 for importance):

- Business district and traffic circulation
- Expansion of commercial/industrial tax base

Community appearance improvements (top three):

- 79% - Guidelines and standards for building design renovation and maintenance for residents
- 71% - General guidelines for retail signs and building facades
- 70% - Programs for adding trees, plantings, and landscaping

Type of Development in the Village (top two):

- **Encourage:**
 - Small-scale neighborhood commercial - 60%
 - Mixed use development with residential - 60%
- **Do not encourage:**
 - Large industrial - 5%
 - Multifamily residential - 7%
- **18% do not want any new development**

How should the Village preserve open space (top three)

What the Village should do:

- 85% - Pursue grants
- 82% - Create bicycle and pedestrian linkages between open space recreation areas and parks in the area
- 59% - Permanently protect its undeveloped land from development

What the Village should not do:

- 72% - Restrict the expansion or renovation of existing homes
- 60% - Levy an annual assessment to fund open space acquisition
- 46% - Adopt a property transfer tax to fund open space acquisition

Business Survey

For economic development purposes, it is important to understand the business climate and trends. The business perspective of a community is often different from the community perspective; therefore, a business survey was distributed to businesses in the Village of Manlius. Of the 124 businesses that received a notification of the online survey in the mail, the survey received 24 responses, a 19% response rate.

Businesses Demographics

Of the businesses that responded to the survey, most of the businesses were either retail, at 33% or professional services, at 33%. The professional services include lawyer, doctor, architect, or other similar professions. Two of the respondents are manufacturing businesses and one is from Finance, Insurance or Real Estate (FIRE) industry. Other miscellaneous businesses included contracting, consulting, daycare, and fast food.

Business Climate

Of the businesses who responded to the survey, 44% believe the local business climate is deteriorating, 44% believe the business climate is stable, and 11% believe the business climate is improving.

Demographic Profile

This demographic profile provides an overview of the Village of Manlius' residents. The information contained herein includes data from the U.S. Census Bureau and is the most up to date available. Most data is from the 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census with population estimates released from ESRI Business Information Solutions. In addition to the Village data, comparisons to the Town of Manlius, Onondaga County, and New York State (NYS) have been made where appropriate.

Population

The Village of Manlius, located in Onondaga County, has experienced interesting population trends in recent years. Unlike most upstate New York communities, the Village of Manlius population increased during the 1990s by 6.12%, from 4,541 in 1990 to 4,819 in 2000. This is significant when compared to the population decrease in Onondaga County's of 2.27%.

While the national trend calls for an aging population as the baby boomers approach retirement age and more people are living longer, the Village of Manlius looks to experience more than its share of this trend. The Village's median age of 39.5 is well above the County's and NYS's, indicating an older population in the Village of Manlius.

Educational Attainment

National trends have indicated that more and more individuals are attaining higher levels of education, while the number of individuals having a High School education or less has been steadily decreasing. The Village of Manlius residents far exceeds the State and National averages in educational attainment.

The Village of Manlius exceeds NYS, Onondaga County, and the Town of Manlius for the number of residents with a higher level of education. In 2000, 50.1% of residents over the age of 25 had a bachelor's degree or higher, the Town of Manlius follows with 47.85%, followed by the 28.4% for Onondaga County, and 27.37% for NYS.

Resident Income

A breakdown of household income in the Village of Manlius as compared to the Town of Manlius, Onondaga County, and NYS shows that Village households earn more, on average, than both Onondaga County households and NYS households. More than 45% of the Village's

households earn \$50,000 or more (979 households, or 46.98%) as compared to 58.9% for the Town of Manlius, 44.8% for Onondaga County, and 44.25% for the State. The Village's 2000 median household income of \$45,793 is a 6% decrease from the 1990 Census reported household income of \$48,935. The Town, County, and NYS increased their median household income between 1990 and 2000, 32%, 29%, and 32% respectively.

Housing Inventory

According to the 2000 Census, most of the housing in the Village of Manlius, Onondaga County, and NYS was constructed before 1970 (58% for the Village, 68.1% for the County, and 74.1% for NYS), the Town of Manlius witnessed its housing development boom during the 1990s. Over a quarter of the Village's housing stock, 28.7% was constructed during the 1970s, while only 7.7% was constructed in the 1980s, and another 5.5% was built during the 1990s. The median year structure built in the Village is 1967, as compared to 1958 for the County and 1954 for NYS, whereas the Town of Manlius's median year structure built is 1991.

While the Village's housing inventory is mostly comprised of single-family detached units (56.98% in 2000), recent construction trends have included the development of a variety of housing types. The number of buildings having 5 to 9 units increased by 179 units during the 1990s, while the number of single-family attached dwellings decreased by 19 units, and the number of two family units increased by 32 units.

Economic Profile

Employment

The Village's residents are employed in four major employment sectors: Education, Health, and Social Services at 28.48% of jobs (695 jobs), Professional/Science/Mgmt/Admin/Waste at 11.07% (270 jobs), Retail Trade at 10.12% (247 jobs), and Manufacturing at 10.08% (246 jobs). Similarly to the Village of Manlius, the Town of Manlius and Onondaga County have the same top four sectors with Education, Health, and Social Services as the number one sector for.

Introduction

Introduction to Comprehensive Planning

The foundation of a good Plan is the incorporation of public input early and often throughout the Plan's development. In order to develop an action plan built on a foundation of common goals and objectives, it was imperative to obtain feedback from the Town and Village's elected and appointed leaders, business owners, and residents. There were several approaches initiated during the planning process to ensure the community was well-informed and addressed community concerns.

What is a Comprehensive Plan?

New York State law grants municipalities the authority to prepare and adopt Comprehensive Plans. As defined in the State legislation, a Comprehensive Plan is a document that identifies goals, objectives, principles, and policies for the immediate and long-range protection, enhancement, growth, and development of a community. Also known as a Community Plan, a Comprehensive Plan provides guidance to municipal leaders, government agencies, community organizations, local businesses, and residents, and helps to ensure that the community's needs are met, both now and in the future.

Long-term in nature (with generally a 10-year outlook), Comprehensive Plans concentrate on drafting land use policy, developing regulatory measures, identifying zoning changes, and creating local laws that, over time, will foster the community's growth in a manner consistent with residents' preferred vision. A well-developed Comprehensive Plan is a community's blueprint for the future.

The Comprehensive Plan, as a tool of planning, is a means to promote the health, safety, and welfare of the people. An adopted Comprehensive Plan indicates that both community leaders and citizens accept the plan as the guide to future decision-making and development. New York State law requires that any new land use regulations or amendments or capital projects be done in accordance with the community's adopted Comprehensive Plan.

This Planning Process

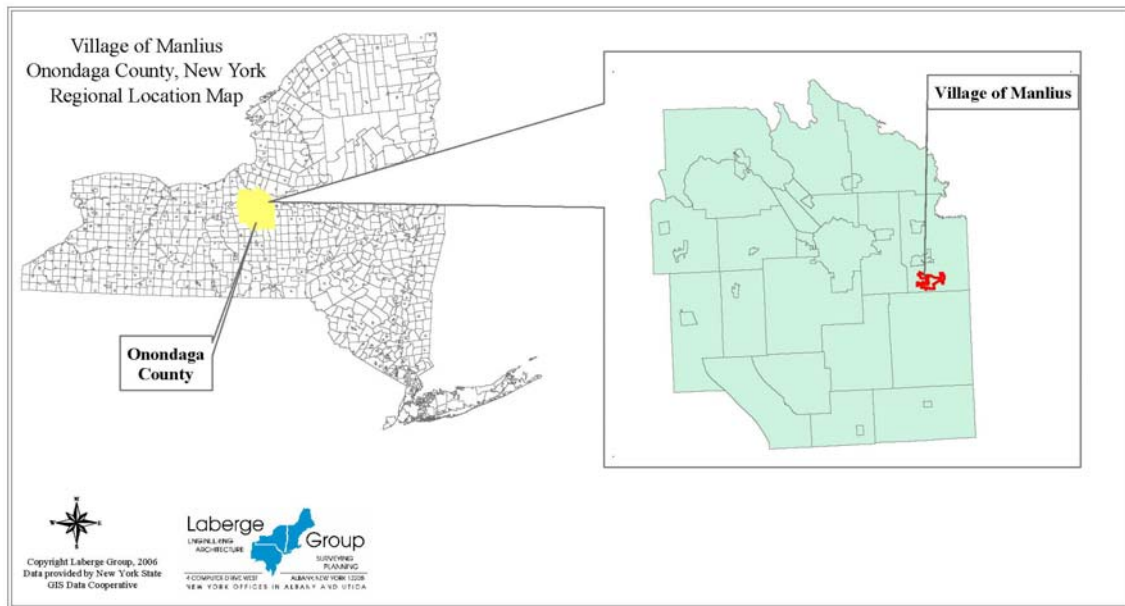
Vision Manlius includes a detailed inventory of existing conditions, including demographics and economic features, natural resources, municipal resources, recreational and community facilities, educational resources, transportation and land use. As part of the planning effort, an inclusive public outreach effort was conducted. This was done to solicit feedback from the community on what their concerns were and also to build consensus on a vision of the Village's future, including goals, objectives, and strategies related to future land use and development.

Vision Manlius will serve as a guide to future public and private decisions. In order for the Village of Manlius to continue to be socially and economically sustainable, it must respond to changing conditions. To retain its vitality, the Village needs to establish a strategic vision that takes into consideration the realities associated with changing economic conditions, the importance and value of open space, and the needs and desires of a diverse population. As such,

the Village of Manlius has gone to great lengths to create a vision for the community that will set the tone for years to come.

Community Overview

The Village of Manlius, the first organized village in Onondaga County, was established in 1839. It is 1.71 square miles and part of the larger Town of Manlius,, established in 1749. The name of Manlius refers to the Roman general, Titus Manlius Imperiouses Torquatus. The Village of Manlius is located southeast of the City of Syracuse and south of the Village of Fayetteville.¹



The Village of Manlius area started, like most Central New York communities, as an agricultural community with its rich forests and land. The intersection of Seneca Street, a transportation route going east and west, and a transportation route going south established the Village of Manlius's downtown. This junction created the first commercial area in the Village of Manlius, which is now surrounded by Seneca and Academy Streets.² The commercial development then moved closer to Limestone Creek since mills and factories located near the creek for use of water power, thus developing Fayette Street.

Throughout history, several modes of transportation shifted commercial development away from the Village of Manlius. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 moved commercial traffic north of the Village. The completion of the Syracuse-Utica Railroad was another transportation mode that again decreased the commercial development in the Village.

Mills and factories use of Limestone Creek declined once new power sources developed. Gradually the mills and factories in the Village of Manlius could not compete with others closer to Syracuse, the new commercial center.

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¹ Onondaga County Clerks Office. "Historical Records: Village of Manlius." Onondaga County Clerks Office.

² The Village of Manlius. "The Village of Manlius: A Revitalization Study of the Village Centre."

In 1898, the electric trolley created linkages between the Village of Manlius and Syracuse. This encouraged the development of the Village of Manlius as a residential suburb of Syracuse.

During the second half of the twentieth century, automobiles and new roads revitalized the Village of Manlius. The Village of Manlius continued to grow as a suburb of Syracuse, and by the 1960s, the Village of Manlius had become the fastest growing village in the State.

Public Outreach

The foundation of a good Comprehensive Plan is the incorporation of public input early and often throughout Plan development. In order to develop an action plan built on a foundation of common goals and objectives, it was imperative to obtain feedback from the Village's elected and appointed leaders, business owners, and residents. There were several approaches initiated during the Village of Manlius Comprehensive Planning process to ensure the effort was well-informed and addressed community concerns.

A Steering Committee was created to work with the plan consultants, providing feedback and reviewing draft documents when necessary. Time and consideration were given to conducting in-depth stakeholder interviews with individuals knowledgeable of the community and the changes wrought by recent growth. Finally, the public was invited to participate in six focus group discussions and to respond to a business and community survey.

Steering Committee

The inception of the Vision Manlius Steering Committee (SC) came from two separate committees: the Comprehensive Planning Committee and the Economic Development Committee. Understanding their similar objectives – to continually develop and improve the Village of Manlius – the committees merged to create consensus and plan for the future of their Village. Vision Manlius aims to strategically plan the development of the Village's zoning laws; open space; traffic, parking, and pedestrian issues; implementation strategies, economic viability, development, and growth management; revitalization and reclamation.

The Village of Manlius SC members are optimistic about the future of the Village. Vision Manlius intends to develop clear guidelines and future steps for revitalizing the Village. Over time, the Village of Manlius, "village character" will be re-established and accepted.

The SC is attentive to the stakeholders for Vision Manlius. The most important stakeholders are residents, local businesses, and taxpayers. Other stakeholders included neighboring residents in the Town of Manlius and the Villages of Fayetteville and Minoa, since they support the Village businesses and organizations. Other valuable stakeholders include the Greater Manlius Chamber of Commerce, Manlius Greenspace Coalition, Manlius Library, Manlius Historical Society Museum, Lions Club, Garden Club representatives, and neighborhood organizations such as Early Village and Academy Hill.

When asked about the most important issues facing the Village of Manlius, the SC members identified the need for the community to grow and develop. The Village of Manlius was established as a manufacturing Village. Even with an industrial business district, the Village of Manlius is primarily residential with a small business district. The SC members see a number of needed improvements.

The SC members' major concern is the traffic flow through the Village of Manlius. The traffic in the Village creates congestion, coupled with unsafe pedestrian, parking, and biking conditions, especially at the intersections of NYS Routes 173 and 92 and NYS Routes 257 and 92. The speed in the Village is at the convenience for the drivers, but not the residents, pedestrians, and businesses located in the Village. The SC is interested in traffic calming devices to improve safety. Creating a user-friendly downtown can improve community viability, economic development, and create safer conditions for all road users.

The SC members are interested in economic development techniques to revitalize the commercial and industrial districts. Economic development is important to the SC members because it encourages and expands the tax base to lessen the burden shared by the taxpayers. The intent is to provide governmental services and improve the safety and quality of life, while lessening the financial burden on the community as a whole.

The Village of Manlius needs to review and update its zoning to reflect the changes in the commercial, residential, and industrial districts, while continuing to preserve its limited amounts of open space and agricultural lands. The SC members are interested in acknowledging the current existing land use and to appropriately plan for future conditions in the Village. New Urbanism and other planning techniques can be applied to revitalize the community and improve the quality of life. There is a need to redefine commercial zone limits for the Village.

Focus Groups

Public participation in the Village of Manlius included six focus groups to identify a number of important components of the plan, including: Land Use and Zoning; Open Space, Parks & Recreation; Downtown Revitalization; Economic Development; Parking, Transportation & Sidewalks; and the final focus group, Open House, allowed residents to voice concerns on other topics.

Land Use and Zoning

The first focus group, Land Use and Zoning, defined terms used in land use and zoning, described the Village's demographics, and identified the needs for land use and zoning analysis. The Village of Manlius is 1.8 square miles and has a limited amount of space for residential, commercial, industrial, and open space districts, making land use and zoning particularly important.

As discussed at the Land Use and Zoning focus group, the intent of Vision Manlius is to analyze the current land uses and zoning, create a vision for the future of the Village, and provide a focus for future zoning. The discussion from the Land Use and Zoning focus group identified a number of opinions and suggestions to improve residents', property owners', and business owners' quality of life, creating diverse and sometimes contradictory statements and opinions.

The land uses of today begin to represent the zoning of tomorrow. The development patterns of communities change often due to economic conditions and trends. A number of parcels in the Village are in need of evaluation and potential zoning change.

Mill Street is currently zoned industrial, although, a number of the buildings located on Mill Street are residential. During the public participation meeting, a number of groups identified this area in need of a zoning change. The suggestions included Two-Family Residential (R2), Residential Multi-Use (RM), and Commercial (C), or keeping the area Industrial (I).

At the corner of Seneca and Military Streets, on the southeast side of the streets, is an area of land currently zoned for industrial uses. This property, formerly known as Hale Lumber Company is strategically located close to the old railroad tracks. Today it is surrounded by residential development. A number of participants suggested a zoning change to either One-Family Residential (R1) or R2.

In the Village of Manlius there is a neighborhood called Early Village. The areas of the neighborhood are zoned R1 and R2. Some residents suggest a zoning change from R2 to R1, in order to create a congruent neighborhood. Others are interested in keeping the two distinct zones of R1 and R2. Early Village is close to NYS Route 92 and the R2 district creates a land use buffer between the commercial district and R1.

Other suggestions included zoning changes along the commercial corridors:

- On Seneca between Pine and Fairground Streets a resident suggested a zoning change from I to RM.
- On Seneca Street at the corner of Academy and to Sweet Cherry Street, residents suggested a zoning change from C to R1, to create a continuum of R1.
- One final zoning change from R2 to C was suggested for a parcel on Elmbrook Street. This parcel is connected to a commercial parcel on Fayette Street.

A number of the participants at the meeting discussed the need to create buffers between conflicting land uses. This includes creating buffers between commercial, residential, or industrial uses. The participants also suggested enforcement of zoning regulations throughout the Village.

Open Space, Parks, and Recreation

Following the Land Use and Zoning focus group, the second focus group discussed the Open Space, Parks, and Recreation in the Village of Manlius. During the 1990s, the Village of Manlius created a Recreation Master Plan to analyze the existing parks and determine future developments. This focus group identified existing plans and developments for recommendations for recreation services and open space in the Village.

The focus group participants included a number of interested people representing organizations and residents. Along with the residents, property owners, and developers, a number of Town residents participated with the focus group. Two groups involved with the Village of Manlius attended the meeting; the Manlius Greenspace Coalition and The Spade and Trowel Garden Club.

The focus group participants discussed and agreed the Village has a number of successful park services. Open Space, Recreation, and Parks are an important component to the Village's quality of life. Although there is consensus to establish a well-developed park system, the residents and organizations see potential preservation and improvement within the Village of Manlius's open space as an option also.

The Village Centre, one of the three developed parks, is a central point of attraction in the Village of Manlius. Participants find the parking lot unappealing and an eyesore. Some participants see an opportunity to site a botanical garden near the Swan Pond. The creation of a soccer/baseball field was also suggested, which would create a multi-use area and possibly cater to a greater number of residents. Other suggestions included more events at the Pavilion, such as an art exhibit and concerts during the evening.

Mill Run Park, one of the three developed parks, is off of Mill Street and contains a number of trails, a baseball field, and a number of pavilions and exercise areas. Currently the sidewalk along Mill Street does not go as far as Mill Run Park and participants see a need for a sidewalk to the park. Other suggestions included better access to the baseball field, an improved bathroom facility, and controlling the deer population. One group identified the need to rebuild the dam and pond, clean up the dog run, and rotate the baseball field.

Perry Springs Park, one of the three developed parks, has a trail to the location of the hatchery. The participants are interested in collaborating with the Village of Fayetteville to add the old Fayetteville Reservoir to the park. The participants also see a need to connect Perry Springs Park to the downtown; currently there are no sidewalks to the Perry Springs Park.

Included in the inventory of green spaces are three undeveloped sites that participants identify as valued park areas. One is located on the westerly side of the Village off of Glencliffe Road in a wooded area. Residents have unofficially named this area “Glencliffe Park”. The park area is itself inside a larger, privately-owned, 175-acre, green space that is colloquially termed as “Three Falls Woods” to indicate the major feature of the area. Part of the “Three Falls Woods” property sits in the boundaries of the Village of Manlius and part of it is within the larger Town of Manlius. It has been an area of ecological and environmental concern for many residents and organizations that want to see it declared as a critical environmental area. They also want to ensure its protection and enjoyment through the establishment of paths for pedestrians, snowmobilers and cross-country skiers. Other suggestions include the creation of an educational center that would promote the uniqueness of the area geologically, ecologically and historically. Those interested in continued access from privately-held parcels want appropriate easements established to ensure the preservation and enjoyment for many years to come.

The other two undeveloped sites are landlocked green spaces abutting residential areas and colloquially named after their respective subdivisions. “Hale Estates Park”, also located on the westerly side of the Village, is of interest to residents who want to establish an easement for access and trails, especially along Limestone Creek. “Candy Lane Park”, located on the northerly side of the Village, holds the promise of a pedestrian connection to the Village and the Town by way of as yet undeveloped walking trails. Both areas are considered valuable as green spaces.

The participants at the focus group had similar suggestions for the three vest pocket parks, Greenridge, Gazebo, and Clock. The suggestions included creating more resting areas, planting trees to hide eyesores such as the Burger King, and improving park maintenance strategies. One group suggested creating a children’s garden at Greenridge Park.

The Spade and Trowel Garden Club, an organization in the Village of Manlius, provided the focus group with plans to improve Gazebo Park. The participants at the focus group welcomed the proposal presented by the Spade and Trowel Garden Club. The project would include brick walkways, benches, and trees leading up to the Gazebo, thus creating a park setting and destination place for people to rest while walking through the Village. This plan also includes an expansion of the garden. The Spade and Trowel Garden Club’s plan is similar to old photos of Academy Street with trees lining the road.

A number of participants sought recreational infrastructure improvements to the Village’s parks. Some of the recreational infrastructure the participants seek are tennis courts at Village Centre, a pool, additional gardens, a skateboard park, and volleyball court. The participants desired an interest for residents to get involved and volunteer with the Parks and Recreation Department in the Village of Manlius.

The participants also identified the following parcels to include as possible park lands:

- Behind Tyler Court, there is a parcel, approximately eight acres of land, that is land locked behind residential development. The owner is offering the underdeveloped area to the Village. Limestone Creek borders the land and would create a great connector for trails throughout the Village.
- A pocket park, to be named Gabriel Park, was suggested at the corner of Washington and Seneca Street. This is the location of the first commercial area in the Village of Manlius.
- Another pocket park was suggested at the intersection of Seneca and Sweet Cherry streets.

In order to properly improve the existing parks throughout the Village of Manlius, the participants and the Steering Committee want to develop trails to connect the parks, the downtown, and other destination points. Utilizing the natural resources, such as creeks and streams, the Village can connect the Village Centre to Hale Estates, Mill Run Park, and Candy Lane Park. The participants are interested in making all paths lead to the downtown to increase foot traffic. The participants also identified the old railroad track that may assist with another trail from Fayetteville-Manlius High School to Perry Springs Park.

Participants identified other properties that may assist with trail development. The old Waterworks parcel on Pleasant Street may assist with a trail from the downtown to Perry Springs Park. The participants also identified the Cavalry Club as a part of the trails as well as the Schools in the Village of Manlius, the Town of Manlius and Village of Fayetteville. To add to the trails in the Village of Manlius, the participants are interested in creating trail connections from the Village to parks in the Town of Manlius and Village of Fayetteville.

Along with development of the parks, the participants from the focus group identified the need to promote and market the existing parks. A number of the participants were unaware of some of the parks and did not realize the wealth of open space in the Village. Therefore, the participants encouraged the development of brochures, signs to identify the location of the parks, and a kiosk in the downtown that provides the location of the parks.

Downtown Revitalization

The third focus group meeting discussed Downtown Revitalization. With over 60 participants at this focus group, the interested parties included business owners, developers, residents, and employees in the Village. The focus group identified the assets and liabilities of the downtown, action to be taken, types of possible businesses and services, and the aesthetics of the downtown.

The participants identified a number of services, businesses, existing infrastructure and attractive atmosphere in the downtown. The focus group participants appreciated the existing downtown in Village of Manlius, realizing the assets of existing buildings, a historic district, and the central location. Existing infrastructure included sidewalks, the Swan Pond, and the Village Centre. The business and services assets include the grocery store, drugstore, ice cream shop, library, and unique retail businesses. The attractive areas include the Swan Pond and Gazebo Park.

A majority of the liabilities in the downtown refer to traffic, parking, and pedestrian safety, which were discussed in a separate focus group. The major concern for traffic in the downtown is the inconvenience of parking or stopping to shop downtown because the traffic is so congested. Other liabilities include insufficient green space, a lack of cultural venues and specialty shops, and a

general lack of character. The participants discussed that remarkable downtowns often have an image or character that people can recognize and illustrate.

A number of actions were identified to assist with the revitalization of the downtown. Recently developers purchased a number of strip malls in the Village, and the participants are interested in seeing new development, new services, and an attractive appearance for these buildings. Other aesthetic actions for the downtown included cobblestone or brick pedestrian crosswalks, creating picnic areas along the Swan Pond, providing shade and a rest area with trees and benches, and creating a small town atmosphere with old-fashioned lighting.

The participants identified a number of needed services and businesses for the Village of Manlius. They are listed below:

Businesses:

- Restaurant & Bar – variety
- Boutiques –art, gifts, clothing, antique
- Fitness facility
- Coffee shop, deli
- Bakery, butcher shop
- Book store
- Upscale food market
- Shoe stores
- Auto supply, electronic store

Services:

- Benches
- Bike/walking loop
- Trails to connect parks
- Maintain historical perspective
- Skating rink
- Family activities

While looking forward, the participants understand the need to fund new development, and the need to provide assistance programs to support the financial burden of revitalizing a downtown. The participants discussed the Village of Manlius applying for grants to improve the parks and grants to improve façades on buildings. Another group identified the possibility of creating a pilot program for small businesses. Along with applying for grants, the participants see the need to promote and market the Village of Manlius with brochures, a kiosk, and marketing material.

Economic Development

The economic development focus group followed the downtown revitalization focus group. Over 30 participants attended the economic development focus group, identifying a broader scope of revitalization for the entire Village community. The participants included developers, village officials, property owners, village residents, and village business owners.

The first discussion question asked the participants to compare the Village economy to the previous year. Business owners identified the economy this year as flat, attributing the flat economy to the development moratorium. The business owners also included the “economic rollercoaster” businesses go through, recognizing that this occurs in every community and that businesses need to adapt to the business cycles and trends. Business owners also identified the need for businesses to stay in the downtown and locate close to other establishments.

The residents see a decline in services and businesses in the Village of Manlius, therefore, not providing a reason for residents and commuters to shop in the downtown. Businesses are moving outside of the Village because it is difficult for residents and commuters to stop and shop, while other regional downtowns or shopping developments cater to businesses and services as part of the vehicular and pedestrian traffic development. The residents and business owners see a shift in

businesses locating to other shopping centers throughout the region. These include the Town Centre in the Town of Manlius and a strip mall on Rt. 92, south of the Village.

The participants identified a number of actions to compete with regional shopping centers. Creating new residential development in the Village will encourage new business development and possibly foot traffic in the downtown. The Village needs to market and promote their community, services, businesses, and downtown.

Along with attracting new residents and businesses, as well as creating a niche market, the participants also identified the current assets of the community. There are a number of employees working in the Village of Manlius and the participants suggested attempting to keep the employees in the Village during lunch breaks and after work by providing better restaurant choices for the employees. The participants also want to work with the current Village businesses and create grant opportunities.

In order to improve the Village's economy, the focus group discussed promotional and marketing activities. One resident recalled a welcome wagon package that the Village of Manlius would provide new residents. The welcome wagon provided information on services throughout the Village as well as a business directory, informing the new residents what is available in the Village. In the past, a business owner created T-shirts with the words "London, Paris, Manlius" creating an image of the Village of Manlius. Similar to other meetings, participants suggested a kiosk in the downtown, which provides important information about the Village.

In order to attract prospective residents and businesses, the focus group identified a number of promotional and marketing activities. Creating a fact sheet to inform site selectors can contribute to attracting new businesses to the Village. Providing the fact sheets and community booklets to local Real Estate Agents and Chambers of Commerce is another promotional activity to attract new residents and businesses. Another suggestion was to create networking opportunities with the Greater Manlius Chamber of Commerce. Two final suggestions included residents speaking out about the Village's assets and creating a welcome center.

During the economic development focus group, the group brainstormed about a possible niche market for the Village of Manlius. Pointing out the high amount of traffic during the commuting hours, the participants identified opportunities to stop the commuters and residents before and after work. Family restaurants, delis with pre-made dinners, and coffee shops opened in the evening were discussed as probable markets. Coffee, light fixtures, gas, and take out foods are some of the goods identified by the participants as types of goods and services people spend their money on.

Parking, Transportation, and Sidewalks

Parking, Transportation, and Sidewalks was the fifth focus group with the Village of Manlius. There were approximately 50 people at the meeting representing the residents, the Steering Committee, business owners, and other interested parties. This focus group identified the problems and possible actions for the lack of parking, examined possible traffic calming devices, and identified areas to improve sidewalks and pedestrian crosswalks.

There is a perception that there is no parking in the Village's downtown. It is difficult to park on the streets due to the high volume of traffic, and most of the parking lots within the downtown are not open to the public. The Village currently maintains a private parking lot for public use and also pays rent for another parking facility. An additional inconvenience is explained by the fact

that the parking locations are not clearly identified on the street or in the parking lots, which makes communication between lot owners and the patrons difficult.

A number of solutions and actions were identified at the focus group meeting to provide more parking opportunities for residents and visitors. The current lots the Village rents and/or maintains should have metered parking; therefore, the Village does not have to pay for the parking. Some groups identified other parcels available for parking. The participants also suggested additional signage of a higher quality for public parking.

To add and improve parking there were a number of suggestions for parking lots and on-street parking. The land between the museum and the historical society building could be another location for public parking. Businesses that are open during the day may be able to provide parking during the evening. For on-street parking, the participants suggested more curb cuts and parking following the curb cuts.

The Village of Manlius has an average annual daily traffic flow of over 25,000 cars driving through major streets in the Village. Although the traffic jam in the Village of Manlius is only between 5-10 minutes, the traffic congestion and speeding affects pedestrians crossing the street, bicycles trying to share the road, and parking on the street.

There are three major NYS Routes that converge in the Village of Manlius, creating a number of challenges. The Village of Manlius has five traffic lights within their downtown, a street distance of less than one mile. It is difficult for vehicles to make left hand turns from the NYS Routes onto Stickley Drive, Arkie Albanese, Candy Lane, Smith, Wesley, and Mill Streets.

A number of traffic calming devices were discussed at the focus group to improve the current traffic congestions. A number of groups identified a roundabout as a solution at the intersections of Seneca and Fayette Streets, Seneca and Washington Streets, and Highbridge and Fayetteville-Manlius Streets. The participants also indicated the need to use red brick to highlight the pedestrian crosswalks, thus decreasing the vehicles' speed in the Village, especially at the intersections. Rumble strips were also identified as a traffic-calming device while coming from the east on Seneca Street to the Village.

Participants identified a number of areas for left hand turns as well. The focus group identified Stickley Drive, and Arkie Albanese Avenue, Candy Lane, Smith, Wesley, and Mill Streets as the streets in need of a left hand turn lane on the NYS Routes 92 and 173.

In order to maintain safety in the Village of Manlius, a number of suggestions identified means to improve traffic. A number of participants agreed the need for an aggressive enforcement of traffic laws, and sensors that automatically "clock", photograph, and issue tickets to speeding cars. Participants are interested in extending the 30-mile per hour limit throughout the entire Village.

Other identified solutions are listed below:

- Have lights timed for commuter hours, different than non-commuting hours
- Create safe access and exit to businesses
- Create two lanes instead of four lanes
- Keep four lanes of traffic
- Use Flume as a bypass (and add a stop light at Mill Street)

The participants from the Parking, Traffic and Sidewalks focus group do not consider the Village's downtown as a pedestrian friendly environment. Pedestrians feel very defensive because the crosswalks are not observed. The focus group said the crosswalk lights are too short for pedestrians to cross the street. This problem exists throughout the entire Village of Manlius, not just the downtown.

Fayetteville-Manlius High School is located within the Village of Manlius, but it does not have a safe pedestrian access to the school. There is a sidewalk in the Village of Manlius that is on Seneca Street, but once a section of the Town of Manlius abuts Seneca Street, the sidewalk ends and forces pedestrians to cross Seneca Street to stay on a sidewalk, only to cross the street again to get to the school. Participants request an easement to continue the sidewalks and enforce safety for students walking to school.

To compliment the Open Space, Parks and Recreation focus group, the participants identified the need to create trails and paths for pedestrians and bicyclists throughout the Village. Continuing the sidewalks on Mill Street to Mill Run Park will provide more access to the park and the downtown. An overhead walking bridge was suggested in the downtown. Creating a streetscape with trees and lighting along the sidewalks will create a buffer between pedestrians and the traffic.

The participants identified a number of safety measures for pedestrians crossing the street. Cobblestone, red brick, and rumble strips were identified to slow traffic at crosswalks. The participants want the crosswalks to be extremely obvious by creating bulb outs, and cross walk signs "Yield to Pedestrians" in the middle of the street to force traffic to slow down.

Assets and Liabilities

For the sixth and final focus group, the consultant group recapped the previous meetings and then asked the participants to identify assets and liabilities about the Village of Manlius. This focus group allowed the participants to identify any factors not discussed at previous meetings.

A majority of the assets identified aspects of the Village's downtown. The participants identified the Village Centre including the library, Senior Centre, pond, recreation building, and sports fields as assets to the community. The participants like the central location of a park (Swan Pond) and the short walking distance of shops within the Village's downtown. With the exception of traffic, the Village's downtown is relatively safe. The participants identified the 4th of July as a major attraction to the Village. Along with excellent neighborhoods, the residents are happy with the public schools in the Village of Manlius.

The liabilities acknowledged at the focus group identified liabilities primarily at residential and commercial properties. A number of the liabilities included the need for landlords to improve their buildings. This included the Seneca Street businesses and the strip malls. Some participants believe the Village of Manlius is close-minded and unable to make changes to improve the community. The Village of Manlius needs to collaborate with Village of Fayetteville and the Town of Manlius in emerging visions and plans. Some residents feel that there are too many rental properties in the Village.

Stakeholder Interviews

Over the course of four days, the planning consultants conducted one day of roundtable discussions, three site visits to parks, vacant land, commercial, residential and industrial districts,

land with construction, organizations, and a number of phone interviews. These site visits in the Village of Manlius provided guidance to the planning consultants on how to move forward in developing the economic development strategic plan for the Village of Manlius.

Site Visits:

- Parks, Recreation and Open Space – July 12, 2006
- Neighborhoods, Residential Development, and vacant land for potential residential and commercial development – July 29, 2006
- Glencliffe Falls site visit and vacant land behind Tyler Court neighborhood – August 10, 2006

The roundtable discussions included senior services, businesses that provide services to residents, and businesses in the industrial district. A number of businesses, residents, or organizations unable to attend the roundtable discussions, were called for a phone interview. Other phone interviews included developers, open space organizations, tree commissioner, manufacturing businesses, and residents.

Community Survey

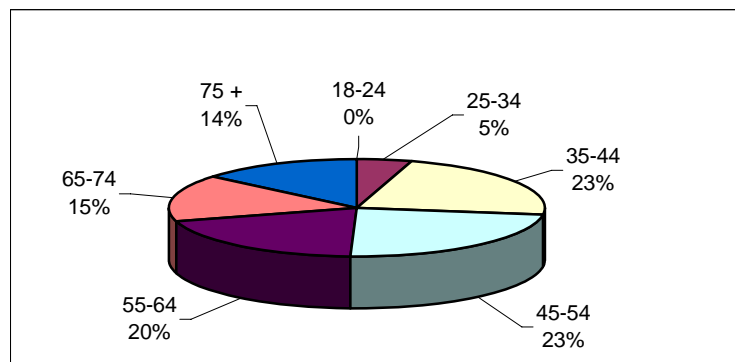
Vision Manlius Steering Committee developed a community survey available both online and on paper to identify strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities for the Village of Manlius. The community survey followed the focus groups, to allow the residents time to learn about the planning process and with time to think and process the topics of Land Use and Zoning, Open Space, Parks and Recreation, Economic Development, Downtown Revitalization, and Parking, Transportation and Sidewalks. The community survey elicited 157 resident responses with a gender split of 50% men and 50% women. The following section summarizes the survey findings. Please refer to Appendix IX for complete survey results.

Respondent Profile

The following represents a profile of the residents who responded to the survey.

Over 66% of the residents that responded to the survey are between the ages of 35 to 64. Followed by the senior population 65+ representing 29% of the responders. Only 5% of the residents that responded are between the ages of 25-34.

Figure 1: Respondent Age



{survey results continued}

Number of people in the household:

- 15% have one
- 41% have two
- 13% have three
- 18% have four
- 11% have five
- 2% have six or more

Ages in households:

- 12% are 0-5
- 33% are 6-17
- 9% are 18-24
- 32% are 25-44
- 31% are 45-54
- 25% are 55-64
- 17% are 65-74
- 14% are 75 +

Years living in the Village:

- 26% have lived in the Village for 0-5 years
- 17% have lived in the Village for 6-10 years
- 23% have lived in the Village for 11-20 years
- 34% have lived in the Village for 21 years or more

The respondents are:

- 89% Homeowner
- 6% Renter
- 6% Landlord
- 25% Retired Person
- 11% Local Business owner
- 13% Syracuse commuter

Key Issues

The following section summarizes the key issues addressed in the survey, including respondents' perception of these issues.

Quality of Life:

- 63% of the responders see a good quality of life in the Village
- 33% see room for improvements
- 2% do not see a good quality of life in the Village
- 2% do not have an opinion

What is detracting from the quality of life:

- Hit-or-miss business area, and the product of years of inadequate forward-looking planning

{survey results continued}

- Economic development just outside the village, but it is not occurring within the village.
- Many buildings are run down and could be converted to give smaller businesses a presence in the downtown area. There are lots of people that work out of their homes...and if the downtown area had a more service oriented feeling (office supplies, restaurants, coffee shops) and shared office space, you would get more traffic.
- Vocal minority

The respondents believe that the top priorities for the Village should be (top three):

- 1) Business district and traffic circulation – 91%
- 2) Appearance of business district – 77%
- 3) Appearance of public spaces – 76%

Not a priority for the Village:

- Development of new recreational fields – 48%

Community appearance improvements (top three):

- 1) Guidelines and standards for building design renovation and maintenance for residents – 79%
- 2) General guidelines for retail signs and building facades –71%
- 3) Programs for adding trees, plantings, and landscaping –70%

Least Priority for community appearance (ranked 4 or 5 for importance):

- Improved seating for Village amphitheater
- Gathering spots

In what special events should the Village participate or improve:

- 73% Farmers Market
- 52% Art/Craft Show
- 60% Community Cultural Event (plays, recitals, lectures)
- 77% 4th of July Celebration
- 71% Memorial Day parade
- 65% Concerts from local bands
- 42% Would you be willing to volunteer?

Encourage this type of development in the Village (top two):

- 60% Small scale neighborhood commercial
- 60% Mixed use development with residential

Do not encourage this type of development in the Village (top two):

- 1) Multifamily residential – 7%
- 2) Large industrial – 5%
- 18% do not want any new development

Economic/commercial business encouraged - Strongly support:

- 41% Additional restaurants (no drive through)
- 35% Bakery

{survey results continued}

- 29% Coffee Shop

Economic/commercial business encouraged - Some support:

- 38% Bakery
- 38% Home Improvement Center
- 37% Medical/Dental Offices
- 36% Additional Restaurants (no drive through)
- 28% Coffee Shop

Economic/commercial business encouraged - No need:

- 58% Additional Restaurants (with drive through)
- 58% Drug Store (with drive through)
- 57% Drug Store (no drive through)
- 55% Home Improvement Center
- 53% Dry Cleaner

Other businesses that would be supported:

- Another grocery store, shoe repair shop
- Create a coffee shop that is a joint venture between business and the community. Model it after the one in Cazenovia (Common Grounds and Project Cafe) and get CLIC involved.
- Health food oriented restaurants, both cafe style and upscale.
- P&C with more products
- Special-interest ventures such as model railroading, collections, etc
- Starbucks, Panera Bread, a wine/cheese/gourmet store/bakery. An adult piano bar/club...for jazz and other musicians.

How should the Village preserve open space (top three):

- 85% Pursue grants
- 82% Create bicycle and pedestrian linkages between open space recreation areas and parks in the area
- 59% Permanently protect its undeveloped land from development

What the Village should not do to protect open space:

- 72% Restrict the expansion or renovation of existing homes
- 60% Levy an annual assessment to fund open space acquisition
- 46% Adopt a property transfer tax to fund open space acquisition

Housing types that should be encouraged in Village:

- 53% Single Family Homes on larger lots
- 50% Moderate-income housing

Housing types that should not be encouraged in Village:

- 73% Low-income housing
- 71% Apartment-style rental units
- 50% Cluster Type development

{survey results continued}

Intersections/Roads in need of improvements:

- 43% The Intersection of Route 92 (Fayette St.) and Route 173 (Seneca St.)
- 40% The Intersection of Route 92 (Washington St.) and Route 173 (Seneca St.)
- 38% The Intersection of Route 92 (Highbridge Rd.) and Route 257 (Fayetteville Manlius Rd)

Intersections/Roads that are not in need of improvements:

- 55% E Seneca Turnpike (Route 173)
- 56% W Seneca Turnpike (Route 173)

Any other roads/intersections in need of improvement:

- Brickyard Falls and Route 173 could use a stoplight at rush hours reverting to a blinking signal light (red for Brickyard/yellow for Route 173) during off peak. Left and right turn lanes coming down Brickyard onto Route 173 would also be a great facilitator of traffic.
- Adjust the speed limit on Route 92 to be a 'village' speed limit starting when the village starts on Yeaworth Lane.
- Make Washington Street one way.

What would cause the respondents to move from the Village of Manlius:

- 80% Increase in taxes
- 56% Area is becoming overdeveloped
- 53% Loss of community character

Reasons that would not cause a resident to move from the Village:

- 52% Lack of housing alternatives
- 49% Not enough parks and recreational opportunities

How often do the respondents go to the Village's downtown:

- 45% more than 10 times a month
- 26% 7-10 times a month
- 19% 3-6 times a month
- 5% 1-2 times a month
- 4% less than once a month

Places listed by respondents when they go to the Village's downtown:

P&C	Church	Café 119	Mario's Hair Salon
Gas station	Sno-Top	Medical offices	Rest
Post office	MSC	Limestone creek	All
True value	Dry cleaner (both)	Kings Kids Day Care	Buy Rite
Mill Run Park	Banks	Art shops	Drycleaners of Manlius
Dunkin Donuts	Swan Pond	Bike shop	UPS Store
Library	What's Your Beef	Number 1 Kitchen	Valvoline
Soccer games	American Legion	Bank of America,	Das Blumen Haus
Concerts	Penny's	F-M Bottle Return,	Feats of Clay
Baseball games	Chase	Manlius Village Centre	4 Paws
Eckerd's	Manlius Motors	Arctic Island	A-Plus Mini-Mart
Dollar General	Theater	Express Computer	Insurance
Restaurants	Karate	Services	Phone service

CVS	Sr. Centre	Chamber Of Commerce	Heckled Hen
Burger King	Pavone's Pizza	State Farm	Laundromat
M&T Bank	#1Kitchen	BOA	Work
Manlius Jewelry	Marks Pizza	Village smithy	Service Station
Ling-Lings	Beauty shop	Accents	Tarn's Place
Subway	liquor store	Parades and community events	St. Ann's Church
Manlius Barber Shop	Little Caesar	Car Wash	Polish Pottery
Brueggers Bagels	Doctor's	Video store	Beat Street
Robbins Rarities	Village offices	Old Harvey's plaza	Dragonfly Beads
Encore	Eastside Racquet Club	Manlius liquors	The Dance Studio
New Dimensions	Dave's Diner	Beachfront tanning salon	CLIC
Sports fields	LaVallee's Karate	University Health Center	Museum
Limestone Liquors	Centre pond		Elegant Reflections
Kinsley diner	Shopping plaza		
Bead Store	Chiropractics		
	J.P. Morgan/Chase		
	Farmer's market		

Any additional comments:

- Residents and commuters who drive do not know how hazardous the traffic is in the Village's downtown. I did not realize it until I sold my car.
- Get rid of green stickers
- The Village should focus on lowering taxes. What is the cost of buying undeveloped land? What does adopt a property transfer tax to fund open space acquisition involve? Retirement is a problem with such high taxes. Whatever happened to the Mayor's campaign promise to eliminate his job and consolidate Village services and lower taxes?? Local government needs to tighten its belt.
- The present cat nuisance ordinance is inadequate. We are overrun with cats from other streets so we cannot ascertain their owners to register a complaint
- We do need some other businesses to help with the tax base because those of us that live here and raise their family should not have to move because of the tax burden in this Village.
- I do not support spending tax money to buy additional green space.
- I don't think a drive through at a pharmacy would cause a traffic problem
- Manlius could distinguish itself by GOING GREEN! With ESF and SU we have access to some of the best technical support. And, with the new environmental conscience of the upper-middle class, this could be another area in which we could be in the vanguard!
- I do not believe the Village provides any useful services that could not be met by the Town of Manlius at a lower cost. It would be more beneficial for the Village to merge with the Town and save the taxpayers the additional expense of another municipal tax.
- When I first moved into the village 28 years ago, I felt good about the village tax bill vs the services I received. My perspective today is that this village has to have the best of everything and 'do it all', but that the benefits being realized by the residents are not commensurate with the cost and that there are much more efficient ways of achieving a comparable result.

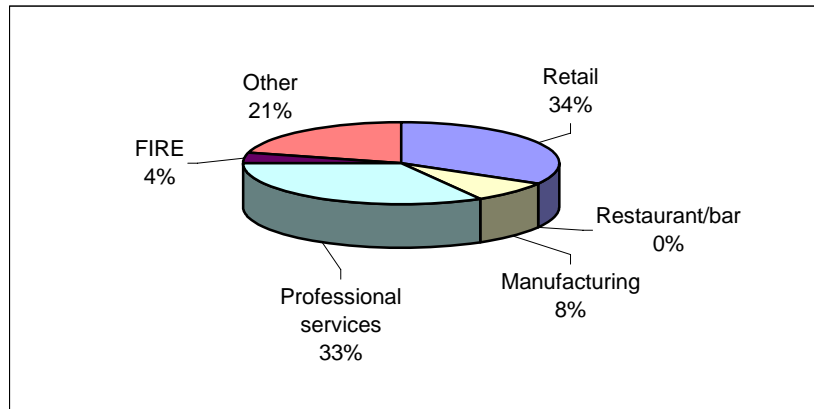
Business Survey

For the economic development purposes, it is important to understand the business climate and trends. The business perspective of a community is often different from the community perspective; therefore, a business survey was distributed to business establishments in the Village of Manlius. Of the 124 businesses that received a notification of the online survey in the mail, the survey received 24 responses, a 19% response rate.

Businesses Demographics

Of the businesses that responded to the survey, most of the businesses were either retail, at 33% or professional services, at 33%. The professional services include lawyer, doctor, architect, or other similar professions. Two of the respondents are manufacturing businesses and one is from Finance, Insurance or Real Estate (FIRE) industry. The category not represented in the survey was restaurant or bar businesses. Other miscellaneous businesses included contracting, consulting, daycare, and fast food.

Figure 2: Business Type



64%, or 14 business respondents have one location, while 18%, or 4 business respondents have their headquarters in the Village of Manlius, and 18%, or 4 businesses represent a branch. Of the respondents, 36%, have been in the Village of Manlius from three to five years, followed by the 27% of business respondents who have been in the Village for 15 years or more.

Table 1: Length of Business Existence in Village

	Total	% of Total
0-2 years	4	18%
3-5 years	8	36%
6-9 years	2	9%
10-14 years	2	9%
15 years or more	6	27%
Total Respondents	22	

In order to understand what type of jobs are located in the Village, the survey was used to gain information about the number of employees and their approximate salary. Sixteen businesses responded to the number of employees in their business. These 16 businesses employed a total of 33 people. The majority of these employees, or 52% are full-time employees, and 59%, or 16 employees who are full-time make an annual salary of \$20,000 to \$39,999. Of the 13 part-time employees represented in the survey, 62%, or 8 employees are paid between \$10,000 and \$19,999 annually, 1 employee is paid between \$20,000 and \$39,999 annually, and 3 employees are paid under \$10,000 annually. The 3 seasonal employees represented in the survey are all paid under \$10,000 annually.

Table 2: Employees in the Village of Manlius

	Full-Time		Part-Time		Seasonal		Response Total	
	Total	% of total	Total	% of total	Total	% of total	Total	% of total
Under \$10,000	0	0%	4	31%	3	100%	5	15%
\$10,000-\$19,999	0	0%	8	62%	0	0%	7	21%
\$20,000-\$29,999	9	33%	1	8%	0	0%	8	24%
\$30,000-\$39,999	7	26%	0	0%	0	0%	5	15%
\$40,000-\$49,999	6	22%	0	0%	0	0%	4	12%
\$50,000-\$69,999	4	15%	0	0%	0	0%	3	9%
Over \$70,000	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%
Total	27	100%	13	100%	3	100%	33	100%

The businesses that responded to the survey believe the labor force in the area is well suited for their business. Since the workforce is appropriate, only 21% of the respondents have contacted workforce development organizations.

Business Climate

Of the businesses who responded to the survey, 44% believe the local business climate is deteriorating, 44% believe the business climate is stable, and 11% believe the business climate is improving.

Table 3: Business Climate

	Total	% of total
Improving	2	11%
Deteriorating	8	44%
Stable	8	44%
Total Respondents	18	100%

A number of businesses added comments to further explain the current business climate in the Village of Manlius. Those who responded to the open-ended question identified assets in the community. These included the Village's pro-active approach to the traffic situation and the Chamber's involvement with the community. With respect to a deteriorating business climate, respondents indicated the need to improve the traffic problem, the need for more parking, the affect of globalization on manufacturing, and the need for a uniform sign policy. The respondents also see a need to attract more businesses to the area, realizing that these would probably be small businesses and entrepreneurs.

When businesses are asked if their revenue or sales increased in the past five years, the majority of the respondents have seen an increase in revenue. Whereas when they consider the business climate as a whole, the businesses believe it is either stagnant or deteriorating. Two of the businesses have seen a decrease in revenue and four have seen their revenue stay the same in the past five years.

The businesses involved in the survey are looking to re-invest in their space, expand their product line, or hire additional employees. Of the businesses that responded, four are considering moving from their current space while one is considering closing or selling their establishment.

Table 4: Intended Business Changes

	Total	% of total
Relocating your business	4	27%
Hiring additional employees	5	33%
Selling or closing your business	1	7%
Expanding services or product line	6	40%
Expanding or renovation your space	5	33%
Total Respondents	15	

The majority of businesses that responded to the survey provide services to the residents of the Village. The businesses that provide services for local residents also provide services for tourists and other businesses, but the latter represents a small percentage of their customers. Businesses who provide a substantial number of services to other businesses have very few customers who are residents or tourists.

The businesses that responded to the survey suggested a number of improvements to encourage more shopping, visiting, and conducting business in the Village. Business improvement suggestions included building improvements, improved signage, a greater diversity of shops, façade improvements, and better parking. Other suggestions included traffic calming in the Village's downtown, road improvements in the industrial business district, centralization of the Village's downtown, a diversity of businesses, and improvements of the buildings and vacant properties in the industrial business district.

The businesses that responded to the survey identified the need for a façade improvement program. The participants are interested in the County programs and the participants are not interested in duplicating services, but not all of the businesses are aware of County programs and they do not know whom to contact. In the past, the Village had a façade improvement program and it was very successful.

Table 5: Business Improvement Suggestions

	Total	% of total
Capital Improvement	4	29%
Entrepreneurial Training	6	43%
Micro-Enterprise/Revolving Loan Fund	5	36%
Façade Improvement Program	8	57%
Total Respondents	14	

The last three questions in the survey allowed the businesses to identify amenities and liabilities of the Village, and any additional information to assist with the development of Vision Manlius. A number of amenities that benefit the businesses include attractive sidewalks, closeness to where they live, the residents, the Village Centre, the library, fire department, chamber of commerce, recreation department, school system, quality of life, special events, small town politics, and other businesses throughout the Village. The liabilities that affect businesses include the traffic, the sign ordinance, traffic flow and parking, high taxes, ugly buildings, and small town politics.

In order to assist with the development of Vision Manlius, the businesses identified the need to stay focused on the community and its character. The participants want to continue the focus of Vision Manlius to continue to be the residents, businesses, families, and the local quality of life. Businesses see a need for better communication within the Village municipality. The businesses

are interested in more gateways to the Village's downtown. Vision Manlius should be functional to provide practical goals and recommendations. Finally the businesses in the community see a small group of vocal residents and organizations. The Village needs to maintain a more rational and moderate view.

Previous Planning Efforts in the Village

Village of Manlius Recreation Master Plan, 1990

In 1990, the Village of Manlius developed a Recreation Master Plan prepared by Schumm & Maxian. It is a long-range plan for the development of parks and recreational areas in the Village. This Plan will act as a sounding board for park development and planning as well as a viable parks and recreation program for the needs of all age groups.

The 1990 recreation master plan identified three developed parks, three undeveloped parks, and three vest pocket parks. The Parks and Recreation Department in the Village of Manlius manages the three developed parks.

- Developed Parks:
 - Mill Run Park
 - Village Centre, Swan Pond
 - Perry Springs Park
- Undeveloped Parks:
 - Candy Lane Park
 - Glencliffe Falls
 - Hale Estates
- Vest Pocket Parks:
 - Gazebo Park
 - Greenridge Park
 - Clock Park

The Village of Manlius Recreation Master Plan reviewed the existing village park parcels taking into consideration the soils, topography, services, and potential opportunities. The recommendations are unique for the nine park parcels in the Village. The explanation of the parks and their amenities are in the Recreation and Cultural resources section of this Plan.

The Plan recommendations include a connection trail to a number of park parcels throughout the Village of Manlius. During the public participation process, the Village residents recommendation included more nature walk areas, cross country skiing, swimming pools, teen recreation center, ice skating, tennis courts, playscapes, picnic areas, baseball fields, soccer fields, and basketball courts.

Village of Manlius Commercial District Design Guidelines

In 1997, the Village Board approved the Village of Manlius Commercial District Design Guidelines prepared by Environmental Design & Research, P.C. to provide guidance, management, and growth of the Village's commercial district. The plan's objectives are to make the area pedestrian friendly, strengthen and expand the economic base, and increase the function and attractiveness of the area. New Urbanism principles are used to develop goals and objectives of the design guidelines. The goals and objectives of the design guidelines for the commercial district include maintaining a pedestrian friendly streetscape, creating a continuity of interest,

respecting historic patterns and details, creating incentive for investment, using good local examples, gaining ideas from other communities, and traffic calming.

Village of Manlius Economic Development Plan

The Vision Manlius Steering Committee is undertaking a larger scale Economic Development Strategic Plan concurrent with the development of the Village Comprehensive Plan. This economic development plan will identify a greater range of issues, opportunities, and actions for the Village relating to supporting existing businesses and attracting new ones. It is anticipated that the Economic Development Strategic Plan will be completed and adopted in Fall of 2007.

County and Regional Planning Efforts

Central New York Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, June 2005

Every year the Central New York (CNY) Regional Planning and Development Board (RPDB) prepares a CNY Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). The counties involved in the CNY RPDB are Cayuga, Cortland, Madison, Onondaga, and Oswego.

While continuing the goal to support continued growth, the CNY CEDS focuses on the following objectives:

- Maintain and develop the region's human resources
- Expand businesses and their wealth
- Grow employment opportunities especially in distressed areas
- Attract new companies
- Support programs that strengthen the area's labor force
- Support small businesses
- Develop planned industrial sites and public facilities

In order to accomplish the goals and objectives, the RPDB work consists of project development, business assistance and finance, regional marketing, research, and planning and administration. The June 2005, CNY CEDS recommends a number of projects for Onondaga County and the region that have been identified to foster economic growth. A few of the Onondaga County projects identified are the Hancock Airport, Clay Industrial Park, Syracuse Downtown Development, Syracuse City Crossroads Commercial Park, CSX Intermodal Terminal Access, Syracuse Lakefront/Inner Harbor, Rock Cut Road/I-481, Town of Clay Three Rivers Redevelopment, and Carrier Site Redevelopment.

The regional projects identified are the DestiNY USA, Syracuse University Center of Excellence in Environmental Systems, CNY Biotechnology Research Center, CNY Cultural/Recreational Resource Initiatives, CNY Enterprise Development Fund, CNY Strategic Training Partnership Fund, and CNY Regional Business Recruitment Program.

The Essential New York Initiative

The subtitle of this plan is "Transforming Central Upstate New York to a Knowledge Based Economy." Developed by the Metropolitan Development Association, a Central New York think tank, this study included an overview of a 12-county central New York Region. The major

finding of this study was that the greater Syracuse region was losing its 20-34 year old population. The cause for the decline was attributed in part to the region's lack of appeal for the "creative class." As baby boomers retire, there is concern that this dearth of younger members of the labor force may result in a shortage of skilled workers. The Plan made a number of far-reaching recommendations, such as broadening the college experience so that students would have less desire to leave upon graduation; encouraging diversity and tolerance; developing recreational, cultural, and territorial assets, attributes to enhance the area's "quality of life"; and encouraging a strong entrepreneurial culture.

Goals and Recommendations

“Planning is nothing more than systematically thinking through a situation in order to come up with a better decision.”³

The Village of Manlius is faced with the same challenges and issues that many communities in Upstate New York face: development pressures, increasing costs of services, changes in the demographics of its citizens, desire to hold on to the qualities that make it a great place to live.

Smart communities who wish to remain healthy and vital places – to live, work, raise families, invest – acknowledge that change occurs and issues need to be faced. And it is through the planning process of looking towards the future with open communication with residents, that required actions can be identified to preserve existing attributes or make the necessary changes for future actions.

The steering committee believes the intent of this strategic plan should be to guide the future physical and economic development efforts of the Village of Manlius and direct the allocation of resources – both human and fiscal - to support those efforts. It is therefore the charge of this group to identify goals, strategies, and actions needed to address the challenges facing the community and enhance the overall quality of life in the Village.

The goals, strategies, and actions of the Comprehensive Plan, once implemented, are intended to guide the future development of the Village. To best understand the intent of these elements, it might be helpful to know the differences that exist between goals, strategies, and actions.

- **Goals:** A goal is a general statement of a future condition, which is considered desirable for the community; it is an end towards which this plan is aimed.
- **Strategy:** A strategy is a measurable activity to be accomplished in pursuit of the goal; it refers to some specific aspiration, which is reasonably attainable.
- **Action:** An action is a specific proposal to do something that relates directly to accomplishing the strategy; and identifies the how, where, and amount to be done. As strategies and actions are successfully undertaken, they function as measurable accomplishments.

These goals, strategies, and actions were developed in support of the Vision Manlius Comprehensive Plan, and were crafted through the efforts of plan consultants working closely with the steering committee and community. Much effort was put into the public participation process conducted in support of the planning process. This involved several public workshops, stakeholder interviews, a series of committee meetings, a business survey, and a community survey.

Culling all the feedback from these efforts, an attempt was made to identify goals that best reflect the community’s concerns and desires. With the feedback received from the steering committee, the goals were finalized and tailored to better reflect the Village’s desired vision of the future.

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“Neighborhood Planning: A guide for citizens and planners.” Bernie Jones. Planners Press American Planning Association 1990

The strategies and actions were then developed in order to provide a framework for achieving those expressed goals.

Draft Goals for the Village of Manlius Comprehensive Plan

Land Use and Zoning

Communities grow and change with time. Growth and change both have the potential to impact in positive and negative ways. Communities can choose to direct growth, and support positive change or mitigate negative changes, through the use of land use regulations such as zoning. The community aspires to preserve its character and quality of life and will address potential impacts through this plan.

- Goal 1. Preserve and enhance the Village of Manlius’ existing rural, small village character while accommodating a balanced mix of recreational, residential, commercial, and industrial uses.**
 - Goal 2. Encourage future development that minimizes negative impacts on natural resources, infrastructure, and neighboring uses in order to safeguard the health, safety, and welfare of the community.**
 - Goal 3. Protect and improve the community’s visual character and aesthetics, especially along commercial corridors and at prominent gateways.**
 - Goal 4. Encourage future development that is of quality design, will foster and preserve the character of the Village, and will meet the necessary long-term needs of the community.**
-
- Strategy 1** Update zoning ordinance for a balanced mix of commercial, residential, and recreational properties with planned transitioning and appropriate buffers between the various areas.
 - Action 1.1 Set forth clearly delineated districts with concise terminology to be consistent with the goals of the Village’s Comprehensive Plan.
 - Action 1.2 Review and revise residential zoning designations (where appropriate) to maintain single-family dwellings and minimize conversions to multi-family units.
 - Action 1.3 Evaluate and change as needed existing setbacks, road frontages, lot sizes, building coverage, parking requirements, and buffers.
 - Action 1.4 Encourage mixed-use developments in commercial areas.
 - Action 1.5 Change zoning to allow outdoor seating in commercial centers.
 - Action 1.6 Review and update sign ordinances and design guidelines to promote balance between providing necessary information and visual impact.
 - Action 1.7 Develop appropriate transition zoning designations between commercial and residential areas.

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- Strategy 2** Update and strengthen the existing design and land use regulations to be consistent with the goals of the comprehensive plan.
- Action 2.1 Amend zoning ordinance to require new construction to be in scale and complementary in design to surrounding structures.
- Strategy 3** Identify preferred development for specific areas and promote the efficient use of such lands for uses consistent with “smart growth” principles.
- Action 3.1. Examine the Village’s existing land use regulations and strengthen them to protect the Village from underutilized/vacant properties and promote “smart growth.”
- Action 3.2 Consider amending current zoning to allow cluster zoning designation and creation of Planned Unit Development (PUD) designation. PUD will require development of design regulations and siting criteria for use by Planning Board.
- Action 3.3 Review and revise existing residential zoning to evaluate the application of single and multi-family dwellings where appropriate.
- Strategy 4** Examine and revise, as appropriate, the Village’s existing regulations and measures in protecting environmental resources and in enforcing those measures.
- Action 4.1. Develop a Freshwater Wetlands and Water Bodies Overlay District (FWWBOD) to protect the Village’s wetlands and stream corridors.
- Action 4.2 Delineate and designate the Village’s wetland areas by wetlands specialist.
- Action 4.3 Require special permits for all activities within the FWWBOD, including but not limited to, construction, filling, excavation, clearing of mature trees, grading or natural landscape alteration, required stream buffering, and use or storage of fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and salt and other hazardous materials.
- Strategy 5** Identify properties for open space and preservation and develop planning techniques and funding strategies for the acquisition and/or protection of those areas.
- Action 5.1 Investigate various land preservation tools, including: tax abatement easements, Purchase of Development Rights (PDRs), land purchase.
- Action 5.2 Investigate the creation of an Open Space Conservation Fund for preservation efforts. Consider potential funding sources, including the use of the 0.75% transfer tax and other funding sources.
- Strategy 6** Modify the Village’s zoning ordinances to prohibit nuisances that are inconsistent with an environmentally attractive and safe community.
- Action 6.1. Review and update existing auto and scrap junkyards ordinances
- Action 6.2 Maintain strict enforcement of all local laws and ordinances.
- Action 6.3 Strengthen zoning ordinance to reduce or eliminate noise & light pollution by requiring buffers, such as landscaping, vegetation, or fencing which can reduce

- the noise and light spillage to adjacent areas. Minimize light pollution thru design and placement of external fixtures and size of lamps.
- Action 6.4 Strengthen zoning ordinances to promote attractive neighborhoods by minimizing outside storage of unregistered autos, recreational vehicles, waste and other eyesores.
- Action 6.5 Strengthen zoning code to prevent building of new commercial storage sheds for hire to the public.
- Strategy 7** Review and revise as necessary local policies and other land use mechanisms, such as set-asides and fees, to promote desired land use and balanced development.
- Action 7.1. Enforce local zoning and other land use policies that have been developed, such as Development Impact Fees, to promote optimal land use development.
- Action 7.2 Institute a recreational impact fee for all new subdivisions.
- Action 7.3 Seek opportunities for burying utility wires underground or placing overhead lines toward the rear of the property.
- Strategy 8** Initiate and maintain communication with other local, county, regional, and state agencies to ensure that the pace, location, and type of development is consistent with local desires.
- Action 8.1. Assign a Liaison to attend neighboring community planning meetings and report back to the Village Board and Planning Board on regional planning initiatives.
- Action 8.2. Submit copies of the adopted Comprehensive Plan to local, county, state and regional agencies such as Onondaga Planning Department, Onondaga County IDA, NYS DOT, and the Town of Manlius.
- Action 8.3. Place the updated Comprehensive Plan on the Village's website and a copy in the library so that the information can be accessed by developers and residents alike.
- Action 8.4 Seek an inter-municipal agreement with the Town of Manlius providing for joint review and approval of any development proposed within 1500 feet either side of Village/Town boundary.
- Action 8.5 Initiate contact with real estate and business developers to discuss the types of development that the Village wants to promote.
- Strategy 9** Clarify the roles and missions of both the Planning Board and Zoning Board of Appeals and encourage enhanced training to provide basic information about local government powers and duties.
- Action 9.1. Investigate the training materials and workshops available to local planning and zoning board members from the Department of State Division of Local Government, New York Conference of Mayors, the New York Planning Federation, regional and county planning organizations, and other sources.
- Action 9.2. Assist the Planning and Zoning Board members to participate in continuing education opportunities as required under New York State Law.

Transportation

Contemporary American society is strongly based on the ability of individuals and businesses to easily and freely move from place to place for the exchange of goods and services. With this exchange comes the potential for impacts on a community's quality of life, the environment, and fiscal demands for infrastructure.

Goal 1: Foster a safe and efficient transportation network throughout the Village of Manlius.

Goal 2: Enhance mobility by improving the network of streets and sidewalks, for the safety, convenience, and efficiency of drivers, cyclists, and pedestrians.

Goal 3: Improve and enhance the parking in the Village.

Strategy 1 Evaluate and upgrade current roadway, pedestrian and bicycle accommodation design standards with respect to structure, accessibility, connectivity and multi-modal access consistent with Village goals.

Action 1.1 Review current roadway design standards of adjacent municipalities to develop compatible standards.

Action 1.2 Work with developers on proposed projects to ensure that new roads are consistent with Village goals regarding connectivity and accessibility.

Action 1.3 Provide multi-modal facilities and connect to the existing transportation system where possible.

Action 1.4 For all new development - roads, sidewalks, and trails shall be constructed to provide connections to adjacent communities, subdivisions, and commercial areas.

Action 1.5 Establish appropriate signage requirements along roads that generate bicycle traffic, e.g. "SHARE THE ROAD".

Action 1.6 Create development standards for designated recreational trails.

Strategy 2 Review present traffic patterns within the Village and utilize, where appropriate, traffic control devices to discourage speeding on the Village's roadways.

Action 2.1 Install appropriate mechanisms for traffic calming, such as additional signage, lighting, rumble strips, textured crosswalks, and landscaping enhancements to reduce traffic speeds and improve visual character.

Strategy 3 Work with the Syracuse Metropolitan Transportation Council and New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) to help plan and/or implement improvements to State and County Roads within and adjacent to the Village.

Action 3.1 Village shall enhance coordination efforts with transportation entities during planning and implementation of projects.

- Action 3.2 Village shall maintain contact with transportation entities and make area project information readily available to Village residents.
- Action 3.3 Conduct vehicular study and map potential future highway developments and upgrades.
- Strategy 4** Work with the Central New York Regional Transit Authority to explore more public and/or private transit options for all residents in the Village, particularly elderly, disabled, and those with special needs.
- Action 4.1 Create a citizens' committee to investigate and pursue alternative transportation options for underserved residents.
- Strategy 5** Work with the transportation authorities to plan for and implement bike lanes along NYS Routes 92 and 173 within the village and with adjacent municipalities.
- Action 5.1 Designate a representative from the Village to act as liaison with transportation entities for improved bicycle usage on designated roadways.
- Strategy 6** Prepare a "Detailed Pedestrian Access Master Plan" for new, reconstructed and/or improved sidewalks and existing crosswalks. The Plan should include existing uses, development patterns, and traffic patterns supportive of sidewalks and crosswalks.
- Action 6.1 For new development occurring within the Village, it shall be required that developers install sidewalks and crosswalks.
- Action 6.2 Suggested areas of construction or reconstructions include but are not limited to:
- Wesley & Seneca Streets
 - Seneca & Fayette Streets
 - Pleasant & Fayette Streets
 - Fayetteville-Manlius Road
 - Highbridge Road
 - Complete sidewalks to high school on Seneca Street
 - Complete sidewalks to Glencliffe Road
 - Fayette Street & Arkie Albanese Avenue
 - Academy & Seneca Streets
 - Seneca & Washington Streets
 - Continue sidewalks on Mill Street to Mill Run Park
 - On Brickyard Falls continue sidewalks to Ravenswood and Heritage Circle
 - Troop K and West Seneca
- Action 6.3 Develop a plan that will ensure that the sidewalk system is inviting and safely maintained for pedestrian use, particularly in the downtown area. Include appropriate amenity requirements, such as pedestrian scale lighting where sidewalks currently are to be provided.
- Action 6.4 Research/review existing and potential funding mechanisms for replacement/repair of existing sidewalks.

- Action 6.5 Revise “Village Sidewalk Standards” to provide continuity so that a continuous, level and uninterrupted sidewalk is maintained where driveways and access lots are concerned.
- Action 6.6 Work with transportation entities to limit the number of curb cuts along major roadways to protect the integrity of the sidewalk system.
- Strategy 7** Develop a detailed “Recreational Trail Master Plan” for a viable hiking/biking network of recreational trails connecting existing trails, greenways, parks and other Village destinations.
- Action 7.1 Investigate funding opportunities for design and construction of hiking/biking network.
- Action 7.2 Construct new and/or upgrade existing facilities where necessary in accordance with the new “Recreational Trail Master Plan”.
- Action 7.3 Areas identified for potential trail development include, but are not limited to:
- Village’s Downtown
 - Mill Run Park
 - High School
 - Perry Springs Park
 - Candy Lane
 - Hale Estate
 - Pocket Parks
 - Limestone Creek
 - Glencliffe Park
- Action 7.4 Work with adjacent municipalities to connect to existing and/or develop new trails.
- Strategy 8** Revise the “Zoning and Building Codes” and “Site Plan” approval requirements to promote parking standards to reflect and maintain the unique character of the Village environment.
- Action 8.1 Review current parking requirements and adjust as deemed necessary. Any on-site parking for employees or residents should be minimal and to the rear of buildings, if possible.
- Action 8.2 “Site Plan” approval for on-site patron parking in downtown areas should be conditioned on shared/public parking during non-business hours.
- Action 8.3 Allow special contributions/assessments for sharing costs of acquisition and maintenance of lots or easements for public parking.
- Strategy 9** Improve and expand identification of on-street parking and public parking lots in the Village’s downtown.
- Action 9.1 Complete a comprehensive inventory of parking in downtown (# of spaces, ownership, management, needs assessment).
- Action 9.2 Review results of parking inventory and develop proposed actions.

- Action 9.3 Provide additional on and off street parking to meet the Village business needs.
- Action 9.4 Research feasibility of construction of additional public parking facilities to service commercial areas.

Natural Resources

Quality of life includes many features within a community. The health of a community’s residents is strongly based on the health of the local environment – clean air/water and preservation of flora/fauna are critical.

Goal 1: Protect and enhance lands which are environmentally significant and/or sensitive, and minimize any adverse impacts that man-made development may have on land, air, water quality, natural habitats, animal and plant species, unique land formations, and agricultural and scenic resources.

Goal 2: Preserve and protect the Village's water bodies and lands that perform important environmental functions for the community and provide valuable fish and wildlife habitats.

Goal 3: Preserve and protect those lands and scenic resources that contribute to the Village’s unique character.

Strategy 1 Work with conservation groups to establish permanent protections of environmentally sensitive areas within the Village.

Action 1.1. Work with appropriate organizations to establish non-profit land acquisition and conservation easements.

Strategy 2 Continue to research regulations to protect the Village’s natural resources.

Action 2.1. Identify and catalogue the Village’s environmentally significant land areas and water resources that may be impacted by development, encroachment, erosion, and/or water pollution.

Action 2.2 Require special permits for all activities within environmentally significant areas for construction, filling, excavation, clearing of mature trees, grading or natural landscape alteration, and commercial use or storage of fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, salt or other compounds or chemicals.

Strategy 3 Explore land use regulations to protect the Village’s water resources.

Action 3.1. Review and/or develop regulations to protect water resources from future development adjacent to the creek. Such regulations may include overlay protection districts and/or setback requirements.

Regulations may apply, but are not limited to, the following:

- Limestone Creek
- Perry Springs

- Centre Pond
- Ledyard Canal
- Swan Pond

Strategy 4 Establish a cluster-zoning ordinance that gives density ‘bonuses’ to new developments that preserve large blocks of open space by preserving a significant amount of developable land.

Action 4.1 Develop and adopt a cluster zoning ordinance.

Strategy 5 Continue to implement Village stormwater management and maintenance plans in accordance with state and federal requirements.

Action 5.1. Ensure that local codes and standards encourage the use of pervious surfaces and natural drainage design features.

Strategy 6 Conduct a Village-wide Natural Resources Inventory.

Action 6.1. Collaborate with organizations and government agencies that can provide information about the Village’s natural resources and conduct a community-wide inventory of all the same.

Action 6.2. Integrate the results of the natural resources inventory into Village/Town/County Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

Strategy 7 Incorporate the natural resource inventory into Village planning, zoning, subdivision, site plan documents, and commercial design guidelines.

Action 7.1. During the site plan review process, the Village should – as needed - place conditions and/or offer incentives that shape development proposals in ways that protect or minimize harm to these resources.

Open Space, Parks and Recreation

Goal 1: Develop trails throughout the Village to provide additional recreational opportunities, improved access and connections to Village parks, Village’s downtown and other regional trails and parks.

Goal 2: Maintain and enhance the development of the park and recreation system that meets the needs of current and future Village residents, providing them with top quality parks and facilities.

Goal 3: Promote use of the Village’s water bodies and waterfront areas for recreational activities.

Strategy 1 Develop a plan for a viable hiking/biking network within the Village and with potential links to neighboring municipalities. Special consideration should be

- given to using waterways, existing pathways and the railroad right-of-way (ROW) to inter-connect Village destinations.
- Action 1.1 Link Village parks with trail systems inside & outside of the Village by development of new trails.
- Action 1.2 Develop additional on-road accommodations for bikes & pedestrians on appropriate roads.
- Action 1.3 Develop trail maps for use by residents and visitors.
- Action 1.4. Develop new trails along Limestone Creek and other water bodies between the community parks, connecting to sidewalks, and along rail ROW in Village.
- Action 1.5 Pursue acquisition rights or easements for the development of rails-to-trails projects for recreational uses.
- Strategy 2** Evaluate the Village park system to accommodate future needs.
- Action 2.1 Re-evaluate & update existing Village Park Master plan (uses, assessments, needs) for each individual park.
- Action 2.2 Implement recommendations of Park Master plan after re-evaluation.
- Strategy 3** Improve accessibility to the Village’s parks, where feasible.
- Action 3.1 Pursue opportunities for funding increased accessibility of Village Parks.
- Action 3.2 Implement recommendations on increased accessibility from Park Master Plan.
- Strategy 4** Identify parks and recreation programs as valuable Village resources and promote use by residents and visitors.
- Action 4.1 Research and identify ways to improve promotion of the Village’s existing parks and recreation programs.
- Strategy 5** Identify potential locations for future development of green space and parklands, especially in environmentally sensitive areas.
- Action 5.1 Pursue and secure funding to acquire land for parks, trails, and greenways.
- Action 5.2 Pursue use of alternative methods and tools (PDR, easements, etc.) for acquisition or use of land for parks, trails, and greenways.

Economic Development

Economic development is the engine that drives a community. It is crucial in that the local economy provides employment for citizens and tax revenues for supporting municipal services. Oftentimes, communities must find a good balance between desiring economic growth and the impacts it brings.

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- Goal 1:** Encourage economic development that is consistent with goals and recommendations in this Vision Manlius Comprehensive Plan.
- Goal 2:** Promote the development of an aesthetically pleasing and vibrant commercial district.
- Goal 3:** Support appropriate business uses to ensure a stable tax base and provide quality employment opportunities for residents.
- Goal 4:** Develop an identifiable and unique theme that embraces the Village’s culture, character and history, and enhances community identity and connection.
- Goal 5:** Identify and buttress the Village’s unique destination places.
- Strategy 1** Strengthen the Village’s existing design and land use regulations to enhance the Village’s character and to guarantee conformity to appropriate size, character, and design applications.
- Action 1.1 Review and revise the Village’s existing design and land use regulations to enhance the Village’s character and to guarantee conformity to appropriate size, character, and design applications.
- Strategy 2** Update zoning ordinance for a balanced mix of commercial, residential, industrial, and recreational properties.
- Action 2.1 Set forth clearly delineated districts with concise terminology consistent with the comprehensive plan.
- Action 2.2 Encourage mixed-use development in the commercial area.
- Action 2.3 Explore the promotion of allowing commercial development in the industrial areas.
- Strategy 3** Focus redevelopment efforts to Fayette and Seneca Streets – the Village’s designated downtown area.
- Action 3.1 Support mixed use developments – both new construction and rehab/restoration projects.
- Action 3.2 Explore redevelopment alternatives at Fairgrounds and Mill Street.
- Strategy 4** Identify preferred development for specific areas and promote the efficient use of such lands for business related uses consistent with “smart growth” principles.
- Action 4.1. Examine the Village’s existing land use regulations and strengthen them to protect the Village from unused/vacant properties and promote “smart growth.”
- Strategy 5** Strengthen the community’s sign ordinance to promote and enhance the visual cues of an inviting vibrant downtown.

- Action 5.1 Review and update sign ordinances and design guidelines to promote balance between providing necessary information and visual impact.
- Action 5.2 Provide guidance and information to business owners to modify their existing signage to meet the new design standards.
- Action 5.3 Explore the availability of grants and other funding opportunities for existing businesses to replace existing, non-conforming signage, such as façade programs or revolving loans.
- Strategy 6** Implement traffic calming mechanisms throughout the Village’s downtown to assist with businesses attracting customers, and customer’s ability to park, shop, and walk in the Village’s downtown.
- Action 6.1 Enhance pedestrian accessibility throughout the Village’s downtown by installing bulbouts, safer on-street parking bays, prohibiting parking 20 feet from intersections, and improve pedestrian circulation by increasing crossing times.
- Action 6.2 Install appropriate traffic calming mechanisms, such as rumble strips, textured crosswalks, and landscaping enhancements to reduce traffic speeds and improve visual character.
- Action 6.3 Explore reasonable methods to expand the availability of municipal parking.
- Action 6.4 Work with the Department of Transportation to explore reclamation of additional on-street parking in the business district.
- Strategy 7** Enhance street lighting throughout the Village’s downtown.
- Action 7.1 Develop a plan to implement a system and timeline for creating contiguous ornamental street lighting at a pedestrian scale throughout the entire downtown corridor, including funding options.
- Action 7.2 Implement plan in Action 7.1
- Strategy 8** Establish street and roadway improvement priorities on all roads within village limits.
- Action 8.1 Pursue funds through the Industrial Access Program for road construction at appropriate locations when there is a need for improved access that is identified by a specific business/land owner.
- Strategy 9** Continue to improve effective communication efforts between Village government and residents/business owners.
- Action 9.1 Develop and distribute a Village government newsletter to inform residents and businesses of current issues, programs, and developments.
- Action 9.2 Assist local community groups in developing joint recruitment and promotion through the Village-sponsored newsletter and web site.
- Action 9.3 Explore the feasibility of developing wireless access in the village in such a way as to not increase taxes.

Housing Resources

Without residents, a community doesn't exist. Without housing, residents can't exist. Housing options can be as diverse as its resident population. Communities should work to assist to provide a wide range of options: single family, multi-family, owner-occupied and rental, elderly and assisted living. All these options should be available across the economic spectrum.

Goal 1: Encourage a balanced blend of quality housing opportunities including a desirable range of housing types and affordable price ranges.

Goal 2: Preserve and enhance the Village's existing residential neighborhoods.

Goal 3: Encourage quality design and compatible construction in new and existing neighborhoods to enhance desirability.

Strategy 1 Use Planned Unit Development (PUD) to allow a variety of higher-density residential development clustered in areas of potential development that have infrastructure (water, sewer, roads) to accommodate them.

Action 1.1 As part of revision of Zoning map and ordinances, create a Planned Unit District (PUD) designation – along with all needed criteria and design standards.

Strategy 2. Foster the development of neighborhood associations that work to implement positive changes in the Village's new and established neighborhoods.

Action 2.1 Support the creation of not-for-profit neighborhood associations in organizing clean-up days, providing volunteer assistance to property owners, as well as sponsoring incentive programs to homeowners.

Action 2.2 Create incentive programs to encourage property maintenance by rewarding homeowner's efforts, especially appropriate renovations to historic structures.

Strategy 3 Work with municipalities surrounding the Village of Manlius to ensure that future development serves the needs and enhances the quality of life for the entire region.

Action 3.1 Actively participate in any ongoing or proposed housing / social services needs assessment for the community or region.

Strategy 4 Continue to provide safe, affordable housing to residents of all economic levels.

Action 4.1 Continue to encourage affordable senior citizen housing.

Action 4.2 Promote the development of mixed-use development in the commercial districts.

Action 4.3 Continue strong enforcement of building safety codes.

Action 4.4 Pursue funding opportunities to assist in providing a variety of affordable housing options for first time homeowners and the elderly.

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- Strategy 5** Enforce current codes to maintain clean and tidy neighborhoods.
- Action 5.1 Develop program to identify potential code violations, provide informational materials to land owners, and enforce codes.
- Strategy 6** Develop and implement a Village-wide Housing Rehabilitation Program.
- Action 6.1 Pursue funding opportunities to assist property owners in making needed repairs and upgrades to bring buildings up to code.

Historical and Cultural Goals

The history of a community is what has made it what it is today. The richness of the past builds the foundation of tomorrow. Preserving the knowledge and culture of a community strongly adds to the overall quality of life for its residents. Local governments can strengthen their local historic preservation efforts through a variety of programs and efforts.

- Goal 1:** **Preserve, enhance, and promote the Village’s historical resources for the enjoyment of the current residents and future generations.**
- Goal 2:** **Develop and preserve an identifiable and unique Village theme/character that celebrates the Village’s history and culture, establishes a sense of community identity, and reconnects residents and visitors to the community’s roots.**
- Goal 3:** **Develop and enhance destinations throughout the Village that have cultural, historical and/or educational interest.**
- Strategy 1** Develop and designate a Local Historic Overlay District (LHOD) to protect local historic structures and sites.
- Action 1.1 Develop design & demolition criteria for the LHOD
- Action 1.2 Develop boundaries for the LHOD.
- Action 1.3 Develop and adopt Local Historic Overlay District as part of Village Zoning ordinance.
- Strategy 2** Investigate becoming a Certified Local Government (CLG) under NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation program.
- Action 2.1 To participate in the CLG program, the Village will create and adopt a Historic Preservation Ordinance designed to protect historic structures.
- Action 2.2 Create a Historic Preservation Committee to review proposed activities that might impact local historic resources.

- Action 2.3 Encourage property owners to pursue grants to conduct appropriate building restoration.

- Strategy 3** Continue to foster collaborative working relationships with organizations and non-profits active in preserving the Village’s historic resources.
- Action 3.1 Continue to foster partnerships with business groups and other interested organizations to beautify historic properties and sites – such as placement of signs and markers at historically significant buildings and sites.
- Action 3.2 Foster partnerships with organizations and non-profits on co-sponsoring special events and activities for residents to promote historical attributes of Village.

- Strategy 4** Identify appropriate historic structures and sites to be potentially nominated for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Sites.
- Action 4.1 Consult with the Manlius Historical Society to provide supporting documentation to assist in evaluation of potential sites and preparing applications for those property owners seeking inclusion of such sites on the National Register of Historical Sites
- Action 4.2 Consult with Town Historian for evaluating, preserving, and cataloguing historic documents.

- Strategy 5** Establish a system of awards or recognition programs for homeowners and business owners who preserve and restore historic structures and sites.
- Action 5.1 Partner with the Manlius Chamber of Commerce and other groups to establish such programs.
- Action 5.2 Identify and utilize government programs to create incentives to preserve and restore historical structures.

- Strategy 6** Support the development of a Village walking tour as a way to educate the public about historic homes, buildings, and sites within the community.
- Action 6.1 Develop promotional materials and maps to support a community walking tour program.

Municipal & Community Resources

Each of these techniques enhances the community’s form, encourages additional commercial and residential investment, and provides a visual cue to residents that a change is underway.

Goal 1: Promote and encourage inter and intra-municipal cooperation and communication to provide quality services at reasonable costs.

Goal 2: Promote and encourage a high quality of public services for the safety, comfort, and pleasure of residents and business owners.

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- Goal 3:** Maintain and enhance public infrastructure and services that meet the needs of current and future residents & businesses.
- Goal 4:** Provide community facilities and programs that meet the needs of residents and businesses.
- Goal 5:** Develop and promote effective communication between Village government and residents/business owners.
- Strategy 1** Explore beneficial relationships with other governmental entities to share the cost of certain community services.
- Action 1.1 Investigate opportunities and usage of the Shared Municipal Services Initiative (SMSI).
- Action 1.2 Pursue opportunities for sharing of services and facilities with adjacent communities.
- Strategy 2** Work collaboratively with Town of Manlius on development that provides seamless transitioning between Village and Town.
- Action 2.1 Initiate and maintain communication with other local, county, regional, and state agencies to ensure that location, type, and impact of development is consistent with local desires.
- Strategy 3** Consider the adoption of a Capital Improvements Program (CIP).
- Action 3.1 Develop and adopt a Village CIP for financing and constructing needed public improvements and facilities.
- Strategy 4** Work with existing public safety officials to ensure enforcement of the Village's laws.
- Action 4.1 Request traffic committee to periodically report to Village Board on monitoring of enforcement for appropriate action.
- Strategy 5** Enhance means for businesses, organizations, and municipal departments to publicize events.
- Action 5.1 Improve access and usage of sign located at the intersection NYS Routes 257 and 92.
- Action 5.2 Investigate potential new sign locations & technology.
- Action 5.3 Provide up to date information of local events via Village bulletin boards.
- Action 5.4 Provide & update information for Village website.
- Action 5.5 Provide up to date information for inclusion in Village newsletter.
- Action 5.6 Partner with organizations/public entities in the promotion of events.

Action 5.7 Investigate the feasibility of other centers of information.

Strategy 6 Develop a multi-pronged program to enhance the Village’s aesthetics.

Action 6.1. Design and construct gateways that include attractive “welcome” signs, landscaping, and thematic elements (such as sculptures) reminiscent of the Village’s unique history and character.

Action 6.2. Work to replace existing lighting with stylized lighting to enhance the aesthetics of local pedestrian areas.

Action 6.3 Pursue placement of utility lines underground.

Strategy 7 Enhance communication efforts between Village government and residents/business owners.

Action 7.1 Continue to improve and distribute a Village government newsletter to residents, updating them on current issues, programs, and developments.

Action 7.2 Assist local community groups in promoting events through Village-sponsored media

Action 7.3 Encourage additional informational portals for distribution of Village information.

Strategy 8 Improve the Village’s website.

Action 8.1 Improve the timely posting of information on local community happenings.

Action 8.2 Redevelop and expand use of website to promote services relating to Village Government: events calendar, educating the public on understanding their tax bills, services, contacts, codes & ordinances.

Strategy 9 Promote opportunities for volunteerism.

Action 9.1 Assist in supporting efforts of volunteer organizations.

Action 9.2 Promote the volunteer efforts of residents/businesses and their employees/Village staff & officials, to support community organizations.

Implementation

The mere statements of goals and recommended strategies of this plan will not produce the desired results unless the Village implements the concepts through land use regulations, public investment and cooperation, and/or the formation of partnerships with adjacent municipalities. The time frame covers completed implementation for the next five years and is indicated by the following code:

- **S– Short term – (0 – 2 Year s)– Next twelve months – By the beginning of year 2009.**
- **I– Intermediate term – (2 – 4 Years) – By the beginning of year 2010.**
- **L– Long term – (4 – 6 Years) – By the end of year 2012.**
- **O– On-going – (0 – 5 Years)– To be accomplished at any time over the next five years.**

The next section includes an Action Matrix listing the Goals, Strategies, and Actions, and indicates suggested timelines and participants who will implement the actions. The following table gives the complete names of the agencies that are abbreviated on the Action Matrix.

Acronym	Full Name
A&BC-CTIG	Arts & Business Council – Cultural Tourism Initiative Grant
ACHP	The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Federal)
AFGP	Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program
AFT	American Farmland Trust
ARC	Onondaga County Alternatives Resources Choices
BOCES	Onondaga Board of Cooperative Educational Services
CCE	Cornell Cooperative Extension of Onondaga County
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CF	Conservation Fund
CLG	Certified Local Government
CREES	Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service
CW/CA	Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act
Co Ag ED	Onondaga County Agricultural Economic Development Office
County ED	Onondaga County Economic Development Office
County IDA	Onondaga County Industrial Development Agency
DHCR	Department of Housing & Community Renewal
DHCR-AHP	DHCR-Access Home Program
DHCR-LIHC	Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program
DHCR-MIP	DHCR-Legislative Member Item Program
DHCR-MSNY	DHCR-Main Street New York Program
DHCR-NYMS	Department of Housing and Community Renewal – New York Main Street Program
DHCR-SHI	DHCR-Senior Housing Initiative
DPW	Department of Public Works
EDI	Economic Development Initiative-HUD

EFC-CWSRF	Environmental Facilities Corp. Clean Water State Revolving Fund
EFC-DWSRF	Environmental Facilities Corporation-Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPA-EEP	EPA Environmental Education Program
ESD-EDI	Empire State Development Economic Development Initiative
ESDC	Empire State Development Corp
ESDC-WCG	Empire State Development Corp – Wireless Communities Grant
EZ	Empire Zone Program
GOSC	Governor’s Office for Small Cities
GOSC-TA	Governor’s Office for Small Cities Technical Assistance Program
GROW-NY	Grow NY through NYS Agriculture and Markets
HHS CSBG	Health & Human Services – Community Service Block Grant
HOME	Housing Grant Program through DHCR
HRVG	Hudson River Valley Greenway
HTFC – MSNY	Housing Trust Fund Corporation Main Street New York Program
IMLS	Institute of Museum & Library Services
LOCAL	Local Municipality
MANY	Museum Association of New York
MCET	Onondaga County Employment and Training
Onondaga Co. S & W	Onondaga County Soil and Water Conservation District
NPS - LWCF	National Park Service – Land & Water Conservation Fund
NYMS	New York Main Street Program
NYPF	NY Planning Federation
NYS-IAP	NYS Industrial Access Program
NYS-SMSI	New York State Shared Municipal Services Initiative
NYSAG	NYS Dept of Agriculture and Markets
NYSAG -FP	NYS Agricultural & Farmland Protection Program
NYSBC-WDG	NYS Business Council-Workforce Development Grant
NYSBD	NYS Banking Dept.
NYSBDC	NYS Business Development Corporation
NYSCA	NYS Council on the Arts
NYSCS	NYS Canal System
NYSDA	NYS Dept. of Aging
NYSDAM	New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets
NYSDEC	NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDHCR	NYS Div. of Housing & Community Renewal
NYSDOL	NYS Dept. of Labor
NYSDOS-BOA	NYS Department of State Brownfields Opportunity Areas
NYSDOS-QC	NYS Dept. of State, Quality Communities Program
NYSDOT	NYS Dept. of Transportation
NYSDOT-IAP	NYSDOT Industrial Access Program
NYSDOT-TEP	NYSDOT Transportation Enhancement Program

NYSDOT-TIP	NYSDOT Transportation Improvement Program
NYSED	NYS Dept of Education
NYSEDC	NYS Economic Development Council
NYSEDD	NYS Economic Development Dept.
NYSERDA	New York State Energy Research and Development Authority
NYSHFA	New York State Housing Finance Agency
NYSOPRHP	NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
NYSOPRHP-CLG	NYSOPRHP Certified Local Government Program
NYSOPRHP-EPF	NYSOPRHP Environmental Protection Fund
NYSOPRHP-ITCP	NYSOPRHP Investment Tax Credit Program
NYSOSC	NYS Office of the State Comptroller
PF	Private Funding Sources, i.e., Private Foundation
PLNYS	Preservation League of NYS
RUS	Rural Utility Service
SAFETEA-LU	Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient, Transportation Equity Act
SARA	State Archives and Records Administration
SBA	Small Business Administration
SBF	Scenic Byways Foundation
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office (same as NYS OPRHP)
SMSI	NYSDOS Shared Municipal Services Incentive Program
SMTC	Syracuse Metropolitan Transportation Council
SNYM	State of New York Mortgage (Home of Your Own Program)
TEA-21	Transportation Equity Act for the 21 st Century
Thruway Auth	Thruway Authority
TOMPD	Town of Manlius Police Department
USDA	US Dept of Agriculture
USDA-CRP	USDA Conservation Reserve Program
USDA-WHIP	USDA Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program
USDOI- RICA	US Dept. of the Interior, Rivers Trails, & Conservation Assistance
USDOJ	US Department of Justice
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plant

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
Land Use and Zoning					
Goal 1: Preserve and enhance the Village of Manlius’ existing rural, small village character while accommodating a balanced mix of recreational, residential, commercial, and industrial uses.					
Goal 2: Encourage future development that minimizes negative impacts on natural resources, infrastructure, and neighboring uses in order to safeguard the health, safety, and welfare of the community.					
Goal 3: Protect and improve the community’s visual character and aesthetics, especially along commercial corridors and at prominent gateways.					
Goal 4: Encourage future development that is of quality design, will foster and preserve the character of the Village, and will meet the necessary long-term needs of the community.					
S1	Update zoning ordinance for a balanced mix of commercial, residential, and recreational properties with planned transitioning and appropriate buffers between the various areas.	S	Planning Board Village Board	Residents, Business Owners, Local Environmental Groups	
A1.1	Set forth clearly delineated districts with concise terminology to be consistent with the goals of the Village’s Comprehensive Plan.	S	Planning Board Village Board	Residents, Business Owners, Local Environmental Groups	Local

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A1.2	Review and revise residential zoning designations (where appropriate) to maintain single-family dwellings and minimize conversions to multi-family units.	S	Planning Board Village Board	Residents, Business Owners, Local Environmental Groups	Local
A1.3	Evaluate and change as needed existing setbacks, road frontages, lot sizes, building coverage, parking requirements, and buffers.	S	Planning Board Village Board	Residents, Business Owners, Local Environmental Groups	Local
A1.4	Encourage mixed-use developments in commercial areas.	O	Planning Board Village Board	Village Businesses	Local
A1.5	Change zoning to allow outdoor seating in commercial centers.	S	Planning Board Village Board		Local
A1.6	Review and update sign ordinances and design guidelines to promote balance between providing necessary information and visual impact.	S	Planning Board Village Board	Village Businesses, Residents	Local
A1.7	Develop appropriate transition zoning designations between commercial and residential areas.	S	Planning Board Village Board	Village Businesses, Residents	Local

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
S2	Update and strengthen the existing design and land use regulations to be consistent with the goals of the comprehensive plan.	S	Planning Board Village Board	Village Businesses, Residents	
A2.1	Amend zoning ordinance to require new construction to be in scale and complimentary in design to surrounding structures.	S	Planning Board Village Board	Village Businesses, Residents	Local
S3	Identify preferred development for specific areas and promote the efficient use of such lands for uses consistent with “smart growth” principles.	M	Planning Board		
A3.1	Examine the Village’s existing land use regulations and strengthen them to protect the Village from underutilized/vacant properties and promote “smart growth.”	S	Planning Board Village Board	Code Enforcement, Structure/ Maintenance Task Force	Local
A3.2	Consider amending current zoning to allow cluster zoning designation and creation of Planned Unit Development (PUD) designation. PUD will require development of design regulations and siting criteria for use by Planning Board.	S	Planning Board Village Board		Local

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A3.3	Review and revise existing residential zoning to evaluate the application of single and multi-family dwellings where appropriate.	S	Planning Board		Local
S4	Examine and revise, as appropriate, the Village's existing regulations and measures in protecting environmental resources and in enforcing those measures.	O	Planning Board Village Board	Local Environmental Groups	
A4.1	Delineate and designate the Village's wetland areas by wetlands specialist.	I	Planning Board NYS DEC	Local Environmental Groups, Wetland Specialist	DEC
A4.2	Develop a Freshwater Wetlands and Water Bodies Overlay District (FWWBOD) to protect the Village's wetlands and stream corridors.	I	Planning Board Village Board	Local Environmental Groups	S&W
A4.2	Require special permits for all activities within the FWWBOD, including but not limited to, construction, filling, excavation, clearing of mature trees, grading or natural landscape alteration, required stream buffering, and use or storage of fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and salt and other hazardous materials.	L	Planning Board Village Board		Local

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
S5	Identify properties for open space and preservation and develop planning techniques and funding strategies for the acquisition and/or protection of those areas.	I	Planning Board Village Board	Residents Parks Committee	
A5.1	Investigate various land preservation tools, including: tax abatement easements, Purchase of Development Rights (PDRs), land purchase.	I	Planning Board Village Board	NYCOM Other Municipalities	Local
A5.2	Investigate the creation of an Open Space Conservation Fund for preservation efforts. Consider potential funding sources, including the use of the 0.75% transfer tax and other funding sources.	I	Village Board		Local
S6	Modify the Village's zoning ordinances to prohibit nuisances that are inconsistent with an environmentally attractive and safe community.	S	Planning Board Village Board	Code Enforcement, NYCOM	
A6.1	Review and update existing auto and scrap junkyards ordinances.	I	Planning Board Village Board		Local

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A6.2	Maintain strict enforcement of all local laws and ordinances.	O	Village Board, Mayor, Police (TOMPD)	Mayor, Code Enforcement	Local
A6.3	Strengthen zoning ordinance to reduce or eliminate noise and light pollution by requiring buffers, such as landscaping, vegetation, or fencing which can reduce the noise and light spillage to adjacent areas. Minimize light pollution through design and placement of external fixtures and size of lamps.	S	Planning Board Village Board	Residents	Local
A6.4	Strengthen zoning ordinances to promote attractive neighborhoods by minimizing outside storage of unregistered autos, recreational vehicles, waste and other eyesores.	S	Planning Board Village Board	NYCOM, Code Enforcement	Local
A6.5	Strengthen zoning code to prevent building of new commercial storage sheds for hire to the public.	S	Planning Board Village Board		Local
S7	Review and revise as necessary local policies and other land use mechanisms, such as set-asides and fees, to promote desired land use and balanced development.	S	Planning Board Village Board		

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A7.1	Enforce local zoning and other land use policies that have been developed, such as Development Impact Fees, to promote optimal land use development.	O	Planning Board Village Board ZBA		Local
A7.2	Institute a recreational impact fee for all new subdivisions.	S	Village Board	NYCOM	Local
A7.3	Seek opportunities for burying utility wires underground or placing overhead lines toward the rear of the property.	O	Planning Board Village Board	National Grid	Local
S8	Initiate and maintain communication with other local, county, regional, and state agencies to ensure that the pace, location, and type of development is consistent with local desires.	O	Planning Board Village Board	Towns of Manlius and Pompey, Villages of Cazenovia and Chittenango, Onondaga County	
A8.1	Assign a Liaison to attend neighboring community planning meetings and report back to the Village Board and Planning Board on regional planning initiatives.	O	Village Board		Local

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A8.2	Submit copies of the adopted Comprehensive Plan to local, county, state and regional agencies such as Onondaga Planning Department, Onondaga County IDA, NYS DOT, and the Town of Manlius.	S	Village Board		Local
A8.3	Place the updated Comprehensive Plan on the Village's website and a copy in the library so that the information can be accessed by developers and residents alike.	S	Village Board		Local
A8.4	Seek an inter-municipal agreement with the Town of Manlius providing for joint review and approval of any development proposed within 1500 feet either side of Village/Town boundary.	S	Village Board	Town of Manlius	Local
A8.5	Initiate contact with real estate and business developers to discuss the types of development that the Village wants to promote.	O	Village Board	Chamber of Commerce, Realtor Associations	Local
S9	Clarify the roles and missions of both the Planning Board and Zoning Board of Appeals and encourage enhanced training to provide basic information about local government powers and duties.	O	Village Board Planning Board ZBA	NYCOM	

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A9.1	Investigate the training materials and workshops available to local planning and zoning board members from the Department of State Division of Local Government, New York Conference of Mayors, the New York Planning Federation, regional and county planning organizations, and other sources.	O	Village Board Planning Board ZBA	NYCOM SOCPA	Local, NYPF, DOS
A9.2	Assist the Planning and Zoning Board members to participate in continuing education opportunities as required under New York State Law.	O	Village Board		Local, NYPF, DOS
Transportation					
Goal 1: Foster a safe and efficient transportation network throughout the Village of Manlius					
Goal 2: Enhance mobility by improving the network of streets and sidewalks, for the safety, convenience, and efficiency of drivers, cyclists, and pedestrians.					
Goal 3: Improve and enhance the parking in the Village.					
S1	Evaluate and upgrade current roadway, pedestrian, and bicycle accommodation design standards with respect to structure, accessibility, connectivity and multi-modal access consistent with Village goals.	L	Village Board Village Engineer	NYS DOT SMTC Cycling Groups	

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A1.1	Review current roadway design standards of adjacent municipalities to develop compatible standards.	I	Village Board Village Engineer	Neighboring Towns and Villages, Codes, DPW	Local
A1.2	Work with developers on proposed projects to ensure that new roads are consistent with Village goals regarding connectivity and accessibility.	O	Planning Board Village Engineer		Local
A1.3	Provide multi-modal facilities and connect to the existing transportation system where possible.	L	Village Board Syracuse MPO CNYRTA		NYSDOT, TEP, SMTC
A1.4	For all new development - roads, sidewalks, and trails shall be constructed to provide connections to adjacent communities, subdivisions, and commercial areas.	O	Planning Board		Local
A1.5	Establish appropriate signage requirements along roads that generate bicycle traffic, e.g. "SHARE THE ROAD".	S	Village Board	Parks & Recreation Dept., DPW, NYS DOT	Local, NYSDOT

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A1.6	Create development standards for designated recreational trails.	I	Planning Board Village Engineer	Hiking/Trail Groups	NYSOPRHP
S2	Review present traffic patterns within the Village and utilize – where appropriate – traffic control devices to discourage speeding on the Village’s roadways.	S	Planning Board Village Board TOMPD	NYS DOT TOMPD Residents	
A2.1	Install appropriate mechanisms for traffic calming to reduce the speed of traffic and improve visual character.	S	Village Board DPW	NYS DOT	Local, NYSDOT
S3	Work with the Syracuse Metropolitan Transportation Council (SMTC) and New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) to be aware of and help plan and/or implement improvements to State and County roads within and adjacent to the Village.	O	Planning Board DPW	SMTC NYS DOT	
A3.1	Village shall enhance collaborative efforts with transportation entities in planning and implementation of projects.	O	Village Board Planning Board	SMTC NYS DOT	Local

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A3.2	Village shall maintain contact with transportation entities and make area project information readily available to Village residents.	O	Village Board		Local
A3.3	Conduct study and map potential future roadway development within the Village and Town.	L	Planning Board CNY MPO CNY RTA	SMTC	SMTC, Local, Onondaga Co. Planning Dept.
S4	Work with the Central New York Regional Transit Authority to explore additional public and /or private transit options for the elderly, handicapped, youth, and all other residents in the Village.	I	Village Board Mayor	Manlius Senior Centre	
A4.1	Create a citizen's committee to investigate and pursue alternative transportation options for underserved residents.	S	Village Board		Local, SMTC
S5	Work with transportation authorities to plan for and implement bike lanes along NYS Routes 92 and 173 within the Village and adjacent municipalities.	I	DPW NYS DOT CNY RTA Village Board	SMTC DPW	Local, SMTC, NYSDOT

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A5.1	Designate a representative from the Village to act as liaison with transportation authorities for improved bicycle usage on designated roadways.	O	Village Board		Local
S6	Prepare a “Detailed Master Plan” for new, reconstructed and/or improved sidewalks and existing crosswalks. The Plan should include existing uses, development patterns, and traffic patterns supportive of sidewalks and crosswalks,	I	Planning Board Village Board	Residents, Neighborhood Groups	
A6.1	For new development occurring with the Village, it shall be required that developers install sidewalks and crosswalks.	S	Planning Board Village Board		Local
A6.2	Work with Town of Manlius and NYS DOT with respect to suggested areas of reconstruction.	O	Planning Board DPW	TOMPD, Traffic Committee, DPW	Local, NYSDOT
A6.3	Develop a plan that will ensure that the sidewalk system is inviting and safely maintained for pedestrian use, particularly in the downtown area. Include appropriate amenity requirements, such as pedestrian scale lighting where sidewalks currently are to be provided.	S	Planning Board Village Board Village Engineer	Traffic Committee, DPW	GOSC, NYS Main Street

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A6.4	Research/review existing and potential funding mechanisms for replacement/repair of existing sidewalks.	S	Village Board		Local, SMTC
A6.5	Revise “Village Sidewalk Standards” to provide continuity so that a continuous, level and uninterrupted sidewalk is maintained where driveways and access lots are concerned.	S	Planning Board Village Board Village Engineer	DPW	Local
A6.6	Work with transportation authorities to limit the number of curb cuts along major roadways to protect the integrity of the sidewalk system.	O	Village Board Planning Board	NYSDOT	Local, NYSDOT, SMTC
S7	Develop a detailed “Recreational Trail Master Plan” for a viable hiking/biking network of recreational trails connecting existing trails, greenways, parks, and other Village destinations.	I	Village Board, Parks & Recreation Advisory Board	Planning Board	NYSOPRHP, NYSDOT TEP, SMTC
A7.1	Investigate funding opportunities for design and construction of hiking/biking network.	I	Village Board, Parks & Recreation Advisory Board	NYSDOT, NYSOPRHP, Planning Board	Local

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A7.2	Construct new and/or upgrade existing facilities where necessary in accordance with the new Recreational Trail Master Plan.	I	Village Board, Parks & Recreation Advisory Board, DPW		NYSOPRHP, NYSDOT TEP, SMTC
A7.3	Identify areas for potential trail development.	S	Village Board, Parks & Recreation Advisory Board	Local Environmental Groups	Local
A7.4	Work with adjacent municipalities to connect to existing trails and/or work in the development of new systems.	O	Village Board, Parks & Recreation Advisory Board	NYSOPRHP, County Parks, Adjacent Municipal Organizations	Local
S8	Revise the “Zoning and Building Codes” and “Site Plan” approval requirements to promote parking standards to reflect and maintain the unique character of the Village environment.	S	Planning Board Village Board		
A8.1	Review current parking requirements and adjust as deemed necessary. Any on-site parking for employees or residents should be minimal and to the rear of buildings, if possible.	S	Village Board	Village Engineer, Codes Enforcement, NYCOM	Local

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A8.2	Site Plan approval for on-site patron parking in downtown areas should be conditioned on shared / public parking during non-business hours.	S	Planning Board	Village Engineer, Codes Enforcement, NYCOM	Local
A8.3	Allow special contributions/assessments for sharing costs of acquisition and maintenance of lots or easements for public parking.	S	Planning Board Village Board		Local
S9	Improve and expand on-street parking and parking lots in the Village's downtown.	S	Planning Board Village Board	NYSDOT, Traffic Committee	
A9.1	Complete a comprehensive inventory of parking in downtown.	S	Village Board	Ad hoc Parking Review Committee, Traffic Committee	GOSC, NYS Main Street, SMTC,
A9.2	Review results of parking inventory and develop proposed actions.	S	Planning Board Village Board	Ad hoc Parking Review Committee, Traffic Committee	GOSC, NYS Main Street, SMTC,
A9.3	Provide additional on and off street parking to meet the Village Business needs.	I	Planning Board Village Board	Village Businesses	

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A9.4	Research feasibility of construction of additional public parking facilities to service commercial areas.	L	Planning Board Village Board		GOSC, NYS
Natural Resources					
Goal 1: Protect and enhance lands that are environmentally significant and/or sensitive, and minimize any adverse impacts that man-made development may have on land, air, water quality, natural habitats, animal and plant species, unique land formations, and agricultural and scenic resources.					
Goal 2: Preserve and protect the Village’s water bodies and lands that perform important environmental functions for the community and provide valuable fish and wildlife habitats.					
Goal 3: Preserve and protect those lands and scenic resources that contribute to the Village’s unique character.					
S1	Work with nature conservation groups to establish permanent protections of environmentally sensitive areas within the Village.	O	Planning Board Village Board	Local Environmental Groups, NYS DEC	

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A1.1	Work with appropriate organizations to establish non-profit land acquisition and conservation easements.	I	Planning Board Village Board	Local Environmental Groups, NYS DEC	Local
S2	Continue to research regulations to protect the Village's natural resources.	O	Planning Board Village Board	Local Environmental Groups	Local
A2.1	Identify and catalogue the Village's environmentally significant land areas and water resources that may be impacted by development, encroachment, erosion, and/or water pollution.	I	Planning Board	Local Environmental Groups, DPW, NYSDEC, Parks & Recreation Advisory Board	NYSDEC
A2.2	Require special permits for all activities with environmentally significant areas	S	Village Board Code		Local
S3	Explore land use regulations to protect the Village's water resources.	I	Planning Board		Local
A3.1	Review and/or develop regulations to protect water resources from future development.	I	Planning Board Village Board		Local

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A 3.2	Regulations may apply, but are not limited to Limestone Creek, Perry Spring, Centre Pond, Ledyard Canal, and Swan Pond.	O	Planning Board Village Board		Local
S4	Establish a cluster-zoning ordinance that gives density “bonuses” to new developments that preserve large blocks of open space by preserving significant amount of developable land.	S	Planning Board, Village Board Code, Enforcement		
A4.1	Develop and adopt a cluster zoning ordinance.	S	Planning Board Village Board		Local
S5	Continue to implement Village storm water management and maintenance plans in accordance with state and federal requirements.	O	Village Board, NYS DEC	DPW, Village Engineer	Local
A5.1	Ensure that local codes and standards encourage the use of pervious surfaces and natural drainage design features.	O	Planning Board Village Board	Village Engineer	Local
S6	Conduct a Village-wide Natural Resources Inventory.	S	Planning Board Village Board	Parks & Recreation Dept., Local Environmental Groups	

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A6.1	Collaborate with organizations and government agencies that can provide information about the Village’s natural resources and conduct a community-wide inventory of the same.	O	Planning Board Village Board	Parks & Recreation Dept., Local Environmental Groups	Local
A6.2	Integrate the results of the natural resources inventory into Village/Town/ County GIS.	O	Planning Board Village Board		Local, Onondaga Co. Planning
S7	Incorporate the Natural Resources Inventory into Village planning, zoning, subdivision, site plan documents, and commercial guidelines.	S	Planning Board Village Board ZBA		
A7.1	During the site plan review process, the Village should – as needed - place conditions and/or offer incentives that shape development proposals in ways that protect or minimize harm to these resources.	O	Planning Board Village Board		Local
Open Space, Parks and Recreation					
Goal 1: Develop trails throughout the Village to provide additional recreational opportunities, improved access and connections to Village parks, Village downtown and other regional trails and parks					
Goal 2: Maintain and enhance the development of the park and recreation system that meets the needs of current and future Village residents, providing them with top quality parks and facilities.					

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
Goal 3: Promote use of the Village's water bodies and waterfront areas for recreational activities.					
S1	Develop a plan for a viable hiking/biking network within the Village and with potential links to neighboring municipalities. Special consideration should be given to using waterways, existing pathways and the railroad right-of-way (ROW) to inter-connect Village destinations.	I	Planning Board	Parks & Recreation Dept., Other Municipality Parks & Recreation Depts.	
A1.1	Link Village parks with the established trail systems outside of the village by development of new trails.	I	Planning Board Village Board		NYSDOT-TEP
A1.2	Develop additional on-road accommodations for bikes & pedestrians on appropriate roads.	I	NYSDOT DPW		NYSDOT-TEP, SMTC
A1.3	Develop trail maps for use by residents and visitors to the Village for enjoyment of the Village trails.	S	Village Board, Parks & Recreation Dept	Parks & Recreation Dept.	Local
A1.4	Develop new trails along Limestone Creek and other water bodies between the community parks, connecting to sidewalks, and along rail ROW in Village.	L	Village Board, Parks & Recreation Dept.	Parks & Recreation Dept.	NYSDOT-TEP, SMTC, NYSOPHRP
A1.5	Pursue acquisition rights or easement for the development of rails-to-trails projects for recreational uses.	L	Planning Board Village Board		NYSDOT-TEP, SMTC, NYSOPHRP

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
S2	Evaluate the Village park system to accommodate future needs.	I	Planning Board, Parks & Recreation Dept.		NYSOPHRP, Local
A2.1	Re-evaluate & update existing Village Park Master plan (uses, assessments, needs) for each individual park.	I	Planning Board, Parks & Recreation Dept.		NYSOPHRP, Local
A2.2	Implement recommendations of Park Master plan after re-evaluation.	I	Planning Board, Parks & Recreation Dept., Village Board		NYSOPHRP, Local
S3	Improve accessibility to the Village's parks, where feasible.	I	Planning Board, Parks & Recreation Dept., Village Board	DPW	
A3.1	Pursue opportunities for funding increased accessibility of Village Parks.	O	Parks & Recreation Dept., Village Board		NYSOPHRP, Local

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A3.2	Implement recommendations on increased accessibility from Park Master Plan.	O	Parks & Recreation Dept., Village Board		NYS-OPHRP, Local
S4	Identify parks and recreation programs as valuable Village resources and promote their use by residents and visitors alike.	O	Parks & Recreation Dept., Village Board	Parks & Recreation Dept.	
A4.1	Research and identify ways to improve promotion of the Village's existing parks and recreation programs.	S	Parks & Recreation Dept., Village Board	A&BC CTIG	Local
S5	Identify potential locations for future development of green space and parklands, especially in environmentally sensitive areas.	S	Planning Board, Parks & Recreation Dept.	Residents, Local Environmental Groups	Local
A5.1	Pursue and secure funding to acquire land for parks, trails, and greenways.	I	Planning Board, Parks & Recreation Dept., Village Board	NYSDOS NYCOM NYSOPRHP Onondaga Parks	NYSOPRHP, USDOL,

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A5.2	Pursue use of alternative methods and tools (PDR, easements, etc.) for acquisition or use of land for parks, trails, and greenways.	I	Planning Board, Parks & Recreation Dept., Village Board	NYSDOS NYCOM NYSOPRHP Onondaga Parks	NYSOPRHP, USDOL,
Economic Development					
Goal 1: Encourage economic development that is consistent with goals and recommendations in this Vision Manlius Comprehensive Plan.					
Goal 2: Promote the development of an aesthetically pleasing and vibrant commercial district.					
Goal 3: Support appropriate business uses to ensure a stable tax base and provide quality employment opportunities for residents.					
Goal 4: Develop an identifiable and unique theme that embraces the Village’s culture, character and history, and enhances community identity and connection.					
Goal 5: Identify and buttress the Village’s unique destination places.					

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
S1	Strengthen the Village's existing design and land use regulations to enhance the Village's character and to guarantee conformity to appropriate size, character, and design applications.	S	Planning Board Village Board		
A1.1	Review and revise the Village's existing design and land use regulations to enhance the Village's character and to guarantee conformity to appropriate size, character, and design applications.	S	Planning Board Village Board		Local
S2	Update zoning ordinance for a balanced mix of commercial, residential, industrial, and recreational properties.	S	Planning Board Village Board		Local
A2.1	Set forth clearly delineated districts with concise terminology consistent with the comprehensive plan.	S	Planning Board Village Board		Local
A2.2	Encourage mixed-use development in the commercial area.	O	Planning Board Village Board	ED Committee	Local
A2.3	Explore the promotion of allowing commercial development in the industrial areas.	S	Planning Board Village Board	ED Committee	Local
S3	Focus redevelopment efforts to Fayette and Seneca Streets – the Village's designated downtown area.	S	Planning Board Village Board	ED Committee	NYS Main Street, CDBG

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A3.1	Support new development-both new construction and rehab/restoration projects.	O	Planning Board Village Board	ED Committee	NYS Main Street, CDBG
A3.2	Explore redevelopment alternatives at Fairgrounds and Mill Street.	L	Planning Board Village Board		NYS Main Street, CDBG
S4	Identify preferred development for specific areas and promote the efficient use of such lands for business related uses consistent with “smart growth” principles.	I	Planning Board Village Board		
A4.1	Examine the Village’s existing land use regulations and strengthen them to protect the Village from unused/vacant properties and promote “smart growth.”	S	Planning Board Village Board		Local
S5	Strengthen the community’s sign ordinance to promote and enhance the visual cues of an inviting vibrant downtown.	S	Planning Board Village Board		Local
A5.1	Review and update sign ordinances and design guidelines to promote balance between providing necessary information and visual impact.	S	Planning Board Village Board	Local Businesses	Local
A5.2	Provide guidance and information to business owners to modify their existing signage to meet the new design standards.	O	Planning Board Village Board	Local Businesses	Local

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A5.3	Explore the availability of grants and other funding opportunities for existing businesses to replace existing, non-conforming signage, such as façade programs or revolving loans.	S	Village Board	ED Committee NYMS NYCOM	Local
S6	Implement traffic calming mechanisms throughout the Village downtown to assist with businesses attracting customers, and customer's ability to park, shop, and walk.	I	Village Board DPW NYSDOT	NYMS	
A6.1	Enhance pedestrian accessibility throughout the Village's downtown by installing bulbouts, safer on-street parking bays, prohibiting parking 20 feet from intersections, and improve pedestrian circulation by increasing crossing times.	I	DPW NYSDOT Village Board	NYSDOT Traffic Committee	NSYDOT, NYS Main Street, CDBG
A6.2	Install appropriate for traffic calming mechanisms, such as rumble strips, textured crosswalks, and landscaping enhancements to reduce traffic speeds and improve visual character.	I	DPW NYSDOT Village Board	NYSDOT Traffic Committee	NSYDOT, NYS Main Street, CDBG
A6.3	Explore reasonable methods to expand the availability of municipal parking.	S	Planning Board Village Board		Local
A6.4	Work with the Department of Transportation to explore reclamation of additional on-street parking in the business district.	S	Village Board DPW	NYSDOT Traffic Committee	Local
S7	Enhance street lighting throughout the Village Downtown.	I	Village Board DPW	NYMS National Grid Local Businesses	

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A7.1	Develop a plan to implement a system and timeline for creating contiguous ornamental street lighting at a pedestrian scale throughout the entire downtown corridor, including funding options.	I	Village Board DPW Planning Board	NYMS National Grid Local Businesses	Local, National Grid
A7.2	Implement plan in Action 7.1	I	Village Board DPW Planning Board	NYMS National Grid Local Businesses	Local, National Grid
S8	Establish street and roadway improvement priorities on all roads within village limits.	I	Village Board DPW	NYSDOT Traffic Committee	
A8.1	Pursue funds through the Industrial Access Program for road construction at appropriate locations when there is a need for improved access that is identified by a specific business/land owner.	I	Village Board DPW	NYSDOS	NYDOT
S9	Continue to improve effective communication efforts between Village government and residents/business owners.	O	Village Board		
A9.1	Develop and distribute a Village government newsletter to inform residents and businesses of current issues, programs, and developments.	S	Village Board		Local
A9.2	Assist local community groups in developing joint recruitment and promotion through the Village-sponsored newsletter and web site.	O	Village Board		Local

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A9.3	Explore the feasibility of developing wireless access in the village in such a way as to not increase taxes.	I	Village Board Planning Board		Local
Housing Resources					
Goal 1: Encourage a balanced blend of quality housing opportunities including a desirable range of housing types and affordable price ranges.					
Goal 2: Preserve and enhance the Village’s existing residential neighborhoods					
Goal 3: Encourage quality design and compatible construction in new and existing neighborhoods to enhance desirability.					
S1	Use Planned Unit Development districts (PUD) to allow a variety of higher-density residential development.	I	Village Board Planning Board		
A1.1	As part of revision of Zoning map and ordinances, create a Planned Unit District (PUD) designation – along with all needed criteria and design standards.	S	Village Board Planning Board		Local
S2	Foster the development of neighborhood associations that work to implement positive changes in the Village’s new and established neighborhoods.	O	Village Board	Residents, NYS DHCR	Local

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A2.1	Support the creation of not-for-profit neighborhood associations in organizing clean-up days, providing volunteer assistance to property owners, as well as sponsoring incentive programs to homeowners.	O	Village Board		Local
A2.2	Create incentive programs to encourage property maintenance by rewarding homeowner's efforts, especially appropriate renovations to historic structures.	L	Village Board	Historical Society NYS DHCR	Local, PLNYS
S3	Work with municipalities surrounding the Village of Manlius to ensure that future development serves the needs and enhances the quality of life for the entire region.	O	Village Board Planning Board	Local Municipalities	
A3.1	Actively participate in any ongoing or proposed housing/social services needs assessment for the community or regions.	O	Village Board Planning Board	Onondaga County Local Colleges	Local
S4	Continue to provide safe, affordable housing to residents of all economic levels.	O	Village Board Planning Board	NYSDHCR	CDBG, NY Main Street, GOSC, DHCR
A4.1	Continue to encourage affordable senior citizen housing.	O	Village Board Planning Board	NYSDA, Senior Centre	CDBG, NY Main Street, GOSC, DHCR
A4.2	Promote the development of mixed-use development in the commercial districts.	O	Village Board Planning Board	County ED	Local

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A4.3	Continue strong enforcement of building safety codes.	O	Village Board, Planning Board Code		Local
A4.4	Pursue funding opportunities to assist in providing a variety of affordable housing options for first time homeowners and the elderly.	O	Village Board	HUD NYSDA	CDBG, NY Main Street, GOSC, DHCR
S5	Enforce current codes to maintain clean and tidy neighborhoods.	O	Village Board Code	Structure/ Maintenance Task Force	
A5.1	Develop program to identify potential code violations, provide informational materials to property owners, and enforce codes.	S	Planning Board Code, Village Board	Structure/ Maintenance Task Force	Local
S6	Develop and implement a Village wide housing rehabilitation program.	I	Village Board	NYSDHCR NYMS	DHCR, CDBG
A6.1	Pursue funding opportunities to assist property owners in making needed repairs and upgrades to bring buildings up to code.	O	Village Board	NYSDHCR NYMS	DHCR, CDBG

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
Historical and Cultural					
Goal 1: Preserve, enhance, and promote the Village’s historical resources for the enjoyment of the current residents and future generations.					
Goal 2: Develop and preserve an identifiable and unique Village theme/character that celebrates the Village’s history and culture, establishes a sense of community identity, and reconnects residents and visitors to the community’s roots.					
Goal 3: Develop and enhance destinations throughout the Village that have cultural, historical and/or educational interest.					
S1	Develop and designate a Local Historic Overlay District (LHOD) to protect local historic structures and sites.	I	Planning Board Village Board	Historical Society NYSOPRHP SOCPA	
A1.1	Develop design & demolition criteria for the LHOD.	I	Planning Board Village Board	Historical Society NYSOPRHP SOCPA	PLNYS, NYSOPRHP
A1.2	Develop boundaries that the LHOD would apply to.	I	Planning Board Village Board	Historical Society NYSOPRHP SOCPA	PLNYS, NYSOPRHP
A1.3	Develop and adopt Local Historic Overlay District as part of Village Zoning ordinance.	S	Planning Board Village Board	Historical Society NYSOPRHP	PLNYS, NYSOPRHP

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
S2	Investigate becoming a Certified Local Government (CLG) under NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation program.	I	Planning Board Village Board	NYSOPRHP CLG	
A2.1	To participate in the CLG program, the Village will create and adopt a Historic Preservation Ordinance designed to protect historic structures.	I	Planning Board Village Board	NYSOPRHP CLG	PLNYS, NYSOPRHP
A2.2	Create a Historic Preservation Committee to review proposed activities	S	Planning Board Village Board	NYSOPRHP CLG Residents	Local
A2.3	Encourage property owners to pursue grants to conduct appropriate building restoration.	O	Planning Board Village Board	NYSOPRHP CLG Residents	Local, PLNYS
S3	Continue to foster collaborative working relationships with organizations and non-profits active in preserving the Village's historic resources.	O	Planning Board Village Board	NYSOPRHP	
A3.1	Continue to foster partnerships with business groups and other interested organization to beautify historic properties and sites.	O	Planning Board Village Board	Local Businesses, Community Groups	Local, PLNYS
A3.2	Foster partnerships with organizations and non-profits on co-sponsoring special events and activities to promote historical attributes of the Village.	O	Planning Board Village Board	Historical Society NYSOPRHP Parks & Recreation Advisory Board	Local, PLNYS

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
S4	Identify appropriate historic resources to be potentially nominated for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Sites.	I	Planning Board Village Board	ACHP Historical Society	
A4.1	Consult with the Manlius Historical Society to provide supporting documentation to assist in evaluation of potential sites and preparing applications for those property owners seeking inclusion of such sites on the National Register of Historical Sites.	I	Village Board		Local, PLNYS
A4.2	Consult with Town Historian for evaluating, preserving, and cataloguing historic documents.	I	Village Board		Local, PLNYS
S5	Establish a system of awards or recognition programs for homeowners and business owners who preserve and restore historic structures.	I	Village Board		
A5.1	Partner with the Manlius Chamber of Commerce and other groups to establish such programs.	I	Village Board		Local
A5.2	Identify and utilize government programs to create incentives to preserve and restore historical structures.	I	Village Board		Local, PLNYS
S6	Support the development of a Village walking tour as a way to educate the public about historic homes, buildings, and sites within the community.	S	Village Board, Parks & Rec. Dept., Historical Society		

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A6.1	Develop promotional materials and maps to support community walking tour program.	S	Village Board, Parks & Rec. Dept., Historical Society	IT	Local, NYSOPHRP
Municipal & Community Resources					
Goal 1: Continue to promote and encourage inter- and intra-municipal cooperation and communication to provide quality services at reasonable costs.					
Goal 2: Promote and encourage a high quality of public services for the safety, comfort, and pleasure of residents and business owners.					
Goal 3: Maintain and enhance public infrastructure and services that meet the needs of current and future residents & businesses.					
Goal 4: Provide community facilities and programs that meet the needs of residents and businesses.					
Goal 5: Develop and promote effective communication between Village government and residents/business owners.					

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
S1	Explore beneficial relationships with other governmental entities to share the cost of certain community services.	O	Village Board Village Depts.	NYS-SMSI, Local Municipalities	
A1.1	Investigate opportunities and usage of the Shared Municipal Services Initiative (SMSI).	O	Village Board Village Depts.	NYS-SMSI, Local Municipalities	
A1.2	Pursue opportunities for sharing of services and facilities with adjacent communities.	O	Village Board Village Depts.	NYS-SMSI, Local Municipalities	
S2	Work collaboratively with Town of Manlius on development that provides a seamless transition between Town and Village.	O	Planning Board Village Board	NYS-SMSI, Local Municipalities	
A2.1	Initiate and maintain communication with other local, county, regional, and state agencies to ensure that the impact, location, and type of development are consistent with local desires.)	Planning Board Village Board	NYS-SMSI	
S3	Consider the adoption of a Capital Improvements Program (CIP)	S	Village Board Village Depts.		

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A3.1	Develop and adopt a Village CIP for financing and construction needed public improvements and facilities.	S	Village Board Village Depts.		Local
S4	Work with existing public safety officials to ensure enforcement of the Village's laws	O	Village Board Village Depts.	TOMPD, Manlius Fire Dept.	
A4.1	Request traffic committee to periodically report to Village Board on monitoring of enforcement for appropriate action.	O	Village Board TOMPD	Traffic Committee	Local
S5	Enhance means for businesses, organizations, and municipal departments to publicize events.	S	Village Board	IT Personnel	
A5.1	Improve access and usage of sign located at the intersection NYS Routes 257 and 92.	S	Village Board	Parks & Rec. Garden Clubs	Local
A5.2	Investigate potential new sign locations & technology.	I	Planning Board, Parks & Rec. Dept.	Parks & Rec. Dept.	Local, NYSDOT, SMTC

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A5.3	Provide up to date information of local events via Village bulletin boards.	O	Village Board Parks & Rec. Dept.		Local
A5.4	Provide & update information for Village website.	O	Village Board Clerk, Parks & Rec. Dept.	IT	Local
A5.5	Provide up to date information for inclusion in Village newsletter.	O	Village Board Village Depts.		Local
A5.6	Partner with organizations/public entities in the promotion of events.	O	Village Board	Chamber of Commerce	Local
A5.7	Investigate the feasibility of other centers of information.	I	Village Board		Local
S6	Develop a multi-pronged program to enhance the Village's aesthetics.	I	Planning Board Village Board ZBA		

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A6.1	Design and construct gateways that include attractive “welcome” signs, landscaping, and thematic elements (such as sculptures) reminiscent of the Village’s unique history and character.	I	Village Board Planning Board	Residents, Pars & Rec. Garden Club, Historical Society	Local, NYS Main Street
A6.2	Work to replace existing lighting with stylized lighting to enhance the aesthetics of local pedestrian areas.	I	Village Board Planning Board		Local, NYS Main Street
A6.3	Pursue placement of utility lines underground.	L	Village Board Planning Board National Grid		Local, National Grid
S7	Enhance communication efforts between Village government and residents/business owners.	O	Village Board, Chamber of Commerce	Residents	
A7.1	Continue to improve and distribute a Village government newsletter to residents, updating them on current issues, programs, and developments.	O	Village Board Clerk		Local
A7.2	Assist local community groups in promoting events through Village-sponsored media.	O	Village Board	Local Community Groups	Local

Goals, Strategies, and Action Tasks		Time Frame	Responsible Party	Information Source	Possible Funding Source
A7.3	Encourage additional informational portals for distribution of Village information.	O	Village Board		Local
S8	Improve the Village's website.	S	Village Board Clerk	IT	
A8.1	Improve the timely posting of information on local community happenings.	S	Village Board Clerk		Local
A8.2	Redevelop and expand use of website to promote services relating to Village Government: events calendar, educating the public on understanding their tax bills, services, contacts, codes & ordinances.	S	Village Board Clerk		Local
S9	Promote opportunities for volunteerism.	O	Village Board	Local Community Groups	
A9.1	Assist in supporting efforts of volunteer organizations.	O	Village Board		Local
A9.2	Promote the volunteer efforts of residents/businesses and their employees/Village staff & officials, to support community organizations.	O	Village Board		Local

Appendix I. Demographic Profile

This demographic profile provides an overview of the Village of Manlius’ residents. The information includes data from the U.S. Census Bureau and is the most up to date available. Most data is from the 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census with population estimates released from ESRI Business Information Solutions. In addition to the Village data, comparisons to the Town of Manlius, Onondaga County, and New York State (NYS) have been made where appropriate.

Population

The Village of Manlius, located in Onondaga County, has experienced interesting population trends in recent years. Unlike most upstate New York communities, the Village of Manlius population increased during the 1990s by 6.12%, from 4,541 in 1990 to 4,819 in 2000. This is significant when compared to the population decrease in Onondaga County’s of 2.27%.

ESRI Business Information Solutions estimates for the year 2010 a population of 5,075. See Table 4 for a comparison of growth trends in the Village of Manlius, the Town of Manlius, Onondaga County, and NYS.

Table 4: Historic and Projected Population Trends

Year	Village of Manlius		Town of Manlius		Onondaga County		New York State	
	Number	Growth	Number	Growth	Number	Growth	Number	Growth
1990	4,541	n/a	30,656	n/a	468,973	n/a	17,990,455	n/a
2000	4,819	6.12%	31,872	3.97%	458,336	-2.27%	18,976,457	5.50%
2005	4,953	2.78%	32,705	2.61%	465,053	1.47%	19,411,913	1.20%
2010	5,075	2.46%	33,519	2.49%	475,494	2.25%	19,871,975	2.40%

Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 1990, 2000, and 2003 Estimates. Source for Projections: ESRI Business Information Solutions.

Figure 3 depicts the population characteristics for age cohorts in the Village of Manlius, the Town of Manlius, Onondaga County, and NYS for Census 2000. As is evident in graph 1, over a third of the Village’s population is between the ages of 35-54 and over 28% of the population is 19 years or younger. It was further estimated that the 20-34 age group makes up less of the total population in the Village at 14.36% when compared to the County at 19.3% and NYS at 21.1%. In 2000, individuals aged 65 and older represent 16.27% of the Village’s population. For the Town, County, and NYS, senior citizens to comprise smaller portions of their total population, 15.5%, 13.9%, and 12.91%.

While the national trend calls for an aging population as the baby boomers approach retirement age and more people are living longer, the Village of Manlius looks to experience more than its share of this trend. The Village’s median age of 39.5 is well above the County’s and NYS’s, indicating an older population in the Village of Manlius.

Figure 3: Population by Age Cohort, 2000

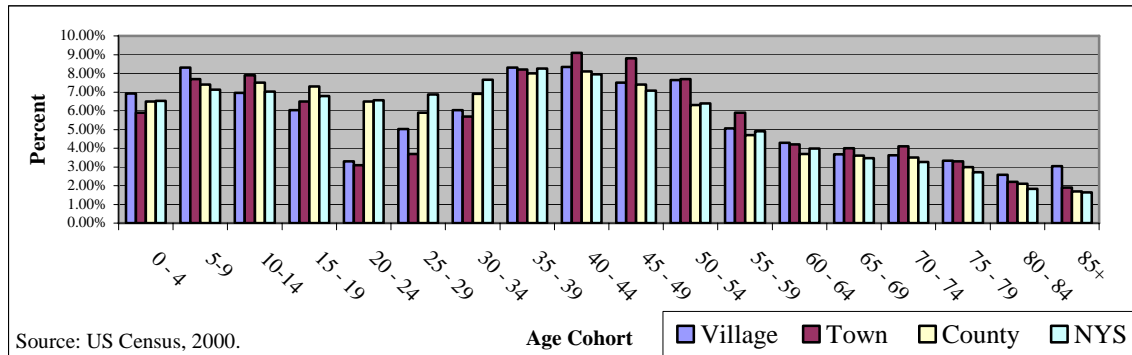


Table 5: Age Characteristics, 2000

Age	Village of Manlius		Town of Manlius	Onondaga County	NYS
	Total	% of Total	% of Total	% of Total	% of Total
0 - 4	334	6.93%	5.90%	6.50%	6.53%
5-9	400	8.30%	7.70%	7.40%	7.12%
10-14	335	6.95%	7.90%	7.50%	7.02%
15 - 19	291	6.04%	6.50%	7.30%	6.78%
20 - 24	159	3.30%	3.10%	6.50%	6.56%
25 - 29	242	5.02%	3.70%	5.90%	6.88%
30 - 34	291	6.04%	5.70%	6.90%	7.65%
35 - 39	400	8.30%	8.20%	8.00%	8.25%
40 - 44	402	8.34%	9.10%	8.10%	7.95%
45 - 49	362	7.51%	8.80%	7.40%	7.07%
50 - 54	368	7.64%	7.70%	6.30%	6.39%
55 - 59	244	5.06%	5.90%	4.70%	4.91%
60 - 64	207	4.30%	4.20%	3.70%	3.98%
65 - 69	177	3.67%	4.00%	3.60%	3.47%
70 - 74	175	3.63%	4.10%	3.50%	3.26%
75 - 79	161	3.34%	3.30%	3.00%	2.71%
80 - 84	124	2.57%	2.20%	2.10%	1.83%
85+	147	3.05%	1.90%	1.70%	1.64%
Total	4,819	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Median Age		39.5	40.7	36.2	35.9

Source: US Census, 2000.

As indicated by the Census and estimates from ESRI Business Information Solutions, the Village’s racial composition will have small changes from 2000 to 2010. In 2000, the Village’s population was 93.1% white. By 2010, the Village’s white population is estimated to decrease to represent 88.2% of the Village residents. The Asian population is estimated to increase from 4.2% in 2000 to 5.6% in 2010, the largest percentage increase change. Following the Asian population, the African American population is expected to increase from 1% in 2000 to 1.8% in 2010. The only race not expected to increase residents is the Pacific Islander race. Ethnically, the Hispanic origin is expected to increase from 1.3% of the population in 2000 to 2.4% of the population in 2010.

Table 6: Race and Ethnicity, 2000-2010

Race	2000		2005		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White Alone	4,485	93.1%	4,495	90.8%	4,477	88.2%
African American & Black Alone	49	1.0%	73	1.5%	91	1.8%
American Indian & Alaskan Alone	11	0.2%	11	0.2%	12	0.2%
Asian Alone	201	4.2%	277	5.6%	370	7.3%
Pacific Islander Alone	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Some other Race Alone	10	0.2%	17	0.3%	23	0.5%
Two or more Races	63	1.3%	80	1.6%	102	2.0%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic Origin (any race)	63	1.3%	93	1.9%	122	2.4%

Source: US Census, 2000 and ESRI Business Information Solutions

Educational Attainment

National trends have indicated that more and more individuals are attaining higher levels of education, while the number of individuals having a High School education or less has been steadily decreasing. The Village of Manlius residents far exceed the State and National averages in educational attainment.

The Village of Manlius exceeds NYS, Onondaga County, and the Town of Manlius with the number of residents possessing a higher level of education. In 2000, 50.1% of residents over the age of 25 had a bachelor's degree or higher, followed by the Town of Manlius with 47.85%, Onondaga County at 28.4%, and NYS at 27.37%.

Table 7: Educational Attainment of Persons 25 & Older, 2000

Type	Village of Manlius		Town of Manlius	Onondaga County	NYS
	Total	% of Total	% of Total	% of Total	% of Total
Total Persons 25 & Older	3,350	100%	100%	100%	100%
Less than 9th Grade	54	1.61%	1.60%	3.8%	8.02%
9th - 12th Grade, no diploma	174	5.19%	4.55%	10.5%	12.92%
High School Graduate	632	18.87%	20.97%	29.1%	27.75%
Some College, no degree	526	15.7%	15.65%	18%	16.77%
Associate Degree	252	7.52%	9.38%	10.1%	7.17%
Bachelor's Degree	1,018	30.39%	25.77%	16.5%	15.58%
Master's/Professional/Doctorate Degree	694	20.72%	22.07%	11.9%	11.79%

Source: US Census, 2000.

Resident Income

Table 8 shows a breakdown of household income in the Village of Manlius as compared to the Town of Manlius, Onondaga County, and NYS. Village households earn more, on average, than both Onondaga County households and NYS households. More than 45% of the Village's households earn \$50,000 or more (979 households, or 46.98%) as compared to 58.9% for the Town of Manlius, 44.8% for Onondaga County, and 44.25% for the State. The Village's 2000 median household income of \$45,793 is a 6% decrease from the 1990 Census reported household

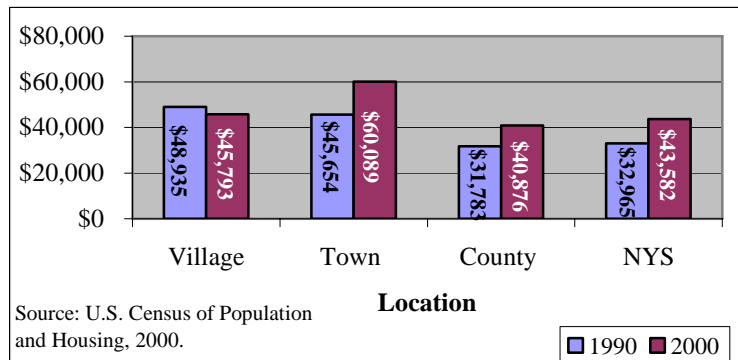
income of \$48,935 The Town, County, and NYS increased their median household income between 1990 and 2000, 32%, 29%, and 32% respectively.

Table 8: Household Income, Report for 2000 Census

HH Income	Village		Town	County	NYS
	Total	%	%	%	%
HH Income Base	2,084	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Less than \$15,000	274	13.15%	7.00%	17.30%	17.89%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	262	12.57%	10.80%	13.50%	11.65%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	238	11.42%	9.40%	12.20%	11.43%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	331	15.88%	14.00%	16.20%	14.83%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	354	16.99%	21.70%	19.40%	18.38%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	274	13.15%	13.00%	10.30%	10.57%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	257	12.33%	13.70%	7.50%	9.10%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	75	3.60%	5.70%	1.90%	2.90%
\$200,000+	19	0.91%	4.80%	1.70%	3.30%
Median Household Income	\$45,793		\$60,089	\$40,876	\$43,582
Average Household Income	\$61,129		\$80,021	\$53,180	\$61,856
Median Family Income	\$64,447		\$69,871	\$51,866	\$51,783
Average Family Income	\$74,997		\$92,641	\$63,552	\$70,490

Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 2000.

Figure 4: Median Household Income, 1990 & 2000



Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 2000.

Household Composition

Table 9 depicts the changing characteristics of households in the Village, while Table 9 compares the Village’s household composition to the Town of Manlius, Onondaga County, and NYS. In contrast to upstate New York trends, the number of households in the Village decreased during the 1990s.

In the Village of Manlius, the number of family households decreased from 63% in 1990 to 51.8% in 2000, whereas the number of non-family households increased from 28.2% to 37.1% during this period. The composition of family households also witnessed significant change between 1990 and 2000 as the percentage of married couples with children decreased from 31.7% to 25.7%. In 2000, the percentage of individuals living alone increased from 24.2% to 33.2% of all households.

Table 9: Village of Manlius Household Composition, 1990 & 2000

Total Population	1990		2000	
	Total	%	Total	%
Total households	1,809	100%	2,056	100%
Family households	1,298	71.8%	1,293	62.9%
Married-couple family	1,140	63%	1,065	51.8%
With children < 18 years	573	31.7%	529	25.7%
Other Family (No Spouse Present)	158	8.7%	228	11.1%
With children < 18 years	98	5.4%	153	7.4%
Non-family households	511	28.2%	763	37.1%
Householder living alone	437	24.2%	682	33.2%
Householder not living alone	74	4.1%	81	3.9%
Households with Related Children	671	37.1%	682	33.2%
Average household size	2.5		2.33	
Average family size	3.01		3	

Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 2000.

In reviewing Table 10, it becomes apparent that several aspects of household composition within the Village, Town, County, and State are similar. First, the Village, Town, County, and NYS are all characterized by household compositions that can be characterized as traditional. The Village's family households make up 62.89% of the total, similar to 70.77% in the Town, 60.19% in Onondaga County, and 65.74% in NYS. A large portion of the households are also comprised of married couples, with 51.8% in the Village, 60.19% in the Town, 46.9% in the County and 46.6% in NYS. In 2000, the average family size in Village of Manlius was relatively high from a national standpoint at 3 persons, although this is lower than the Town with 3.04, the County with 3.07, and the State with 3.22.

Table 10: Household Composition Comparison, 2000

Total Population	Village of Manlius		Town of Manlius		Onondaga County	New York State
	Total	%	Total	%	%	%
Total households	2,056	100%	12,553	100%	100%	100%
Family households	1,293	62.89%	8,884	70.77%	63.7%	65.74%
Married-couple family	1,065	51.8%	7,556	60.19%	46.9%	46.61%
With children < 18 years	529	25.73%	3,617	28.81%	22.2%	22.68%
Other Family (No Spouse Present)	228	11.09%	1,328	10.58%	16.7%	19.13%
With children < 18 years	153	7.44%	851	6.78%	11.5%	11.77%
Nonfamily households	763	37.11%	3,669	29.23%	36.3%	34.26%
Householder living alone	682	33.17%	3,179	25.32%	29.4%	28.1%
Householder not living alone	81	3.94%	490	3.9%	7%	6.16%
Households with Related Children	682	33.17%	4,468	35.59%	33.7%	34.45%
Average household size	2.33		2.51		2.46	2.61
Average family size	3		3.04		3.07	3.22

Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 2000.

Appendix II. Land Use Patterns and Zoning

In this section, the evolution of the Village's development is discussed. Historically, development has depended on the land's resources. This section also includes a detailed overview of the regulations currently in place to guide development in the Village of Manlius.

Village History and Development

The Village of Manlius area was settled, like most Central New York communities, as an agriculture community characterized by rich forests and land. The intersection of Seneca Street, a transportation route going east and west, and the former Cherry Valley Turnpike going south, established the Village of Manlius's downtown. This junction created the first commercial area in the Village of Manlius, which is now surrounded by Seneca and Academy Streets.⁴ The commercial development then moved closer to Limestone Creek since mills and factories located near the creek for use of water power, thus developing Fayette Street.

Throughout history several transportation modes shifted the commercial development from the Village of Manlius. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 moved commercial traffic north of the Village. The completion of the Syracuse-Utica Railroad was another transportation mode that again decreased the commercial development in the Village.

Limestone Creek lost its purpose to mills and factories due to the development of new power sources. Gradually the mills and factories in the Village of Manlius could not compete with others closer to Syracuse, the new commercial center.

In 1898, the electric trolley created linkages between the Village of Manlius and Syracuse. This encouraged the development of the Village of Manlius as a residential suburb of Syracuse.

During the second half of the twentieth century, automobiles and new roads revitalized the Village of Manlius. The Village of Manlius continued to grow as a suburb of Syracuse and by the 1960s, the Village of Manlius was the fastest growing village in the State.

Existing Land Use

This section of the Comprehensive Plan provides a snapshot of the Village's current development and an analysis of the existing land use activity. The Village of Manlius's Existing Land Use Map was created using Geographic Information System (GIS) parcel-based Real Property Assessment data. Each individual land parcel was assigned a land use category based upon the New York State Real Property Type Classification Codes. Accuracy and completeness of this information is not guaranteed, as the information is only updated on an annual basis. The following land use categories were used for this study:

1. Single-Family Residential - Property used for one-family, year round residence.
2. Multi-Family Residential - Property used for apartments, and all types of residential dwellings that have more than two dwelling units.
3. Vacant Lands - Property that is not in use, is in temporary use, or lacks permanent improvements.

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⁴ The Village of Manlius. "The Village of Manlius: A Revitalization Study of the Village Centre."

4. Commercial – Property used for hotels, restaurants, automobile services, storage, retail, banks, offices, funeral homes, etc.
5. Parks & Entertainment - Property used for parks, theaters, racetracks, bowling centers, health spas, beaches, campgrounds, etc.
6. Community Services - Property used for schools, libraries, places of worship, cultural facilities, welfare services, hospitals, clinics, government, police, armed forces, correctional facilities, shelters, cemeteries, etc.
7. Industrial - Property used for the production and fabrication of durable and non-durable goods, mining, quarrying, etc.
8. Public Utilities and Facilities - Property used for electric or gas power generation or transmission, public drinking water and water treatment facilities, communications, train, plane, and bus terminals, canals, waste disposal sewer treatment, etc.

Table 11, which presents data from the Village GIS system, identifies the number of parcels and amount and percentage of acreage of each land use category. According to the 2006 Parcel Property data, the Village contains 1,551 tax parcels comprising approximately 1,011.75 acres. These figures are taxable parcels only, and do not include land area covered by roads, and rivers.

The Village’s development patterns have been greatly influenced by the natural terrain, transportation network, and availability of public water and sewer. Due to changes of transportation networks and the use of Limestone Creek for energy purposes, the Village of Manlius is a bedroom community of Syracuse.

Table 11: Existing Land Use Summary, Village of Manlius

Land Use Category	# of Parcels	% of Total Parcels	Acres	% of Total Acres
Single-Family Residential	1,247	80.4%	451.72	44.6%
Vacant Land	98	6.3%	163.02	16.1%
Multi-Family Residential	77	5%	56.36	5.6%
Commercial	67	4.3%	51.71	5.1%
Community Services	29	1.9%	120.01	11.9%
Industrial	13	0.8%	49.98	4.9%
Wild, Forested, Conservation Lands & Public Parks	8	0.5%	78.62	7.8%
Public Facilities & Utilities	7	0.5%	30.02	3.0%
Recreation & Entertainment	5	0.3%	10.31	1.0%
Totals	1,551	100%	1,011.75	100%

Source: Onondaga County and OCWA GIS information, 2006

Residential Development

Over 80% of the parcels in the Village of Manlius are single-family residential, comprising approximately 45% of the total acreage in the Village. About 452 acres house single-family homes.

Vacant Land

The second most common land use category in the Village is vacant land with 98 parcels. The Village has roughly 163 acres of vacant land equaling almost 16% of the Village’s total acreage. This could be attributed to the large amount of land that is unable to be developed due to natural

constraints such as floodplains or steep slopes. It should be noted that some of this property is also land locked and in order to unitize these properties an easement is needed.

Multi-Family Residential

Only 77 parcels are categorized as multi-family residential, covering approximately 56 acres. Multi-family residences consist of two or more units in a building.

Commercial

Commercial parcels comprise approximately 5% of the Village's land area, or about 52 acres. The commercial development occurs along NYS Routes 173 and 92. Generally, these areas are zoned as Commercial (C), Commercial C-1 (C1), and Residential Multi-Use (RM).

Community Services

Community services such as religious facilities, schools and school offices, community centers and the Village offices cover about 12% of the Village's land area, but are very valuable properties. Approximately 120 acres are designated for community services. These facilities are scattered throughout the Village with the largest parcels housing the Fayetteville-Manlius High School and the Village Centre.

Industrial:

Considering the Village's size, a relatively small portion of the land area is categorized as Industrial. Only 13 parcels covering 50 acres, or about 5% of the Village's land, is considered industrial. Many of these properties are located adjacent to the railroad tracks.

Wild, Forested, Conservation Lands & Public Parks

Wild, Forested, Conservation Lands and Public Parks are some of the public areas in the Village of Manlius. Approximately 79 acres or almost 8% of the land in the Village is under this land use. The public parks included in this category are Mill Run Park, Hale Estates, part of Candy Lane, and the Swan Pond.

Public Utilities

Public utility uses in the Village include electric and communications utilities such as National Grid transmission lines, substations, and cellular towers. Approximately 3% of the Village's land area, or 30 acres, are used for public utilities.

Parks and Entertainment

Recreational opportunities within the Village include private facilities, such as racket clubs and fitness centers. Approximately 10 acres, or about 1% of the Village area, is assessed for recreation or entertainment.

Subdivision

The purpose of a subdivision policy is to guide the growth and development of land for residential, commercial, industrial, and other purposes, which is in such a manner as to meet requirements for appropriate growth in the Village of Manlius. A subdivision is the division of any parcel of land into two or more lots. The provision of a subdivision shall provide for the safety, health and welfare of the community. This includes the proper provisions for drainage, water supply, sewage disposal, streets, and other services. The land shall be subdivided and developed according to the nature of the land such as the topography and the vegetation.

A developer shall apply in writing to the Planning Board for approval of a subdivision. The applications and forms are provided by the Village and submitted to the Village Clerk with the application fee. Within ten days, the Village Clerk shall give notice of subdivision application to all owners of land lying within the distance of 300 feet of the exterior boundaries of the proposed subdivision. The Village of Manlius Code Book explains the requirements and process for the subdivision approval.

The sub-divider shall observe all design standards, zoning requirements, and other village standards. This includes sign standards, design standards, street length, and other standards required by the Village Engineer.

Site Plan Review

Site Plan Review and approval is intended to determine compliance with the provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, and to evaluate conditions and environmental impact that may cause conflict between existing and proposed uses or be in conflict with natural site conditions. The Planning Board has the authority to approve a site plan, disapprove a site plan, or approve a site plan with modifications and/or conditions. The Planning Board is responsible for reviewing site plans using the application process set forth in the Zoning Ordinance.

In 1998, the Village of Manlius prepared Site Plan Review regulation criteria. The site development plan review and approval are needed when any structure is constructed, added to, or modified in the industrial zone and commercial zone, or any structure in a residential zone used for non-residential purposes is constructed, added to, or modified. Landowners within 500 feet are notified within ten days after the filing of the application.

The Planning Board has a maximum of 62 days to approve a preliminary site plan, but they can approve earlier. If approved, the Planning Board will notify the applicant of any necessary changes. The preliminary site plan approval expires six months after Planning Board approval.

The applicant must submit 12 copies of the final site development plan and all required materials at least seven days in advance of a Planning Board meeting. Sixty-two days after a complete submission of final site plan, the Planning Board will approve or disapprove of the site plan.⁵

Commercial District Design Guidelines

In accordance with NYS Village Law Article 7, the Village Board is empowered to approve zoning rules and regulations to promote the health, safety, and welfare of the general community. In 1997, the Village Board approved the Village of Manlius Commercial District Design Guidelines prepared by Environmental Design & Research, P.C. to provide guidance, management, and growth of the Village's commercial district.

The guidelines' objectives are to make the area pedestrian friendly, strengthen and expand the economic base, and increase the function and attractiveness of the area. New Urbanism principles were used to develop the goals and objectives of the design guidelines. The goals and objectives

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⁵ Village of Manlius Planning Board. "Village of Manlius Site Development Plan Regulation Criteria." 1 December 1998. Village of Manlius Planning Board.

of the design guidelines for the commercial district include maintaining a pedestrian friendly streetscape, creating a continuity of interest, respecting historic patterns and details, creating incentive for investment, using good local examples, gaining ideas from other communities, and traffic calming.

A majority of Village of Manlius Commercial District Design Guidelines discusses the site design ideas to improve the commercial area. This includes parking, transit, architectural issues, site issues, lighting, internal circulation, landscaping, street trees, stream corridors, open space amenities, and signs & awnings.

The commercial district in the Village of Manlius is a vehicle and pedestrian oriented environment. Traffic calming devices assist with the safety of traffic. Therefore, an example of traffic calming includes highlighted crosswalks, constructing sidewalks with different material than the pavement to identify the pedestrian areas. To assist with the lack of parking, the Village of Manlius Commercial District Design Guidelines recommends parking on the sides of buildings and behind buildings.

The traffic patterns in the commercial district of the Village of Manlius include commuters, school buses, bicyclists, and pedestrians. The internal circulation of the commercial district should include an environment that is friendly to multiple users. Identification of transportation alternatives such as public transit, park and ride lots, and other commuter services should be implemented to reduce traffic congestion.

Creating landscaping and adding street trees are recommendations to define spaces and create buffers between uses such as private and public space. Landscaping and street trees provide a visual relief and shade between uses. Open space and stream corridors need to be preserved from encroaching development.

Along with landscaping and street trees, appropriate lighting, signs and awnings are identified as site design recommendations. Lighting recommendations include pedestrian-level lighting, not exceeding 15 to 25 feet in height. The lights can be free standing with warm yellow lighting that will not cause glare to other uses along the street. The signs and awnings in the commercial district are recommended to be standardized and should be established to promote consistency.

Signs

In 1998, the Village of Manlius adopted goals called the “Commercial District Guidelines.” These goals affirm the “home-village” environment the Village of Manlius identifies within the commercial district. Signs are visual elements that identify properties, reflect, and contribute to the economic viability of the community.

According to the “Commercial District Guidelines,” a sign is a device used to announce, advertise, direct, attract attention to or promote interests of any person or business. The type of sign determines the design of a sign; the types of signs include an attached, a freestanding, a permanent window, a primary, a projecting, a temporary window, or secondary sign. The general regulations sections of the sign guidelines are policies for all districts in the Village of Manlius. The Village of Manlius also has regulations for Commercial districts, Industrial districts, and Residential districts.

Existing Zoning Districts

In addition to the terrain and infrastructure availability, the Village's Zoning Law and other land use regulations influence the way development occurs. The Village's Zoning Law, first established in 1971, has subsequently been amended several times. At present, the Village's Zoning includes six regulator districts.

Base Zoning Districts

Future economic growth, neighborhood stability, and preservation are directly impacted by the district boundaries, permitted uses, accessory uses, conditional uses, and prohibited uses, as well as the development requirements of the various districts. The Village has six delineated base districts, which are described in the following section.

Residential District (R-1)

The Residential District (R-1) delineates areas with predominantly one-family dwellings, churches, elementary and high schools, and public parks and playgrounds. Accessory uses, buildings, or other structures such as a swimming pools are permitted upon approval of the Planning Board and issuance of a building permit. Special district permit uses for R-1 include the following:

- Private elementary or high schools
- Home occupations
- Utility substations
- Garages for public and private elementary and high schools' accessory to school property
- Parks, playgrounds, private recreational clubs and swimming pools maintained by homeowners associations and private swimming clubs

The maximum height of building in R-1 is 35 feet tall with one detached garage of no more than 17 feet tall. The minimum lot area is 15,000 square feet and the minimum lot width is measured at the street lot line is 90 feet, and the maximum lot coverage is 25%. The minimum living area, excluding the basements and the garage, is 1,800 square feet. The minimum yard requirements are:

- Front: 35 feet in the front;
- Sides: 10 feet on one side; a total of 30 feet total; and
- Rear 25% of the depth of the lot.

For any nonresident land that abuts any residential land, a side yard, a minimum of 25 feet shall be maintained as a landscaped area.

Residential District (R-2)

The Residential District (R-2) allows all R-1 permitted uses and two-family dwellings. Special permit uses include the following:

- All uses permitted in R-1
- Multiple dwellings and accessory uses, including the sole uses of occupants such as lockers and coin-operated laundry
- Membership clubs, lodges, social and community center buildings or recreational grounds operated by membership organizations
- Not-for-profit and philanthropic organizations

- Nursery schools
- Hospitals, nursing homes, sanatoriums, and housing for the well aged
- Public service structures or buildings

The minimum lot area is 12,000 square feet and the maximum building height is the same as R-1. The minimum lot width is 75 feet for a one-family dwelling and 90 feet for a two-family dwelling. The maximum lot coverage is 25% and minimum yards are

- Front: 35 feet in the front
- Sides: 10 feet on each side
- Rear: 25% of the depth of the lot

For any nonresident land that abuts any residential land, a side yard of 25 feet shall be maintained as a landscaped area.

Residential Multiple Use District (R-M)

The Residential Multiple Use District (R-M) is designed to retain the existing residential character of established neighborhoods, encourage preservation of historical and other worthy structures, and permit unobtrusive uses of a commercial nature. The R-M district commercial activities are to be regulated as to maintain and preserve the residential character and provide a transition between residential and nonresidential areas.

All uses under the R-2 district are permitted in R-M districts. Upon site development plan approval by the Planning Board these organizations listed below are permitted in an R-M district:

- | | |
|---|--|
| • Day-Care Center | • Art studio |
| • Community residence | • Therapist |
| • Teaching of music, dance, or other similar types (limited to five pupils at a time) | • Florist |
| • Bed and Breakfast accommodations | • Tailor |
| • Dressmaker | • Craft/Antique retail shop |
| • Decorator | • Other uses which, in option of the Village Board, are consistent with purpose and intent of R-M district |
| • Photographer | |

Uses that involve preparation of food, shoe repair shops, barbershops, beauty salons, small engine and repair shops are excluded from an R-M district.

All buildings or structures hereafter erected for an R-M district shall have a minimum lot width of 90 feet, a maximum lot width of 130 feet, and a minimum lot area of 15,000 square feet. The R-M district may include a lot used for parking, the maximum lot coverage is 35% for parking, parking access, aisle as well as building structures. One parking space shall be no less than 250 square feet of floor area.

The R-M district was added in April of 2002, and currently there are R-M districts existing along Seneca Street. For any R-M district land that abuts any residential land, the Planning Board may require landscaping from visually non-compatible use.

Commercial Districts (C)

Any uses permitted in the residential districts are permitted in the commercial districts except for one-family, two-family, multi-dwellings, and boardinghouses. Other permitted uses in the

Commercial Districts are retail stores, personal service shops in enclosed buildings, banks, offices other than those offices permitted in Industrial Districts, indoor theaters, restaurants serving patrons within doors only for consumption of food only within the building, bus passenger station, and funeral homes.

Commercial 1 Districts (C-1)

All uses under Commercial Districts are permitted under Commercial 1 Districts (C-1). A special use permit is needed for restaurants serving food and beverages for consumption other than entirely within the building, and drive-through use. Other special permit uses include:

- Hotels, motels, and tourist homes
- Billiard and pool parlors and bowling alleys, municipal buildings other than schools
- Parking garages
- Shopping center
- Automotive service station, commercial garage and car wash
- Motor vehicle sales agencies
- Drive-through use for pharmacy stores and banks only
- Other commercial uses which in the opinion of the Village Board, are in the same general character

The minimum building height is 35 feet, there is no minimum front, side, or rear yard requirements except where a commercial use adjoins a residential district or use, at that point, the Planning Board shall establish the setback requirement.

Shopping Centers are permitted with an issuance of a special use permit. Shopping Centers may include businesses for the sales of goods and services to retail sales. No fabrication or manufacturing, except incidental to and on the same premises such retail sale, but it does not occupy no more than 20% for business purposes. A professional business, banks, and restaurants are allowed, restaurants must serve food for consumption within the building, a restaurant must not occupy more than 25% of the shopping center. Parking lots are for customers' motor vehicles, but not for storage of new or used vehicles. Other commercial uses may be allowable, upon approval of the Planning Board.

The lighting shall be consistent with the sign standards. The maximum sign height is 35 feet for a minimum lot area of two acres. The maximum lot coverage is 20% of land. The minimum front yard is 35 feet, except where parking is permitted, in which case 75 feet will be designated as the front yard. The side yard must equal the height of principal building, except 25 feet if the yard space is used for vehicular access, 75 feet if yard abuts a residential district with a 20 foot landscaped buffer strip. The rear yard shall be 30 feet in depth except where the rear lot abuts a residential district. Rear yards shall be at least 75 feet with a 20-foot landscaped buffer area.

Library District

In 2005, a Library District was designated to protect and provide the enhancement, and expansion of the Manlius Library and Village Centre campus. Additional requirements may include but are not limited to maximum building height, minimum front, side or rear yards, maximum lot coverage, parking, loading, landscaping and signage, which, in its opinion and judgment, are reasonable and necessary to ensure that the use is not detrimental to the Village of Manlius, its Village Centre or residents and to preserve the essential character of the area.

Industrial District

Industrial districts allow enclosed manufacturing industries, enclosed warehouses, lumberyards, wholesale establishments, trucking and freight terminals, machinery and transportation equipment sales and services including farm implements, express offices, veterinarian’s offices, but excluding outdoor kennels, and adult entertainment uses. Special uses permits can be issued if in the opinion of the Village Board, the use is in the general character as those listed as permitted uses, which will not be detrimental to the district in which they are located nor to adjacent district.

The height and area regulations are a 25 feet frontage depth, 10 feet on each side, and 25 feet for the rear yard. A 20 foot landscaped buffer zone is required where an industrial district abuts a residential district. The maximum building height is 35 feet.

Table 12: Existing Land Use Summary, Village of Manlius

Land Use Category	# of Parcels	% of Total Parcels	Acres	% of Total Acres
Single-Family Residential	1,247	80.4%	451.72	44.6%
Vacant Land	98	6.3%	163.02	16.1%
Multi-Family Residential	77	5%	56.36	5.6%
Commercial	67	4.3%	51.71	5.1%
Community Services	29	1.9%	120.01	11.9%
Industrial	13	0.8%	49.98	4.9%
Wild, Forested, Conservation Lands & Public Parks	8	0.5%	78.62	7.8%
Public Facilities & Utilities	7	0.5%	30.02	3.0%
Recreation & Entertainment	5	0.3%	10.31	1.0%
Totals	1,551	100%	1,011.75	100%

Source: Onondaga County and OCWA GIS information, 2006

Appendix III. Transportation

The general goal of a transportation system is to facilitate the economical movement of people, goods, and services. Everyone is dependent on surface transportation systems, which include roads, bridges, transit, walkways, trails, and the railroad for the quality of our lives. A well-planned and designed surface transportation system should be accommodating to all modes of traffic, be safe for use, visually appealing, and environmentally friendly.

The transportation network within the Village of Manlius is comprised of State, County, and local roads. A discussion of the characteristics of the State and County roads follows. There is no interchange available within the Village for access to this interstate highway.

The major commercial and commuter routes, such as the NYS Route 92, 173, and 257 pass through the Village carrying thousands of vehicles and passengers on a daily basis. These routes are major arteries connecting suburban and rural residents within the surrounding communities to large business districts in the City of Syracuse. Onondaga County is appropriately named the “Crossroads of New York State” for Interstate 81 and Interstate 90 passing through the Syracuse region.

Transportation System Assessment

Functional Classifications

The functional classification of roadways is based upon the service they provide. The NYSDOT defines the roadway functional classifications as follows:

- Interstate Highways – generally an interregional multi-lane, high-speed, high volume, and divided facility with complete control of access.
- Principal and Rural Arterials – varies from two-lane roadways to multi-lane, divided, controlled access facilities. They serve major areas of activity or are located between major destination points.
- Urban and Rural Collectors – typically two-lane roadways that collect and distribute traffic while providing access to abutting properties.
- Local Roads – typically low speed and low volume two-lane roadways that primarily provide access to abutting properties.

Critical elements that must be considered during the planning and design of a safe and efficient transportation system include road functionality, traffic volumes, operating speed, terrain, development density, and land use. Roadways classified as collectors, arterials and interstates are eligible for Federal and/or State funding.

Village of Manlius Transportation System

Interstate and State Roads

The Village of Manlius has three NYS Routes within its boundary. In the Village of Manlius, the following roadways are under the jurisdiction of the NYS Department of Transportation (NYSDOT): NYS Routes 173, 257, and 92. The Village of Manlius is in Region 3, the Central New York Region, which includes six counties: Cayuga, Cortland, Onondaga, Oswego, Seneca, and Tompkins. In general, highways are generally classified by their functionality. The functional classification of State routes in the Village is as follows:

- NYS Route 173: Principal Arterial Other
- NYS Route 92: Principal Arterial Other
- NYS Route 257: Minor Arterial

Penn-Can Highway (I-81) and the New York State Thruway (I-90) are 4.5 miles and 9 miles respectively away from the Village of Manlius.

NYS Route 173

NYS Route 173 is known as Seneca Street, but was once known as the Great Genesee Road. Seneca Street is an east west road; it is an outgrowth of the Great Native American Trail that stretched across NYS. In the Village of Manlius, NYS Route 173 is called Seneca Street. The intersection of NYS Routes 92 and 173 is a major intersection that causes traffic congestion in the Village of Manlius. The Fayetteville-Manlius High School is also located on NYS Route 173.

The following traffic count is from the 2004 Traffic Data Report for NYS and the road condition data was obtained from the 2003 NYSDOT Highway Sufficiency Ratings document:

From the start of NYS Route 173 and Fayette Street to 173 and Washington Street:

- Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) = 24,400 Vehicles.
- Surface Condition: 6 – Fair, distress is clearly visible.

From the end of NYS Route 173 to the Town of Manlius:

- Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) = 5,150 Vehicles.
- Surface Condition: 6 – Fair, distress is clearly visible.

NYS Route 92 and 257

NYS Route 92 is also known as Highbridge Road until it merges with NYS Route 257 where it becomes known as Fayette Street. Once NYS Routes 92 and 173 intersect, NYS Route 92 is known as Washington Street while in the Village. The intersection of NYS Routes 92 and 173 is also a major intersection in the Village of Manlius.

NYS Route 257 is also known as the Fayetteville-Manlius Road in the Village and it ends at the intersection of NYS Route 257 and 92. Right outside of the Village boundaries, NYS Route 257 runs in front of two schools, Wellwood Middle School and Fayetteville Elementary School.

The following traffic count is from the 2004 Traffic Data Report for NYS and the road condition data was obtained from the 2003 NYSDOT Highway Sufficiency Ratings document:

From the NYS Route 92 to NYS Route 257:

- Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) = 20,000 Vehicles.
- Surface Condition: 6 – Fair, distress is clearly visible.

From the NYS Route 257 to NYS Route 92:

- Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) = 3,350 Vehicles.
- Surface Condition: 7 – Good, distress is starting to show.

From NYS Route 92 (after merge of NYS Route 257) to NYS Route 173:

- Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) = 25,400 Vehicles.
- Surface Condition: 6 – Fair, distress is clearly visible.

From NYS Route 92 and 173 to the Town of Manlius:

- Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) = 17,800 Vehicles.
- Surface Condition: 6 – Fair, distress is clearly visible

The NYSDOT collects, summarizes and analyses traffic information on the State’s highway system. The 2004 Traffic Data Report for New York State identifies the number of vehicles on the road on routes throughout the NYS⁶. Map 7 identifies NYS routes 92, 173, and 257 and their traffic counts for 2004.

County Roads

There are no County roads in the Village of Manlius. Troop K and Watervale Roads are the only two County Roads that abut the Village of Manlius.

Metropolitan Planning Organization

The Syracuse Metropolitan Transportation Council (SMTC) is the state-designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the Syracuse region. An MPO is required from the federal transportation planning body and is responsible for transportation planning and programming. The MPO is responsible for the Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP), the Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP), and the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) for its designated metropolitan planning area. Federal transit and federal highway funding requires the adoption of plans and documents in order to receive funding.⁷ The SMTC accomplishes its obligations by creating and updating the LRTP on a regular basis and annually creating a priority list of projects. This annual priority is called UPWP. The UPWP identifies the transportation activities, undertaken by the SMTC, through established goals and recommendations from the 2020 Long Range Transportation Plan.

The SMTC study area covers Onondaga County, and small portions of Madison and Oswego Counties. The SMTC provides forums for the development and decision making of transportation plans, programs, and recommendations. Elected officials, stakeholders, and appointed officials from national, state, and local government organizations make up the SMTC committees. Public participation is encouraged citizen involvement in specific transportation issues.

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⁶ NYSDOT. “2004 Traffic Data Report for NYS.” NYSDOT. http://www.dot.state.ny.us/tech_serv/high/tdr.html

⁷ Syracuse Metropolitan Transportation Council. “What is an MPO?” Syracuse Metropolitan Transportation Council. <http://www.smtcmipo.org/mipo.asp>

Road Maintenance

Public Works Department

The Public Works Department maintains and repairs all of the Village streets. There are 34 miles of streets (17 miles with two lanes) in the Village of Manlius. Because of recent residential development, the Village added Timber Ridge and Centerfield Streets.

Through analysis and the Parking, Traffic and Sidewalk focus group, Brickyard Falls was a street in need of traffic calming devices. Vehicles are often speeding while driving towards the Village's downtown and there is a need for more sidewalks on the Brickyard Falls Road.

Onondaga County Highway Department

Onondaga County oversees the managerial engineering and technical expertise for 808 miles of roads. The County Highway department is divided in four sections: administrative, engineering, road maintenance, and equipment. The County snow removal is an important priority considering the annual average snowfall of 122 inches.

Onondaga County Highway Department manages five offices: one central office and four maintenance facilities. The main office is located in the Civic Center in Syracuse overseeing the administration and engineering section of the Onondaga County Highway Department. The four maintenance facilities are in the Towns of Marcellus, Jamesville, Camillus, and East Syracuse.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Accommodations

The majority of the sidewalks in the Village of Manlius provide insufficient pedestrian paths. From the West, the sidewalks start on West Seneca Street and Brickyard Falls Road. The sidewalks on Brickyard Falls Road start at the corner of West Seneca Street and head south until the end of the Village boundaries. Sidewalks are established on both sides of the street. In the Village, sidewalks are established on West Seneca and East Seneca Streets until ending at the High School. On the north side of East Seneca Street, there is a block, which is in the Town of Manlius, without sidewalks, therefore, forcing pedestrians to cross the street to continue on the sidewalk. This is just a block from FM High School, causing a safety concern for students walking to school.

From the intersection of Seneca Street and Fayette Street, sidewalks are on either side of the street up to the start of NYS Route 257. There are two schools located on NYS Route 257 without adequate sidewalks for students.

Other established sidewalks are located on East Pleasant, Mill, and Washington Streets. East Pleasant Street sidewalks start at Fayette Street and continue until Sweet Cherry Street. A small portion of Mill Street has established sidewalks that do not connect to any other sidewalks throughout the Village. Washington Street has established sidewalks from East Seneca Street to Academy Street.

In September 2001, the Syracuse Metropolitan Transportation Council (SMTC) started to develop a comprehensive Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan and complete the document in March 2005. The Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan is designed as a policy level plan to preserve and enhance the area's bicycling and pedestrian network of legitimate transportation alternatives.

Public Transit Options

In 1970, the Central New York Regional Transit Authority (CNYRTA) started, followed by the Central New York (CNY) Centro services, which started in 1972. The mission of the CNYRTA is to provide transportation to all residents with coordination of mass transit services by a public transportation authority. CNYRTA transportation district includes Onondaga, Oneida, Cayuga, and Oswego Counties. The services include CNY Centro, Inc. a bus and train system; Call-A-Bus Paratransit Services; Centro Parking; ITC, Inc.; and COORTRANS.

The CNYRTA region has a population of 657,715 and there are approximately 4,000 daily trips. Revenues received from passengers support approximately 35% of the CNYRTA operating costs. Federal, NYS, and local operating assistance make up the difference. Annually there are 13,316,428 passengers and 41,060 daily passengers. CNYRTA employs 534 full and part-time employees.⁸

Bus Services

CNY Centro has two bus routes that travel to the Village of Manlius. The Routes 162 and 262 stop at the Limestone Garden Apartments and Carriage House in the Village of Manlius. Other stops are at the Redfield Village in the Village of Fayetteville and Town Center in the Town of Manlius. The adult fair to Manlius is \$1.25, and seniors and disabled persons pay only \$.60. Next to the Town Center is a Park-n-Ride lot for passengers traveling to downtown Syracuse on bus route 262X.

Special Needs Services

The CNYRTA operates a Call-a-Bus service to meet the special needs of the senior citizens and disabled persons, from the criteria of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA). CNY Centro annually provides 85,000 rides for senior citizens and disabled persons. ADA eligibility requirements include a person who – as the result of a physical, visual, or mental disability – is unable to board, ride, or exit CNY Centro bus without assistance from another person. The CNY Centro bus drivers will assist the eligible person with securing mobility devices and lock-downs on the bus.

Call-A-Bus rides are available to eligible customers during the same hours and on the same days that the CNY Centro buses are in operation. The minimum travel length is .075 of a mile. The Call-A-Bus ride is \$1.25 and \$1.75 for extension fares from the Village of Manlius. A personal attendant is allowed to ride for free when assisting a passenger.

Fayetteville-Manlius Friends in Service Here (FISH)

Fayetteville-Manlius Friends in Service Here (FISH) is a program for seniors who need transportation to doctor's appointments. The FISH have volunteer drivers and the transportation is free. The service is limited to Fayetteville and Manlius residents.

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⁸ The Central New York Regional Transportation Authority. "CNYRTA Agency Profile." 2006. The Central New York Regional Transportation Authority. <http://www.centro.org/cnyrta/info.htm>

Regional Transportation Center

The regional transportation center is called William F. Walsh Regional Transportation Center and located at 131 Alliance Bank Parkway. The tenants in the regional transportation center are Amtrak, Centro, and Trailways.

Air Service

The Syracuse Hancock International Airport is located approximately 18 miles from the Village of Manlius. As the major regional airport, it is served by the following major air carriers: American Eagle, Continental, Delta, JetBlue, Northwest, United Express, US Airways, and TransMeridian. Other airlines that operate at the Airport include Comair (a Delta affiliate), CommutAir (a Continental affiliate), Allegheny, Mesa, Trans States, Colgan Air, Piedmont, Chautauqua, and Shuttle America (affiliates of US Airways). Syracuse Hancock International Airport departures and arrivals exceed 225 flights daily.

Rail Service

Although the Village of Manlius does not have a rail station, businesses and residents of the Village can utilize the train station at William F. Walsh Regional Transportation Center, located in the City of Syracuse approximately 13 miles away. A major resource, this Station provides Amtrak service.

CSX, formerly Conrail, is the cargo/freight rail in the Onondaga County region.

Existing Transportation Considerations

Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan, March 2005

Over the past several years, the Syracuse Metropolitan Transportation Council (SMTC) has seen an increase in pedestrian and bicycle related activities and projects submitted to the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). In September 2001, the SMTC started to develop a comprehensive Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan and complete the document in March 2005. The Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan is designed as a policy level plan to preserve and enhance the area's bicycling and pedestrian network as legitimate transportation alternatives.

As a policy plan, the document sets forth policies and guidelines for future bicycle and pedestrian facilities and amenities in the area. The plan allows each municipality to determine if and what they want to implement, the final recommendations are not mandated. The following are the goals established by the 2005 Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan:

- Encourage the use of bicycling and walking as legitimate modes of transportation
- Improve the safety of bicycles and pedestrians
- Educate bicyclists, pedestrians, motorists, law enforcement officers and others regarding traffic laws and safety measures
- Promote the improvement of travel and tourist and business opportunities along bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure

- Encourage planners and municipalities to develop bicycle and pedestrian resources
- Develop a methodology for tracking bicycle and pedestrian improvements⁹

The Village of Manlius has sidewalks on the main roads throughout the Village. This includes Seneca Turnpike, Washington Street, Fayette Street, Pleasant Street, and parts of Mill Street. The plan includes a map of the existing sidewalks in the Village, although the sidewalks end abruptly and start on the opposite side of the street without adequate crosswalks.

Right outside of the Village, in the Town of Manlius, is Green Lakes State Park. The Erie Canal passes by the Green Lakes State Park and in the SMTC 1976 bicycle and pedestrian plan, a recommendation to create a bridge to the Green Lakes State Park was suggested to create a connection between the Canal and the Park. Within the past ten years, a bridge was created for bicycle and pedestrian connection from the Canal to the Park.

The 1976 Plan also recommended the building of a trail along a spur of the Erie Canal that parallels the Limestone Creek. Limestone Creek travels through the Town and Village of Manlius. The Village of Fayetteville, located in the Town of Manlius, has a trail along Limestone Creek.

United Planning Work Program, 2006-2008

The United Planning Work Program, 2006-2008 documents the transportation plans for the fiscal year 2006-2008. The UPWP reflects the 2020 Long-Range Transportation Plan adopted in 1995. Included in the UPWP, 2006-2008 Plan is the F-M/Route 257 Pedestrian Accommodation Feasibility Study. The purpose of this feasibility is to determine how to accommodate the pedestrians that use NYS Route 257. There are many children using the shoulder of the road since there are two schools on NYS Route 257. Many residents in the Town of Manlius, Village of Manlius, and Village of Fayetteville use the shoulder to walk, run, and ride bikes on NYS Route 257.

The completion date of the study is expected in the year 2006-2007. The study activities are listed below:

- Determine alignments and alternatives
- Determine costs of Right of Way acquisitions
- Determine cost of construction
- Estimate the effects on existing infrastructure
- Effective public outreach campaign
- Costs of removing necessary items

The final report intends to identify various locations for a pedestrian path. Widening the road shoulders and other options will be examined along NYS Route 257.

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⁹ SMTC. "Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan, March 2005." SMTC.

Appendix IV. Natural Environment

The Village of Manlius is fortunate to have a variety of natural resources and features that have a positive influence on the local economy and are also enjoyable for both aesthetic and recreational purposes. Natural resources such as the Limestone Creek are important contributors to the aesthetic, recreational, and economic assets of the Village and the community's quality of life.

The Village of Manlius is located in the Oneida Lake Watershed. The watershed includes six counties: Oneida, Madison, Onondaga, Oswego, Lewis, and Cortland Counties.¹⁰ This watershed includes portions of 69 municipalities, a total of 872,722 acres (1,364 square miles).

Land Attributes

The following section describes some of the Village's natural resources and land attributes.

Topography

Table 13 lists all the individual soil types represented in the Village of Manlius and slope characteristics. Slope refers to the incline or relief of the soil area's surface. The amount of incline is commonly expressed in percent of slope and reflects the amount of change of elevation over a given horizontal distance. There are generally fewer difficulties associated with the 0-8% level, but if the slope is less than 3%, drainage, flooding, and various other problems may be encountered, depending on the particular soil characteristics and settling.

In general, the optimum conditions for construction and development is up to 15% slope. A steeper slope will make construction cost prohibitive and more difficult. Generally, grading and material handling can be prohibitively expensive, sewer may not operate properly, and the potential for erosion is significantly increased. Development on slopes of 15% and greater are generally discouraged and are better left undeveloped and used for open space.

Map 6 identifies the soil classification based on slopes for the Village of Manlius. A majority of the land is nearly or gently sloping (less than 8% sloping), which is primarily located in the residential areas, downtown, and at the high school. Moderately sloping areas (8%-15%) are scattered throughout the Village. The steep and very steep areas (25% or more) are located in the undeveloped park Glencliffe Falls, the property east of Glencliffe Falls zoned residential, the neighborhood east of Brickyard Falls Road, and some areas along Limestone Creek.

Soils

Soil is composed of mineral and organic compounds, with the exact composition varying by soil type. The common composition of soil matter is 45% mineral compounds (clay, sand, gravel, silt, or stones), 25% water, 25% air, and 5% organic matter or humus (living and dead organisms).¹¹ Climate is a major factor in determining soil composition and the kind of plant and animal life that is able to be sustained in a region.

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¹⁰ Central New York Planning and Development Board. "A Management Strategy for Oneida Lake and its Watershed." Central New York Planning and Development Board. 2004.

¹¹ Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). "Introduction to Soils: Soils 101." NRCR. 2006.

In the *Management Strategy for Oneida Lake Watershed*, the Manlius area is described as being located in the Appalachian Uplands. The Appalachian Uplands area is characterized as highly productive, characterized by limestone soils formed in glacial till.¹²

According to the Village of Manlius Area Map, by the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service, the soils are composed of four major soil associations; Cazenovia silt loam, Honeoye silt loam, Palmyra and Howard, and Benson-Wassaic-Rock. Table 13 lists the types of soils in the Village of Manlius and their characteristics. Map 6 identifies where all of the soils are located in the Village. Below is a summary of the top four soils found in the Village of Manlius.

- **Cazenovia Silt Loam:** This consists mainly of silt mixed with clay. This soil is located in the residential neighborhoods on the north and south sides of the East Seneca Street from the Village's downtown to the location of the old railroad station.
- **Honeoye Silt Loam:** The Honeoye soil is the New York State soil. The Honeoye soils are productive soils used for corn, soybeans, wheat, oats, vegetables, alfalfa, grass pasture, and hay. The Honeoye is located at Fayetteville-Manlius High School and the neighborhood across East Seneca Street from the High School.
- **Palmyra and Howard:** The Palmyra and Howard in the Village of Manlius is a gravelly and fine sandy loam. It is located in Village's downtown and in the Village's industrial district.
- **Benson-Wassaic-Rock:** This soil is associated with outcrops, indicating an area that is unsuitable for farmland and surrounds bedrock exposures. This soil is mainly located in the Perry Spring Fish Hatchery and Glencliffe Falls. These areas are also moderately sloping to very steep areas within the Village.

¹² Source: Central New York Planning and Development Board. "A Management Strategy for Oneida Lake and its Watershed." Central New York Planning and Development Board. 2004.

Table 13: Village of Manlius - Soil Characteristics

Type	Series Name	Slope
BeB	Benson silt loam, undulating	Gently Sloping
BNC	Benson-Wassaic-Rock outcrop association, sloping	Moderately Sloping
BNF	Benson-Wassaic-Rock outcrop association, very steep	Very Steep
CaB	Camillus silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Gently Sloping
CaC	Camillus silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Moderately Sloping
CaD2	Camillus silt loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes eroded	Moderately Steep
CfB	Cazenovia silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	Gently Sloping
CfC	Cazenovia silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Moderately Sloping
CfC2	Cazenovia silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Moderately Sloping
CFL	Cut and fill land	Gently Sloping
CgD	Cazenovia soils, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Moderately Steep
DuC	Dunkirk silt loam, rolling	Moderately Sloping
FL	Fluvaquents, frequently flooded	Nearly Level
Hb	Hamlin silt loam	Nearly Level
Hc	Hamlin silt loam, high bottom	Nearly Level
He	Herkimer silt loam	Nearly Level
HnB	Honeoye silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	Gently Sloping
HnC	Honeoye silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Moderately Sloping
HTE	Honeoye, Lansing, and Ontario soils, steep	Steep
HwA	Howard gravelly fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Nearly Level
HwB	Howard gravelly fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Gently Sloping
HwC	Howard gravelly fine sandy loam, rolling	Moderately Sloping
HyA	Howard gravelly silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Nearly Level
HyB	Howard gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Gently Sloping
KeA	Kendaia silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Nearly Level
Ly	Lyons silt loam	Nearly Level
MwB	Mohawk silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	Gently Sloping
OvA	Ovid silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Nearly Level
PaB	Palatine shaly silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Gently Sloping
PG	Gravel pits	Nearly Level
PgB	Palmyra gravelly loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Gently Sloping
PgC	Palmyra gravelly loam, rolling	Moderately Sloping
PHD	Palmyra and Howard soils, hilly	Moderately Steep
PHE	Palmyra and Howard soils, steep	Steep
PHF	Palmyra and Howard soils, very steep	Very Steep
PpA	Phelps gravelly loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Nearly Level
PpB	Phelps gravelly loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Gently Sloping
Pt	Quarries	Nearly Level
ScB	Schoharie silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Gently Sloping
ScC	Schoharie silt loam, rolling	Moderately Sloping
SdD	Schoharie silty clay loam, hilly	Moderately Steep
SEE	Schoharie soils, steep	Steep
Te	Teel silt loam	Nearly Level
W	Water	-
WcB	Wassaic silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Gently Sloping
WcC	Wassaic silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Moderately Sloping
WDD	Wassaic-Benson silt loams, moderately steep	Moderately Steep

Table 13: Village of Manlius - Soil Characteristics

Type	Series Name	Slope
Wn	Wayland silt loam	Nearly Level

Source: Onondaga County in conjunction with Onondaga County Water Authority

Wildlife and Habitat

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) has no known record of rare or state-listed animals or plants with significant natural communities or habitats within the Village of Manlius. The NYSDEC states field surveys for the entire state have been conducted. Therefore, this information is not definitive, and should not be substituted for any on-site surveys for environmental impact assessments.

The Manlius Greenspace Coalition, a local non-profit supporting preservation of current open space in the community, identified a number of significant forest, vegetation habitats, fish and wildlife habitats in Three Falls Woods. The Manlius Greenspace Coalition sees Three Falls Woods as a unique geology, locally, ecologically, and historically. Three Falls Woods is approximately 175 acres of woodland with three waterfalls.

Surface Geology

Within the *New York State's Open Space Conservation Plan 2005 Draft For Public Comment*, the Onondaga Escarpment Nature Corridor was listed as a priority project. The proposed Onondaga Escarpment Nature Corridor is located in the Towns of Dewitt and Manlius. This supplemental project states, Onondaga Escarpment Nature Corridor – from Clark Reservation State Park to Three Falls Woods – is an area that contains an exceptional number of natural heritage elements and outstanding geological features, including an escarpment.¹³ An escarpment is a steep cliff or slope separating two comparatively level or gently sloping features resulting from erosion or faulting.¹⁴

The Manlius Greenspace Coalition and the Appletree Ridge Association are interested in classifying the Onondaga Escarpment Nature Corridor as a critical environmental area. The western portion of the Onondaga escarpment is a seven-mile wooded corridor and located in the Town of Manlius and Village of Manlius.

A critical environmental area (CEA) is an area designated by a state or local agency as having exceptional or unique environmental characteristics. In establishing a CEA, an area must have one or more of the following:

- “A benefit or threat to human health;
- A natural setting (such as fish and wildlife habitat, forest, and vegetation, open space areas of important aesthetic or scenic quality);
- Agriculture, social, cultural, historic, archaeological, recreational, or educational values; or
- An inherent ecological, geological, or hydrological sensitivity to change that may be adversely affected by any change.”¹⁵

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¹³ NYSDEC “New York State’s Open Space Conservation Plan 2005 Draft For Public Comment.” NYSDEC. Page 219.

¹⁴ Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary. Escarpment” Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary. <http://www.m-w.com/dictionary/Escarpment>. September 6, 2006.

¹⁵ NYSDEC. “Critical Environmental Areas.” NYSDEC. www.dec.state.ny.us 25 September 2006

The portion of Three Falls Woods in the Village of Manlius is partly owned by the Village and partly privately owned. The public owned portion is known in the Village of Manlius Master Recreation Plan as Glencliffe Falls. Glencliffe Falls is considered an undeveloped park with severe seasonal flooding and steep slopes, which restrict development in this area. Glencliffe Falls is considered a detention area for controlling downstream flooding of surrounding residential areas.

Water Resources

The Village of Manlius has a few surface water features that are both environmentally and recreationally valuable. Water resources cover 0.3% of the area in the Village of Manlius.

Surface Waters

All surficial water bodies in the Village have been classified in accordance with the New York State Classifications for Surface Waters and Groundwaters, Part 701 of the NYCRR. Each water body has been given a letter category for water quality ratings ranging from class “A” to class “D”. The classification system relates to both the defined usage and the limitation of effluent wastewater discharges. Class “A” represents waters suitable for drinking, culinary or food processing purposes, primary and secondary contact recreation, and fish propagation and survival. Classes “B” represent waters suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation, fishing, and fish propagation and survival. Class “C” waters are best suited for fish propagation and survival. While Class “D” waters are best suited for fishing, the survival of fish may be limited due to conditions of intermittency of flow and other water quality conditions.

Limestone Creek

Limestone Creek flows through the Village of Manlius going north and south. The creek enters the Town of Manlius on its southern boundary with an East and West branch connecting in the Village then passing through the Village. Limestone Creek connects Mill Run Park, Village Centre, and Candy Lane Park as well as proving an opportunity for multi-use recreational trails. South of the Village of Manlius are falls on both branches of the Creek, Brickyard Falls on the west Branch and Edward Falls on the east Branch, which historically created excellent sites for mills and machinery. The east Branch of Limestone Creek is larger and wider than the west Branch.¹⁶

Limestone Creek is a fresh surface water creek, classified as Class C from the NYSDEC. The fishing in Limestone Creek is open all-year stocked with brook trout. The best times of year to fish in Limestone Creek are in the months of April and May.

Wetlands and Aquifers

The National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) has identified a number of wetlands in the Village of Manlius. Although the NMW has not completed their digitized inventory of the Village of Manlius, most of the current data identifies national delineated wetlands along Limestone Creek. The wetlands in the Village of Manlius are located in Hale Estates, Mill Run Park, and property bordering the Creek, and residential neighborhoods.

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¹⁶ Clayton, W. W. Professor. “History of Onondaga County, New York: History of Manlius, NY.” D. Mason & Co. <http://history.rays-place.com/ny/onon-manlius-ny.htm> September 6, 2006.

NYSDEC has not designated any areas as wetlands; and USGS and NYSDOH have not designated any Aquifers in the Village of Manlius.

Environmental Preservation Organizations

Within the Town and Village of Manlius, there are a number of organizations supporting the preservation of natural resources.

Manlius Greenspace Coalition

In 2005, Manlius Greenspace Coalition started in response to the development of open space in the Town and Village of Manlius. Currently, one area of concern for the Manlius Greenspace Coalition is the Three Falls Woods.

Realizing the decline of open space in Manlius, residents developed the Manlius Greenspace Coalition to preserve the current open space in the community. With approximately 250 members, the Manlius Greenspace Coalition agenda supports Three Falls Woods, Onondaga Escarpment Nature Corridor, and an Open Space Plan for Manlius. Along with advocacy efforts to preserve open space, the Manlius Greenspace Coalition provides:

- A map of existing Trails in Three Falls Woods
- A proposed Map of Onondaga Escarpment Nature Corridor
- A brochure on Three Falls Woods
- A brochure advocating for an Open Space Plan for Manlius

The Manlius Greenspace Coalition mission statement is: “We are a community group actively pursuing the protection and preservation of green space in Manlius, NY and surrounding areas as a legacy for future generations.”¹⁷

The Spade and Trowel Garden Club

In 1957, a group of residents in the Village of Manlius formed the Spade and Trowel Garden Club. The initial objectives include an interest in gardens, aid in the protection of plants, native trees, and wild life, civic improvements, and the study of flower arranging. In 1965, the Spade and Trowel Garden Club joined the National Council of State Garden Clubs of New York State.

The Spade and Trowel Garden Club is involved in a number of civic projects throughout the Village of Manlius. The club plants trees and bulbs at Swan Pond, Mill Run Park, and Gazebo Park area. During the holiday season, the club makes wreaths for the Village municipal building.

For 50 years, the Spade and Trowel Garden Club continues to make the Village of Manlius Village parks and streets aesthetically pleasing. Annually, the Spade and Trowel Garden Club holds a plant sale. The money received from plant sale is used to finance civic beautification planting projects around the Village.

Over the years, the club has contributed money to help purchase the following items for the community:

- Swan Pond fence
- Plants for the Centre Pond
- Develop signage at the intersection of Highbridge and Fayette Streets.

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¹⁷ Manlius Greenspace Coalition. Brochure: “Three Falls Woods Campaign.” Manlius Greenspace Coalition.

Tree Commission

The Tree Commission started in 1997 as an outgrowth of the Manlius Restoration and Development civic group. The role of the Tree Commission came into sharp focus as a direct result of the Labor Day storm in 1998 when the Village lost about 30% of its mature street trees, and the first Master Plan for the Street Tree Arboretum was then developed and approved by the Village Board.

Since then the Tree Commission has worked to restore the urban forest by planting a wide variety of street trees as part of the Arboretum. It also works with the Department of Public Works (DPW) to manage the maintenance of the mature urban forest and minimize the health and safety risks from dead or damaged mature trees.

The mission statement of the Tree Commission (from its current updated Master Plan) is:

“The mission of the Village of Manlius Tree Commission is primarily to create and maintain a Village Street Tree Arboretum to enhance the green spaces of the village and to provide educational opportunities for residents and visitors. This arboretum comprises the lawn curb where there are sidewalks in the village. Secondary aspects of this mission include: working with the Parks Committee to maintain and improve the horticultural infrastructure of village parks; providing evaluation and concurrence for all tree removal proposals for trees on municipal land or right-of-way; planting trees upon request on the village right-of-way where there are no sidewalks; and providing assistance to residents with questions about urban trees. The Tree Commission has primary responsibility for all trees on municipal property or right-of-way and must be consulted on all matters affecting such trees.”

Funds for planting and maintaining trees are included as line items in the DPW budget. The Tree Commission seeks to supplement appropriated public funds with donations and external grants whenever possible. Since its inception the Tree Commission has been successful in securing significant grant money from the Niagara Mohawk (now National Grid) 10,000 Trees program and the NYS DEC Urban Forestry grants program for planting trees in the Street Tree Arboretum and in village parks.

The Tree Commission consists of the Tree Commissioner and other qualified members are available when needed. Members of the Tree Commission serve without remuneration as volunteers. The Tree Commissioner is appointed by the mayor. Additional members are recommended by the Tree Commissioner and confirmed by the mayor.

The composition and appointment procedures for the Tree Commission are not formally included in the Code Book, however, some of its specific responsibilities are given in Part II, Chapter 85, Article IV “Removal of Trees on Village Rights-of-Way (adopted 11-23-1999) and others are directly implied in the Design Guidelines for the Commercial District which are formally part of Part II, Chapter 99, Article VII “Zoning Incentives for Commercial and Commercial 1 Districts” (added 1-13-1998).

Appendix V. Economic Development

In this section, an attempt is made to inventory the Village's economic development resources. This includes its commercial and business areas, as well as its industrial uses.

Commercial Development in the Village of Manlius

Commercial and Industrial Zoning Districts

The Village of Manlius has a total of two commercial zoning districts (Commercial and Commercial-1) and one mixed-use district (Residential Multi-Use).

- Residential Multi-Use allows a mix of single-family, two-family, business, retail, and community uses.
- Permitted uses in the commercial districts are retail stores, personal service shops in enclosed buildings, banks, offices other than those offices permitted in industrial districts, indoor theaters, restaurants serving patrons within doors only for consumption of food only within the building, bus passenger station, and funeral homes.
- Commercial-1 districts allow all uses included in the commercial district with special use permits available for:
 - Restaurants serving food and beverages for consumption other than entirely within the building, and drive-through use
 - Hotels, motels, and tourist homes
 - Billiard and pool parlors and bowling alleys, municipal buildings other than schools
 - Parking garage
 - Shopping center
 - Automotive service station, commercial garage and car wash
 - Motor vehicle sales agency
 - Drive-through use for pharmacy stores and banks only
 - Other commercial uses which in the opinion of the Village Board, are in the same general character

There is one industrial zoning district in the Village of Manlius. Industrial districts allow enclosed manufacturing industries, enclosed warehouses, lumberyards, wholesale establishments, trucking and freight terminals, machinery and transportation equipment sales and services including farm implements, express offices, veterinary offices, although excluding outdoor kennels, and adult entertainment uses.

Major Retail Locations

The major retail-shopping destination in the Village of Manlius is the downtown, especially towards the intersection of Seneca and Fayette Streets. The Village's downtown includes the Village Centre, some national retailers, a number of local restaurants and retailers, and a couple of strip malls. There are a number of public services and local non-profits in and around the Village's downtown which provide a variety of services for the residents and commuters traveling through the Village of Manlius.

Manlius Mart

Manlius Mart is a neighborhood center strip mall located in the downtown of Manlius. In early 2006, Berkley Properties, LLC purchased the 37,000 square feet Manlius Mart. According to Loop Net, a leading information services provider to the commercial real estate industry, a

complete façade and property renovation is planned for Spring 2007. Currently, the three-acre property has an Eckerd Pharmacy, Little Caesars, and Subway as anchor tenants.

Village of Manlius Economic Profile

Resident Employment and Occupation

Employment Trends

Using 2000 Census data, Table 14 illustrates the employment of residents in the Village of Manlius's residents as compared to the Town of Manlius and Onondaga County residents. The Village's top four employment sectors were Education/Health/Social Services at 28.48% of jobs (695 jobs), Professional/Scient/Mgmt/Admin/Waste at 11.07% (270 jobs), Retail Trade at 10.12% (247 jobs), and Manufacturing at 10.08% (246 jobs). Similar to the Village of Manlius, the Town of Manlius and Onondaga County share the same top four sectors with Education/Health/Social Services as the number one industry sector for employment.

Several other aspects regarding the employment data should be noted. First the Village of Manlius's employment represents 1.13%, of Onondaga County's employment of 215,714, and 15.66% of total employment in the Town.

Table 14: Employment by Industry-2000

Classification	Village		Town		County	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Agri./Forestry/Fishing/Hunting/Mining	11	0.45%	60	0.39%	1,224	0.57%
Construction	119	4.88%	739	4.74%	9,337	4.33%
Manufacturing	246	10.08%	2,072	13.30%	27,793	12.88%
Wholesale trade	124	5.08%	733	4.7%	9,005	4.17%
Retail trade	247	10.12%	1,726	11.08%	25,631	11.88%
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	95	3.89%	544	3.49%	11,407	5.29%
Information	88	3.61%	473	3.04%	7,104	3.29%
FIRE, rental and leasing	202	8.28%	1,206	7.74%	15,314	7.1%
Professional/Scient/Mgmt/Admin/Waste	270	11.07%	1,601	10.28%	17,654	8.18%
Education/Health/Social Services	695	28.48%	4,429	28.43%	56,571	26.23%
Arts/Entertainment/Recreation/Accomm	141	5.78%	795	5.1%	15,524	7.2%
Other Services	126	5.16%	688	4.42%	10,936	5.07%
Public Administration	76	3.11%	515	3.31%	8,214	3.81%
Total	2,440	100%	15,581	100%	215,714	100%

Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 2000.

Table 15 indicates resident occupation from the 2000 Census for the Village of Manlius. The majority of the Village's employed residents held management or professional positions at 47.1%. Positions in the service industry occupied 29.1% of the labor force, followed by occupations within sales, office, and administrative support at 10.3%. The Town of Manlius and Onondaga County shared the same top three professions, but with a larger percentage of workers holding sales, office, and administrative support positions rather than within the service industry.

Table 15: Occupation for Residents 16 & Older, 2000

Occupation Type	Village of Manlius		Town of Manlius	Onondaga County
	Number	% of Total	% of Total	% of Total
Management/Professional	1,150	47.1%	49.2%	37.50%
Service Industry	710	29.1%	9.6%	14.60%
Sales/Office and Admin Support	252	10.3%	28.0%	28.50%
Farming/Fishing/Forestry	211	8.6%	0.2%	0.30%
Construction/Extraction/Maintenance	112	4.6%	4.9%	6.40%
Production/Transportation/Material	5	0.2%	8.1%	12.60%
Total	2,440	100%	100%	100%

Table 16: Employment Status of Population 16+, 2000

Status	Village of Manlius		Town of Manlius	Onondaga County
	Number	% of Total	% of Total	% of Total
In Labor Force	2,563	69.40%	66.4%	64.7%
Civilian Employed	2,440	66.07%	63.4%	61.1%
Civilian Unemployed	115	3.11%	2.9%	3.5%
In Armed Forces	8	0.22%	0.1%	0.1%
Not In Labor Force	1,130	30.60%	33.6%	35.3%
Total Population 16+	3,693	100.00%	100%	100%

Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 2000

Commuter Patterns

According to the 2000 Census, 81.76% of Village of Manlius residents drive alone to work in a car, van, or truck. This percentage is similar to upstate New York, at 81.8% and Onondaga County, at 80.05%. Overall, the commuting patterns of residents from the Village of Manlius are similar to upstate New York and Onondaga County.

Table 17: Travel Time to Work Comparison, 2000

Means of Transportation to Work	Village of Manlius		Town of Manlius		Onondaga County		New York State
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	%
Drove Alone - Car, Truck, or Van	1,981	81.76%	13,388	86.96%	169,433	80.05%	81.8%
Carpooled - Car, Truck, or Van	175	7.22%	993	6.45%	20,873	9.86%	9.3%
Public Transportation	34	1.4%	124	0.81%	5,560	2.63%	0.8%
Walked	132	5.45%	230	1.49%	8,262	3.9%	4%
Other Means	14	0.58%	76	0.49%	1,541	0.73%	0.5%
Worked at Home	87	3.59%	584	3.79%	5,977	2.82%	3.6%
Total	2,423	100%	15,395	100%	211,646	100%	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000; Notes: *Includes upstate New York only

According to the 2000 Census, 44.7% of the commuters in the Village of Manlius took less than 20 minutes to get to work. The mean commute time for residents in the Village of Manlius was

19 minutes, which is shorter than the Town of Manlius at 20 minutes, Onondaga County at 19.3 minutes, and upstate New York at 23.7 minutes.

The common travel-to-work threshold is 45 minutes for the majority of commuters in the U.S. While 44.7% of Village of Manlius commuters are able to get to work in less than 20 minutes, many other Village commuters have longer commute times than their counterparts. In fact, the number of Village commuters traveling 45 minutes is 6.89% of commuters, which is more than the Town of Manlius at 4.33% and Onondaga County at 5.65%, but less than upstate New York at 12.6% of commuters.

Table 18: Travel Time to Work Comparison, 2000

Travel Time	Village of Manlius		Town of Manlius	Onondaga County	New York State*
	Total	%		%	%
<10 Minutes	452	18.65%	12.99%	15.76%	17.4%
10 – 19 Minutes	631	26.04%	37.39%	41.87%	33.3%
20 – 24 Minutes	620	25.59%	24.97%	19.71%	15.1%
25 – 34 Minutes	522	21.54%	17.82%	14.43%	16.5%
35 – 44 Minutes	31	1.28%	2.5%	2.57%	5.1%
45 – 59 Minutes	49	2.02%	2.06%	2.51%	5.4%
>60 Minutes	118	4.87%	2.27%	3.14%	7.2%
Total	2,423	100%	100%	100%	100%
Mean Travel Time	19		20	19.3	23.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000; Notes: *Includes upstate New York only

According to the U.S. Census, the percentage of Manlius residents working inside Onondaga County increased slightly from 93.7% in 1990 to 94.1% in 2000. The residents who work outside of the County tend to work in NYS instead of working out of NYS.

Table 19: Workers Place of Work

Work Location	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,382	100%	2,423	100%
Worked in State of Residence	2,357	99%	2,409	99.4%
Worked in County of Residence	2,232	93.7%	2,281	94.1%
Worked outside of County of Residence	125	5.2%	128	5.3%
Worked outside of State of Residence	25	1%	14	0.6%

Source: US Census 1990 & 2000

Breakdown of Industrial Sectors

Table 20 presents ESRI Business Information Solutions, Inc. (ESRI BIS) forecasts for employment in 2005 for the Village of Manlius, breaking down the various business sectors by number of establishments and number of employees, as well as indicating the share each one comprises.¹⁸ The Village's 135 Services businesses contribute the second largest share of jobs to

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¹⁸ It should be noted that ESRI Business Information Solutions uses data from InfoUSA, a sales leads and mailing list company. As InfoUSA uses a variety of data sources, including: telephone directories; annual reports; 10K's and Securities and Exchange

the local economy with 914 jobs, representing 36.7% of total employment. Health Services has 22 establishments in the Village of Manlius, employing 174 jobs and representing 7% of the total employment in the Village.

Retail trade business contributes to 18.45%, 50 businesses and 1,163 jobs, which represents 46.65% of total employment. L & J. G. Stickley, Inc. located in the Village of Manlius represents 31.6% or 787 jobs in the Village. The Village's 12 eating and drinking Places contribute 129 jobs to the local economy, or 5.2% of all jobs. Three general merchandise stores provide an additional 5.3%, or 132 jobs.

The third largest employment sector in the Village of Manlius is financial, insurance, and real estate, which accounts for 152 jobs, or 6.1% of all Village jobs. There are an estimated 104 jobs in real estate, holding, and other investment offices.

Table 20: Village of Manlius Business Forecast, 2005

Industrial Sector	Businesses		Employees	
	#	%	#	%
Agriculture & Mining	6	2.21%	31	1.24%
Construction	17	6.27%	58	2.33%
Manufacturing	9	3.32%	91	3.65%
Transportation	4	1.48%	19	0.76%
Communication	1	0.37%	1	0.04%
Electric, Gas, Water, Sanitary Services	1	0.37%	5	0.2%
Wholesale Trade	10	3.69%	21	0.84%
Retail Trade Summary	50	18.45%	1,163	46.65%
Home Improvement	2	0.74%	9	0.36%
General Merchandise Stores	1	0.37%	4	0.16%
Food Stores	3	1.11%	132	5.29%
Auto Dealers, Gas Station, Aftermarket	3	1.11%	28	1.12%
Apparel & Accessory Stores	3	1.11%	4	0.16%
Furniture & Home Furnishings	9	3.32%	787	31.57%
Eating & Drinking Places	12	4.43%	129	5.17%
Miscellaneous Retail	17	6.27%	70	2.81%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate Summary	28	10.33%	152	6.1%
Banks, Savings & Lending Institutions	3	1.11%	14	0.56%
Securities Brokers	3	1.11%	9	0.36%
Insurance Carriers and Agents	9	3.32%	20	0.8%
Real Estate, Holding, Other Investment	13	4.80%	109	4.37%
Services Summary	135	49.82%	914	36.66%
Hotels & Lodging	1	0.37%	5	0.2%
Automotive Services	3	1.11%	10	0.4%
Motion Pictures & Amusements	10	3.69%	58	2.33%
Health Services	22	8.12%	174	6.98%
Legal Services	9	3.32%	20	0.8%
Education Institutions & Libraries	5	1.85%	226	9.07%

Commission information; Federal, State, and municipal government data; business magazines, newsletters, and newspapers; and U.S. Postal Service information. Although InfoUSA conducts telephone verification with each business annually to ensure accurate and complete information, their lists may not be comprehensive and may not reflect recent changes. In addition, reliance upon mailing addresses to identify a business location may result in location misidentification. If the accounting for an existing business is done elsewhere, such as a regional headquarters, or if an establishment is a franchise, economic data may be reflected in the data for the community housing the headquarters, instead of the local establishment.

Other Services	85	31.37%	421	16.89%
Government	5	1.85%	25	1%
Other	5	1.85%	13	0.52%
Totals	271	100%	2,493	100%

Source: ESRI Business Information Solutions, Inc., 2005

Economic Development in Onondaga County

Top County Employers

Table 21 presents the largest employers in Onondaga County. L & J. G. Stickley, Inc. is the twelfth top employer in Onondaga County. The manufacturing facility is located in the Village of Manlius on Stickley Drive, and the major retail stores are located throughout the country.

Table 21: Major top employers in Onondaga County

Firm Name	Employment Level
SUNY Upstate Medical University	6,250
Syracuse University	6,440
Wegmans	3,655
St. Joseph's Hospital Health Center	3,310
Magna Drivetrain - New Process Gear Inc.	3,000
Crouse Hospital	2,400
P & C Food Markets	2,400
Lockheed Martin MS2	2,350
Loretto	2,205
National Grid	1,975
Carrier Corporation	1,600
L & J. G. Stickley, Inc.	1,445
United Parcel Service	1,230
Roman Catholic Diocese of Syracuse	1,200
V.A. Medical Center	1,150
Welch Allyn	1,100
Verizon	1,100
Excellus Blue Cross Blue Shield of CNY	1,000
Community General Hospital	970
Anheuser Bush Companies	940
Bristol Myers Squibb	790
Time Warner Cable	785

Source: Greater Syracuse Chamber of Commerce 07/06

L & J. G. Stickley, Inc.

Throughout New York State, the forest industry represents a major industry employer. In 1999, employment in the forest product industry cluster was 57,716 persons with more than 2,000 businesses, generating \$1.3 billion in payrolls and \$7.7 billion in sales.¹⁹ In comparison to the

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¹⁹ Empire State Development. "The Forest Products Industry Cluster In New York State." Empire State Development. April 2001.

Northeastern States, New York State has more forestland with 18.6 million acres of forestland. More than 75% is privately owned and a little over 20% is publicly owned.²⁰

Wood furniture and paper products have significant concentrations of employment in Central New York as well. In 1999, there were 111 establishments employing 4,651 people.²¹ In Central New York, there were 2.7 times more wood furniture makers than the nation as a whole. In New York State, 26% of employment (more than 15,000 jobs) is from lumber and wood products companies. The leading forest product company in Central New York is L & J. G. Stickleby, Inc. employing 1,445 workers.

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²⁰ Empire State Development. "The Forest Products Industry Cluster In New York State." Empire State Development. April 2001.

²¹ Empire State Development. "The Forest Products Industry Cluster In New York State." Empire State Development. April 2001.

Appendix VI. Housing Resources

This section includes an overview on the Village of Manlius’s housing inventory, including a discussion on the age, value, and occupancy of the housing units.

Housing Inventory

According to the 2000 Census, most of the housing in the Village of Manlius, Onondaga County, and NYS was developed before 1970 (58% for the Village, 68.1% for the County, and 74.1% for NYS). The Town of Manlius witnessed its housing development boom during the 1990s. Over a quarter of the Village’s housing stock, 28.7%, was constructed during the 1970s, while only 7.7% was constructed in the 1980s, and 5.5% during the 1990s. Since more construction occurred in the Village of Manlius in the 1970s and 1980s, the Village’s housing stock is newer than the County’s or State’s. The median year structure built in the Village is 1967, as compared to 1958 for the County and 1954 for NYS, whereas the Town of Manlius’s median year structure built is 1991. Table 22 compares the age of the Village’s housing stock to the housing of the Town of Manlius, Onondaga County, and NYS.

Table 22: Housing Units by Year Structure Built

Year	Village of Manlius		Town of Manlius	Onondaga County	NYS
	Total	% of Total	% of Total	% of Total	% of Total
1969 or Earlier	1,250	58.0%	12.3%	68.1%	74.1%
1970 to 1979	619	28.7%	11.4%	13.4%	11.3%
1980 to 1989	166	7.7%	22.1%	10.6%	7.7%
1990 to 1994	86	4.0%	16.9%	4.6%	3.4%
1995 to 1998	20	0.9%	23.9%	2.3%	2.6%
1999 to 2000	14	0.6%	13.3%	1.0%	0.9%
Total	2,155	100.0%	100%	100%	100%
Median Year Structure Built	1967		1991	1958	1954

Source: US Census, 2000.

Figure 5: Comparison of Housing Inventory Age

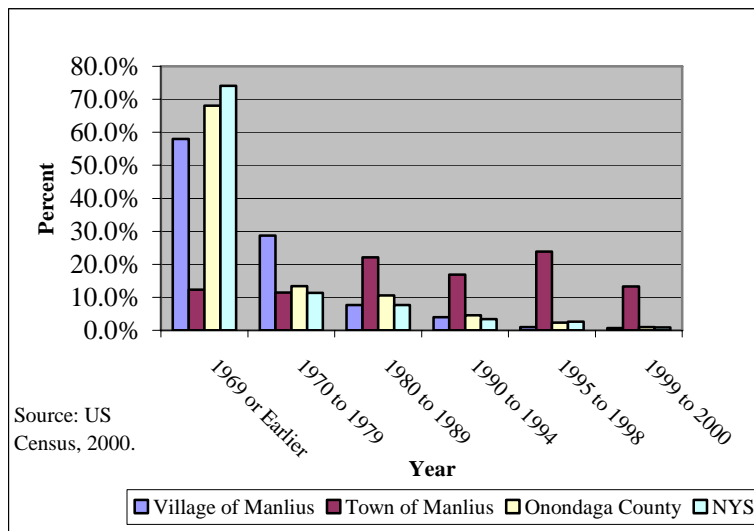


Table 23 compares the types of housing units in the Village of Manlius in 1990 and 2000. While the Village’s housing inventory is mostly comprised of single-family detached units (56.98% in 2000), recent construction trends have included the development of a variety of housing types. The number of buildings having 5 to 9 units increased by 179 units during the 1990s, while the number of single-family attached dwellings decreased by 19 units and the number of two-family units increased by 32 units. In comparison, the number of mobile homes and other housing units decreased by 100% and 10 to 19 family homes dropped by 25.71%.

Table 23: Village of Manlius Housing Unit Type, 1990 and 2000

Type of Unit	1990		2000		% Change (1990-2000)
	Total	%	Total	%	
1Family, detached	1,247	63.30%	1,228	56.98%	-1.52%
1Family, attached	161	8.17%	94	4.36%	-41.61%
2 Family	62	3.15%	94	4.36%	51.61%
3 or 4 Family	68	3.45%	70	3.25%	2.94%
5 to 9 Family	184	9.34%	363	16.84%	97.28%
10 to 19 Family	70	3.55%	52	2.41%	-25.71%
20 + Family	162	8.22%	254	11.79%	56.79%
Mobile home or other	16	0.81%	0	0 %	-100%
Total	1,970	100.00%	2,155	100.00%	

Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 1990 and 2000.

Table 24 compares the types of housing units in the Village of Manlius, Town of Manlius, Onondaga County, and NYS in 2000. In comparison with the Town and County, the Village has the lowest percentage of single-family, detached housing units at 57%, whereas the Town has the largest percentage of single-family detached housing units at 72.1%. Due to the limited land in the Village of Manlius and the high percentage of senior citizens, a decrease in the number of single family-detached housing units is likely to continue in the Village.

Table 24: Type of Specified Owner-Occupied Units, 1990 and 2000

Type of Unit	Village of Manlius		Town of Manlius	Onondaga County	NYS
	Total	%	% of Total	% of Total	% of Total
1Family, detached	1,228	57%	72.1%	61.4%	41.7%
1Family, attached	94	4.4%	8.9%	3.5%	4.9%
2 Family	94	4.4%	3.2%	9.5%	10.9%
3 or 4 Family	70	3.3%	3.5%	5.4%	7.3%
5 to 9 Family	363	16.8%	5.8%	6.5%	5.3%
10 to 19 Family	52	2.4%	1.2%	4.8%	4.3%
20 + Family	254	11.8%	4.6%	7.6%	22.9%
Mobile home or other	0	0%	0.7%	1.4%	2.8%
Total	2,155	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 1990 and 2000.

Table 25 provides an overview of resident occupancy in the Village during the 1990s. The table indicates the number and percentage of owner-occupied units as compared to renter-occupied

units. In 2000, the Village’s housing inventory consisted primarily of owner-occupied housing units (1,180), or 55.06%, as opposed to rental units (876) or 40.88%.

The number and percentage of vacant units decreased during the 1990s, from 160 units, or 8.12% in 1990 to 87 units, or 4.06% in 2000. In 2000, the majority of vacant units, 50 units or 69% of all vacant units, were rented. In addition, the Village’s number of units for seasonal or recreational use also increased during the 1990s, from 6 to 13 units.

Table 25: Housing Inventory, 2000

Characteristics	1990		2000		% Change
	Number	%	Number	%	
Total housing units	1,970	100%	2,143	100%	8.8%
Occupied housing units	1,810	91.88%	2,056	95.94%	13.6%
Vacant housing units	160	8.12%	87	4.06%	-45.6%
Occupied housing units	1,810	91.88%	2,056	95.94%	13.6%
Owner-occupied housing units	1,243	63.1%	1,180	55.06%	-5.1%
Renter-occupied housing units	567	28.78%	876	40.88%	54.5%
Vacant housing units	160	8.12%	87	4.06%	-45.6%
For rent	37	1.88%	50	2.33%	35.1%
For sale only	81	4.11%	10	0.47%	-87.7%
Rented or sold, not occupied	15	0.76%	6	0.28%	-60%
Seasonal, recreation, occasion	6	0.3%	13	0.61%	116.7%
Other vacant and migrant workers	21	1.07%	8	0.37%	-61.9%

Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 2000.

Table 26 provides an overview of home values in the Village, the Town, the County, and NYS. In 2000, it was estimated that nearly 29.43% of the Village’s housing stock was valued at less than \$100,000. This compares to 42.86% of the housing in the Town of Manlius, 66.87% of the housing in Onondaga County, and 32.2% in NYS. The Village’s inventory of housing was valued between \$100,000 and \$149,999 or 53.56%, as compared to 29.38% for the Town, 21.34% for the County, and 17.41% for NYS. Homes in Manlius valued at \$200,000 or more were estimated at 2.08% in 2000, while it was 12.49% for the Town, 4.8% in Onondaga County, and 32.13% in NYS.

Table 26: Comparison of Value of Specified Owner-Occupied Units, 2000

Value	Village of Manlius		Town of Manlius		Onondaga County		NYS	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than \$50,000	10	0.87%	208	2.22%	6,654	6.39%	151,310	5.63%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	329	28.56%	3,810	40.64%	62,952	60.48%	714,774	26.57%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	617	53.56%	2,754	29.38%	22,217	21.34%	491,060	18.26%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	172	14.93%	1,432	15.27%	7,319	7.03%	468,384	17.41%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	24	2.08%	828	8.83%	3,515	3.38%	501,839	18.66%
\$300,000 or more	0	0.00%	343	3.66%	1,431	1.37%	362,361	13.47%
Total	1,152	100%	9,375	100%	104,088	100%	2,689,728	100%
Median House Value-1990	\$139,720		\$104,845		\$80,696		\$131,595	
Median House Value-2000	\$122,529		\$111,551		\$85,437		\$148,740	

Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 2000.

Trends in Residential Development

Recent Construction Trends and Home Sales Activity

Table 27 and Table 28 below show sales data for residential properties and vacant land zoned for residential use. The first table shows data from 1990 to 1999 while the second table outlines more recent development trends by including information from 2000 to 2006.

Table 27: Recent Home Sales, 1990-1999

Property classification	Town of Manlius			Village of Manlius		
	Total Number of Properties	Average Sq Feet Livable Area	Average Sale Price	Total Number of Properties	Average Sq Feet Livable Area	Average Sale Price
1 Family Res.	3,575	2,135	\$155,913	656	2,011	\$115,150
2 Family Res.	16	2,131	\$93,884	14	2,794	\$73,400
3 Family Res.	6	2,636	\$85,750	5	2,424	\$89,000
Res vacant land	45	N/A	\$45,127	8	N/A	\$35,195
Apartment	1	N/A	\$100,000	-	-	-

Information collected from Town Assessor.

Table 28: Recent Home Sales, 2000-2006

Property classification	Town of Manlius			Village of Manlius		
	Total Number of Properties	Average Sq Feet Livable Area	Average Sale Price	Total Number of Properties	Average Sq Feet Livable Area	Average Sale Price
1 Family Res.	3,093	2,001	\$186,610	484	2,003	\$147,208
2 Family Res.	16	1,803	\$102,288	8	2,099	\$90,757
3 Family Res.	4	2,104	\$117,975	6	2,379	\$98,167
Res. vacant land	99	N/A	\$80,334	11	N/A	\$89,773
Apartment	1	N/A	\$400,000	-	-	-

Information collected from Town Assessor.

In both tables, the amount of livable space and correspondingly the sales prices, show that houses within the Town are larger and more expensive. Between 1990 and 1999, the average single-family residential home sold for \$155,193 in the Town as opposed to \$115,150 in the Village, and was larger by approximately 150 square feet. Since this decade, the sales trend has continued, and the average single-family home in the Town sold for \$186,610 between 2000 and 2006 while the average sales price in the Village was substantially less at \$147,208. However, the average amount of livable space has increased since the previous decade to become relatively equal in the Town and Village, reaching approximately 2000 square feet per unit.

Since more construction has taken place within the Town due to a greater availability of large parcels, presented in Table 29, it is reasonable that average housing units according to family size would be more expensive in the Town than in the Village. New construction often proves that an area is a desirable place to live and housing demand has not yet been met by housing supply. Therefore, both older and newer homes in the area will be more expensive on average than an area where less construction or renovating is taking place. Table 29 shows that 173 new residential units were constructed in the Town between 2000 and 2007 when only seven were constructed in the Village. As mentioned previously, the majority of the Village has already been “built out”, limiting the number and size of parcels available for new construction.

Table 29: Recent Residential Construction, 2000-2007

Town of Manlius			Village of Manlius		
Total	Average Price	Average s.f.l.a.	Total	Average Price	Average s.f.l.a.
173	\$249,883	2647	7	\$130,643	2038

Appendix VII. Municipal Services and Infrastructure

This section includes an overview of the Village's municipal services and infrastructure. Also included is a discussion of the Village's primary public school system. The school district boundaries, as is the case in many NYS communities, do not run coterminous with the municipal boundaries.

Local Government and Services

Village Centre

The Village Centre is the location of the Village offices, the Manlius police, Manlius Library, and Manlius Senior Centre. Originally, the building was an elementary school. Along with the offices space and meeting rooms in the building, there is a gym, auditorium, and other recreational facilities. The Village Centre property includes the Swan Pond, a playground, and an amphitheater.

Throughout the year, there is a variety of events sponsored by the Village, Town, and other organizations at the Village Centre. During the summer, movies are screened at the Manlius Village Amphitheater and the Parks and Recreation Department hosts a summer kids program. In the springtime, the Village sponsors a fishing derby at the Centre Pond.

Department of Public Works

The responsibilities of the Department of Public Works include street and sidewalk maintenance, building and facility maintenance, fleet services, pond and hatchery maintenance, solid waste removal, park and community facility maintenance, parkways, stormwater management, and waste and recycling services.

Water Department

The Onondaga County Water Authority (OCWA) supplies public drinking water to the Village residents from Lake Ontario. As one of the largest public water suppliers in the country, OCWA provides drinking water to four counties of Central New York: Onondaga, Oswego, Madison, and Oneida. In 2000, OCWA supplied 16 billion gallons of water for 25 towns and 15 villages.

In 2005, the OCWA served a population of approximately 340,000. As of January 2005, there are 85,318 accounts with OCWA and the average costs for residential and commercial consumers was \$2.31 per a 1,000 gallons. With 1,660 miles of water mains, the OCWA manages 36 storage facilities, and 29 pumping facilities.²²

The United States' Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set national limits on contaminate levels to ensure safe drinking water. In 2005, OCWA met and exceeded all New York State Health Department and EPA drinking water standards.

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²² OCWA. "2005 water supply statement and system statistics" OCWA. 2006. <http://www.ocwa.org/ocw20502.html>

Planning and Zoning Boards

This section includes brief descriptions of the Village's Planning and Zoning Boards.

Manlius Planning Board

Under NYS law, the Village Board is authorized to create a Village Planning Board and appoint its members as well as a chairperson. Communities are given the option of creating a five-person board or a seven-person planning board. The Village of Manlius's five-person Planning Board meets the second Monday of every month. The Planning Board reviews applications for subdivisions and site plans for residential, commercial, approval of plats, and industrial development within the Village. It is the responsibility of the Planning Board members to ensure that future growth and development is in accordance with Village zoning regulations and is responsive to preferences expressed by Village residents.

Village of Manlius Zoning Board of Appeals

NYS communities are given the option of creating a three-person Board or a five-person Zoning Board of Appeals. The Manlius Village Board appointed a five-person Zoning Board of Appeals that meets on the first Monday of every month (when business is pending). The Zoning Board of Appeals is directly given appellate jurisdiction by State law. Appellate jurisdiction is the power to hear and decide appeals from decisions of those officials charged with the administration and enforcement of the zoning ordinance of local law. The primary function and purpose of the Zoning Board of Appeals is zoning administration, and encompasses the power to interpret the zoning ordinance or local law and to grant variances.

Alternate Members: Planning Board and Board of Zoning Appeals

Under chapter two of the Code Book for the Village of Manlius, the Mayor may appoint alternate members to serve on the Planning Board and Board of Zoning Appeals, therefore allowing the Village to conduct business and adhere to required time lines and schedules. This appointment will assist with the ability to maintain a quorum at the Planning Board/Board of Zoning Appeals due to member conflicts and illnesses.

Appointed by the Village Mayor, the alternate member serves a term of two years. Upon Village Board approval, the alternate member will serve on the Planning Board or Board of Zoning Appeals when a regular member is unable to participate. The Chairperson of the Planning Board or Board of Zoning Appeals may also appoint an alternate member to substitute for a member when a member is unable to participate.

The alternate member shall possess all powers, responsibilities, and provisions of state law relating to a member in the Planning Board or Board of Zoning Appeals.

Public Safety Services and Facilities

Fire Protection Services and Facilities

The Manlius Fire Department has two operating stations, one is located on Stickley Drive and one is located in the Town of Manlius. The Manlius Fire Department provides fire and emergency

medical services to the Village of Manlius and parts of the Towns of Manlius and Pompey. The Manlius Fire District covers approximately 27 square miles of residential, commercial, and agricultural properties as shown in Map 5: Fire Department Service Area found in Appendix XI.

Police Services and Facilities

Under a Joint Municipal Agreement formed between the Village of Manlius, Village of Fayetteville, and the Village of Minoa, and the Town of Manlius, the four municipalities have shared their police department since 1985. The Manlius police department consists of approximately 40 officers and additional civilian support.

The Manlius police department is nationally accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). Their services include bike and cruiser patrol, Emergency Services Team, a special investigation team, communication relations such as DARE, family services, and forensics.

One of the police stations is located at the Village Centre.

Educational Resources

Local School District

The establishment of Fayetteville-Manlius (FM) Central School District (CSD) occurred in 1951 when several small school districts united with the Villages of Manlius and Fayetteville elementary grade and high schools. In the school year 2004-2005, the FM Central School District is in good standing with NYS Regulations.²³ The FM Central School District has three elementary schools, two middle schools, and one High School. The High School campus includes a state of the art space observatory.

Education related statistics provided by the New York State Department of Education for school year 2004-2005 provided a comprehensive report card for the F-M CSD. Per 2004-2005 statistical data, the student enrollment for the F-M CSD was 4,619. Of this number, 91% were non-minority. Approximately 1.3% of students enrolled in the district qualified for reduced-cost lunch in 2004-2005.

The Fayetteville-Manlius Central School Districts employs 341 teachers with a teaching certificate, 2 teachers without a teaching certificate, 41 professional staff, and 113 paraprofessionals. Instruction expenditures per full-time equivalent student (FTE), for school year 2002-2003 was \$6,564 while the cost for a similar school district was estimated at \$8,930. The NYS average for the 2002-2003 school year was \$7,595.²⁴

The FM CSD 2004-2005 comprehensive report card shows that there were 385 students in the twelfth grade. Of those 385 students, 356 students or 92% graduated and 232 or 76% graduated with a Regents diploma. Of the High School graduates, 88% plan to attend a 4-year or 2-year college.

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²³ The State Education Department. "Accountability Status Report: for Fayetteville-Manlius CSD, 2004-2005." The State Education Department. 2005.

²⁴ NYS Scholl Report Card Fiscal Accountability Supplement. 2003-2004

Table 30: 12th Grade Graduates from 2004-2005

Graduate Status	Fayetteville-Manlius	
	Number	% of Graduates
Total K-12 Enrollment	4,728	
12th Grade Students	385	
Number of Graduates, 2003-04	356	92%
Graduates with Regents	332	86%
Enrolled in 4-yr College	302	78%
Enrolled in 2-yr. Program	39	10%
Military	3	1%
Employment or other	12	3%

Source: NYS District Report Card, Comprehensive Report Card, 2004-2005, *High School Graduates include the required regents according to NYS regulations.

Other Schools/Training

Community Learning and Information Center of Manlius

Community Learning and Information Center of Manlius (CLIC) is a non-for-profit organization, recognized by the New York State Department of Education. The mission of CLIC is to promote education and personal enrichment for all people who live and work in the community. All community members are able to participate or donate to CLIC, which is located in the Village of Manlius on East Salina Street.

While there are numerous programs at CLIC, its focus is enhancing the educational opportunities in the community, especially for youth. CLIC offers a low cost tutoring center, which features professionals that provide assistance to students at levels from middle school to community college level. For the elementary level, CLIC offers the Homework Helper program to assist with homework and mentor children in homework organization.



CLIC

CLIC also offers programs for all ages, which include weekly group meetings and seminars. On a weekly basis, group meetings focus on a diversity of topics such as investment, health and language. Seminar programs are taught by local business representatives to stimulate interest in the local economy.

A Better Chance Program

A Better Chance Program is a national organization but works as a community school program. This program works with students of color in sixth grade through college to assist the students with opportunity and access to education and career opportunities. There is a Better Chance Program at the Fayetteville-Manlius Central School District educating girls with a minority background.

As a non-profit organization, a Better Chance Program started in 1963 setting a single goal to increase the number of well-educated minority youth in America. The program has grown from just 55 students with approximately ten schools in 1964 to 1,600 students at 250 member schools today.

The Fayetteville-Manlius Education Foundation

The Fayetteville-Manlius Education Foundation's mission is to support the F-M Central School District by providing superior programs, grants, exceptional teachers, and building an endowment for future use. The foundation started in 1992 at a community meeting. As a non-profit organization, the foundation finds ways to provide quality education.

Appendix VIII. Recreational and Cultural Resources

The Village of Manlius has many recreational resources within its boundaries. While many resources such as the neighborhood parks, are aimed at Town and Village residents, others, such as the Mill Run Park and Perry Springs Fish Hatchery bring in visitors and tourists from the Central New York region.

Parks and Recreational Resources

Parks Department

The Recreation Department is located in the Village Centre. The department includes a recreation building and offers art programs, meetings, and use of the gymnasiums and auditorium. The 1990 recreation master plan identified three developed parks, three undeveloped parks, and three vest pocket parks. The Parks and Recreation Department in the Village of Manlius manages the three developed parks.

- Developed Parks:
 - Mill Run Park
 - Village Centre, Swan Pond
 - Perry Springs Park
- Undeveloped Parks:
 - Candy Lane Park
 - Glencliffe Falls
 - Hale Estates
- Vest Pocket Parks:
 - Gazebo Park
 - Greenridge Park
 - Clock



Perry Springs Park

Village of Manlius Recreation Master Plan

In 1990, the Village of Manlius with landscape architects Schumm & Maxian produced a Recreation Master Plan.

In 1989, there was a population of approximately 6,000 residents, and 84 acres of existing recreational areas in the Village of Manlius. This is 14 more acres than the recommended standards from the New York State Parks & Recreation and National Recreation & Parks Association. Along with the parks maintained by the Village of Manlius, there are a number of privately owned recreational facilities in the area.

There are a number of parks, forests, and reservations in surrounding communities, including:

- Edwards Falls
- Brickyard Falls
- Eagle Hill Middle School
- Enders Road Elementary School
- Wellwood Middle School
- Fayetteville Elementary School.
- Erie Canal Park
- Clark Reservation
- Pratts Falls Park
- Green Lake State Park
- Jamesville Reservoir

A number of the parks, schools, and recreational facilities may be connectors to proposed or recommended trails throughout the Village of Manlius. Both Edward Falls and Brickyard Falls are on Limestone Creek and could be used as a destination point for trails going from the Village parks.

Developed Parks

Mill Run Park

Mill Run Park is the largest park in the Village of Manlius located on the east branch of Limestone Creek, with the diverse habitats, and trails throughout the park. Services at Mill Run Park include a play area, recreation area, pavilion, access to Limestone Creek, and trails. Land uses surrounding the park include industrial, residential, and commercial development.



Mill Run Park

The Village of Manlius 1990 Recreation Master Plan's recommendations for Mill Run Park include a number of improvements to existing services as well as the improvement and expansion of the existing trail system. These recommendations include a new entrance, improved parking, additional fishing access, picnic facilities, and improving the existing trail system.

Perry Springs Park

The Perry Springs Park is the location of the Village of Manlius Fish Hatchery, which is located off of NYS Route 92 on Park Drive. Perry Springs Park is the site of the former village water supply.



Perry Springs Park

The Village Hatchery, also known as Perry Springs Fish Hatchery, raises brook and rainbow trout. With the assistance of volunteers, the Director of Parks and Recreation maintains the hatchery from raising the fish to a good size and releasing them into the Centre Pond. Fishing at Centre Pond opens April 1 of every year, and is available to Village residents. Permits are free for Village residents at Centre Pond and in the Spring, the Village has its Annual Fishing Derby.

The Village established a five-member advisory board for the Village Hatchery. The committee meets at least once a month to plan, propose, review, and recommend objectives of the hatchery.

In addition to the hatchery, Perry Springs Park provides a nature trail. The trail is a small loop around the park.

Village Centre Recreation

The Village Centre includes a number of services in the Manlius Village Centre building and outdoor recreational facilities. The Manlius Village Centre building is a multi-use building for governmental services and a cultural center. The outdoor recreational facilities include a number of baseball fields, Centre Pond, the famous Swan Pond, an open space area, a playground, and parking. The fields at the Village Centre are heavily used and worn since Fayetteville-Manlius

High School and adjacent communities use the fields. A pedestrian path surrounds the Ponds in the Village Centre recreation area.

The Village's Recreation Master Plan recommended a lighted and underdrained baseball field to overcome the need for more baseball fields. The southwest portion of the recreation facilities is currently open space, but has potential for the development of additional recreation facilities.

Undeveloped Parks

Hale Estates

Hale Estates is a naturally managed park. Hale Estates is limited to development because of poor soils, severe slopes, and seasonal flooding. Hale Estates is the location of the west branch of Limestone Creek. The vegetation is primarily second scrub growth with evergreens that stabilize the severe slope.

Recommendations from the Village's Recreation Master Plan include a hiking and nature trail that continues outside of the Village along the west branch of Limestone Creek to Brickyard Falls and provides access and parking for Hale Estates.

Glenclyffe Falls

Similar to Hale Estates, Glenclyffe Falls is characterized by severe slopes, which help control downstream flooding, but also restrict residential development. Glenclyffe Falls is identified and managed as a greenspace for possible recreation activities such as hiking, skiing, and picnicking. The falls are located at the western end of the park.

Recommendations from the Village's Recreation Master Plan include public access to the park and developing trails that lead to the falls. Other recommendations include environmental education programs and creating picnic nodes.



Glenclyffe Falls

Candy Lane Park

Candy Lane Park's vegetation consists of dense shrubbery and scattered over-story trees. The northern portion of the park is a severe slope that creates a large buffer from residential development. The remaining portion is a flat site and can be developed as residential. Limestone Creek and Calvary Club Golf Course border the southern portion of the park. Currently the park is land locked without public access to the site.

Recommendations from the Village's Recreation Master Plan include public access and parking to open the space to the public. Service recommendations include a pool, pavilion, playscape, fishing deck along Limestone Creek, and a multi-use trail connecting to the Village Centre facility.

Other Recreational Facilities

Village residents are able to use the Fayetteville-Manlius School District sport facilities. The only school located in the Village is the High School. The High School facilities include:

- Baseball fields

- Lighted all purpose fields
- One hockey field
- One six lane track
- High jump
- Pole vault
- Long jump
- Eight tennis courts
- Three basketball backstops

East Side Racquet Club, LLC is a private club in the Village of Manlius. Its facilities include indoor tennis courts, personal training, and massage therapy.

Recreational and Cultural Programs

The Parks and Recreation Department host hosts a number of recreational and cultural events and programs, which are managed by a full-time director. For example, the Village sponsors a 4th of July celebration which includes a parade, games, fireworks and “Swinging to the 4th” party. There is a summer concert series which includes several musical styles and formats. In recent years, the Village also sponsors a weekly farmer’s market during the summer months.

The Village also offers a variety of activities and programs for children. The Summer Playground program has been a longstanding mainstay for children aged three to thirteen. For six weeks, children participate in games, arts and crafts, field trips and theater programs. This program is unique because of its component for special needs children who need more individualized attention. With the assistance of special needs counselors, these youngsters participate in many of the same activities as the other children. The Special Needs Playground Program is administered by the school district in partnership with the village.

During the school year, there are also opportunities for young people and adults. For example, in December, there is a holiday festival which includes a musical program and tree lighting ceremony. There is a fishing derby and egg hunt in the spring. Additionally, toddlers may participate in a weekly open gym program, older kids have a basketball program, and teenagers have a number of Friday movie nights and teen mixers.

Cultural Resources

Manlius Library

The Manlius Library is located at 1 Arkie Albanese Avenue and is an associated member of the Onondaga County Public Library system. The library is supported by donations and managed by a Board of Trustees, a director, a staff of professional librarians, and trained library technicians. In 2005, the library circulation was recorded at 242,113. There are 40,659 books, 48,343 holdings, with a reported annual expenditure of \$579,200.²⁵

There are approximately 155,000 visits annually to the library and the children’s programs exceed attendance of 12,300 annually. There are a number of programs for children; including Basically

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²⁵ Manlius Library. “Welcome to the Manlius Library.” 2006. Manlius Library. <http://www.manliuslib.org/Welcome.html>

Babies & Books, Evening Story Times, Toddler Story Times, Preschool Story Times, and Afternoon Story Times.

Manlius Senior Centre

The Manlius Senior Centre is located in the Village Centre. Established in 1953, the senior Centre is the oldest in Onondaga County. The only municipal funding they receive is from the Village, although there is not a residency requirement.

By collaborating with a number of other organizations such as the library, the AARP and medical organizations, the Senior Centre is able to provide a significant number of services and activities. The services include defensive driving classes, legal aid, tax preparation assistance, blood pressure clinic, annual flu shots, nutrition programs, and speakers on a variety of subjects. The activities include exercise classes, bridge group, out to lunch brunch, monthly birthday bashes, red hat society, crafts, painting and memoir writing, monthly movies, and a variety of games such as Bingo and Scrabble.

Historical Resources

The Village of Manlius is known as the “Village of Firsts” in the region. It was the first settled village in Onondaga County. Prior to the establishment of other villages in the area, the Village of Manlius had developed the first distillery, gun factory and tannery. In 1973, the Manlius Historic District was the first village in Onondaga County to have an area of its downtown designated as a historic district.

Manlius Historical Society

The Manlius Historical Society started in 1976 and its mission is dedicated to serving the Town of Manlius by preserving history and appreciation of Central New York with an emphasis on the community. The Historical Society has two locations, the Cheney House on Pleasant Street, and the library located on Smith Street. The Cheney House provides space for the office, library, and collections of photos, documents, maps, and files. The Cheney House is open to researchers during office hours. The museum has permanent displays as well as special exhibits. Attached to the museum is a working genuine Blacksmith Shop and non-working Outhouse. In front of the museum is an herb garden maintained by the Manlius Herb Club.

On a monthly basis, the historical society features a diversity of programs. The programs may include walking tours, speakers, and movie nights. Tours are available for the Cheney House and Museum upon request. There are two major fundraisers for the Historical Society, the Antique Show and the Fine Arts Festival. In 2006, the Antique Show included 52 antique dealers, a glass repairer, and childcare. The Fine Arts Festival is usually held in October.

In 2005, the Manlius Historical Society received a grant from NYS OPRHP secured by Senator John De Francisco’s Heritage Grant Program. The grant will assist with the duplication of their scrapbook collection, to provide research of valuable information without damage to originals.

The Manlius Historical Society provides a number of activities for Town residents and tourist participation. Along with the two annual fundraisers, there is the Festival of Miniature Trees, a Fun Day at the Museum, and the most recent addition, Time for Tea. The Festival of Miniature Trees is a competition of small Christmas Trees. Other holiday displays are exhibited such as

antiques and Hanukkah decorations. The Fun Day at the Museum is for children and the young at heart, and the activities include candle making, an on-duty blacksmith, and stilt walking. The most recent addition to the Historical Society events is the Time for Tea, which provided a display of teas and foods.

Village Historic District

The first historic district in Onondaga County was established in the Village of Manlius in 1973 and became part of the National Register. Franklin and Clinton Streets are included as well as parts of Pleasant and East Seneca Streets. Several early homes are found in this area including the house of Henry C. VanSchaack who wrote the history of the Village in 1873.

County Historical Society

The Onondaga Historical Association Museum & Research Center (OHAM&RC) is home of the County Historical Society. It is located in the City of Syracuse and offers exhibits and programs, pursues partnerships with other cultural organizations and groups, and develops a collection of Onondaga history. The OHAM&RC operates a museum, research center and are committed to ensuring the continued vitality of history in Onondaga County.

The museum offers a variety of services to the public. There is a military history exhibit on 200 years of history. The museum offers approximately 600 artifacts, paintings, and equipment. There is also a Keck Stained Glass Studio collection dating from 1800 to present. The museum also provides a variety of walking tours, ongoing and temporary exhibits and research support.

The Research center provides a collection of research for genealogy, architecture, industrial, and transportation history. The collection is approximately one million items of photography, local postcards, newspapers, research on local businesses, family history, and individual items dating from 1776 to present.

Special County Programs

Onondaga County Department of Aging and Youth

The Onondaga County Department of Aging and Youth focuses on the community resources to enable their customers to develop and maintain dignity, and reach autonomy while meeting the diversity of needs. Following the Older American Act of 1965, the Onondaga County Department of Aging and Youth is designated the Area Agency in Aging.

Onondaga County aging services include senior dining and home-delivered meals; personal care for non-Medicaid-eligible seniors; heating, cooling, and weatherization assistance; employment assistance and caregiver assistance. The monthly newspaper, *Prime*, is distributed throughout the County.

Onondaga County Youth Development Training Institute

The Youth Development Training Institute is an Onondaga County program dedicated to increasing the opportunities for youth, engaging them in programs and experiences outside of school. The goal is not to “fix” kids, but develop the kids through positive and educational experiences.

The Youth Development Training includes four categories for the youth, parents, and the community to get involved with the four categories are Professional, Parents/Caregivers, Community, and Youth. As part of Youth Development Training Institute, the program has a media campaign informing the public of their services, youth and development, and providing parents with tools and skills.

Appendix IX: Community Survey Results

1. Please enter your Resident ID Number in the boxes below. This number is located on the address label of your survey notification postcard. If you do not have a resident ID number please contact the Village Clerk's office at (315) 682-9171.

	Online	Paper	Total
Total Respondents	129	27	156
Skipped this question	0	0	0

2. I chose to live in the Village of Manlius because (you may answer this question mark as many answers as you would like)

	Online	Paper	Total	%
a. Lived here all my life	7	3	10	7%
b. Small village atmosphere	71	11	82	54%
c. Housing availability	38	13	51	34%
d. Family and friends nearby	37	12	49	32%
e. Natural resources	17	5	22	15%
f. Close to work	40	4	44	29%
g. Proximity to Syracuse	35	8	43	28%
h. Quality of schools	88	7	95	63%
i. Recreation	15	2	17	11%
j. Other (please specify)	17	1	18	12%
Total Respondents	125	26	151	97%
Skipped this question	4	1	5	3%

3. What is your age?				
	Online	Paper	Total	%
a. 18-24	0	0	0	0%
b. 25-34	7	0	7	5%
c. 35-44	32	2	34	23%
d. 45-54	34	1	35	23%
e. 55-64	28	2	30	20%
f. 65-74	19	4	23	15%
g. 75 +	3	18	21	14%
Total Respondents	123	27	150	96%
Skipped this question	6	0	6	4%

4. What is your gender?				
	Online	Paper	Total	%
a. Male	64	12	76	50%
b. Female	60	15	75	50%
Total Respondents	124	27	151	97%
Skipped this question	5	0	5	3%

5. How many people are in your household?				
	Online	Paper	Total	%
a. 1	11	12	23	15%
b. 2	49	12	61	41%
c. 3	20	0	20	13%
d. 4	25	2	27	18%
e. 5	16	0	16	11%
f. 6 or more	3	0	3	2%
Total Respondents	124	26	150	96%
Skipped this question	5	1	6	4%

6. Which of the following age categories are represented in your household? (Mark all that apply)				
	Online	Paper	Total	%
a. 0-5	16	2	18	12%
b. 6-17	50	0	50	33%
c. 18-24	14	0	14	9%
d. 25-44	46	2	48	32%
e. 45-54	47	0	47	31%
f. 55-64	35	3	38	25%
g. 65-74	20	6	26	17%
h. 75 +	5	16	21	14%
Total Respondents	124	27	151	97%
Skipped this question	5	0	0	3%

7. How many years have you lived in the Village of Manlius?				
	Online	Paper	Total	%
a. 0-5	31	8	39	26%
b. 6-10	22	4	26	17%
c. 11-20	34	0	34	23%
d. 21 years or more	36	15	51	34%
Total Respondents	123	27	150	96%
Skipped this question	6	0	6	4%

8. Are you a: (Mark all that apply)				
	Online	Paper	Total	%
a. Homeowner	121	13	134	89%
b. Renter	0	9	9	6%
c. Landlord	9	0	9	6%
d. Retired Person	20	17	37	25%
e. Local Business owner	14	2	16	11%
f. Syracuse commuter	20	0	20	13%
Total Respondents	124	26	150	96%
Skipped this question	5	1	6	4%

9. Do the following Village or local services meet the needs of residents?													
	Yes- online	Yes- paper	Yes total	%	No- online	No- paper	No- total	%	No opinion online	No opinion paper	No opinion -total	%	Total
a. Police protection	110	25	135	91%	4	1	5	3%	8	0	8	5%	148
b. Fire services	109	26	135	91%	1	1	2	1%	12	0	12	8%	149
c. Ambulance services	99	26	125	84%	1	0	1	1%	22	1	23	15%	149
d. Library	118	21	139	93%	2	1	3	2%	4	5	9	6%	151
e. Trash Collection/Recycling	105	17	122	82%	16	1	17	11%	2	8	10	7%	149
f. Snow removal	114	20	134	90%	5	1	6	4%	3	5	8	5%	148
g. Leaf pickup	111	18	129	87%	5	0	5	3%	6	7	13	9%	147
h. Street sweeping	101	17	118	79%	8	0	8	5%	13	8	21	14%	147
i. Responsiveness of Village Administration & Staff	53	18	71	48%	17	1	18	12%	50	5	55	37%	144
j. Road maintenance (including sidewalks)	97	20	117	79%	19	2	21	14%	4	4	8	5%	146
k. Recreational facilities	73	17	90	60%	28	1	29	19%	20	7	27	18%	146
l. Activities for senior citizens	33	19	52	35%	2	1	3	2%	85	4	89	60%	144
m. Activities for youth and teenagers	46	13	59	40%	20	1	21	14%	54	12	66	44%	146
n. Village on-line services	18	8	26	17%	15	0	15	10%	85	16	101	68%	142
o. Village Centre maintenance	65	15	80	54%	5	1	6	4%	50	10	60	40%	146
p. Holiday decorations	80	22	102	68%	16	0	16	11%	23	5	28	19%	146
q. Maintenance of street flower planters	90	23	113	76%	13	1	14	9%	17	3	20	13%	147
	Online	Paper	Total	%									
Total Respondents	124	25	149	95.5%									
Skipped this question	5	2	7	4.5%									

10. a. Taking all things into consideration do you think there is a good quality of life in the Village of Manlius?				
	Online	Paper	Total	%
a. Yes	73	20	93	63%
b. No	2	1	3	2%
c. See room for improvements	45	3	48	32%
d. No Opinion	2	1	3	2%
Total Respondents	122	26	148	95%
Skipped this question	7	1	8	5%

10. b. In your opinion what contributes to the Village's quality of life?			
	Online	Paper	Total
Total Respondents	90	14	104
Skipped this question	39	13	52

10. c. In your opinion what detracts from the Village's quality of life?			
	Online	Paper	Total
Total Respondents	103	14	117
Skipped this question	26	13	39

11. a. Should the following be considered a priority for the Village of Manlius? (Answer all)													
	Yes- online	Yes- paper	Yes- total	%	No- online	No- paper	No- total	%	No Opinion online	No Opinion paper	No opinion- total	%	Total
a. Business district and traffic circulation	113	19	132	91%	4	1	5	3%	3	5	8	6%	145
b. Expansion of commercial/industrial tax base	73	11	84	58%	28	4	32	22%	16	7	23	16%	139
c. Parking in the business district	86	15	101	70%	22	3	25	17%	10	5	15	10%	141
d. Better access & development of parks & trails	81	6	87	60%	25	4	29	20%	13	13	26	18%	142
e. Wetland protection	65	12	77	53%	25	2	27	19%	26	9	35	24%	139
f. Appearance of the business district	96	15	111	77%	18	3	21	14%	4	5	9	6%	141
g. Appearance of public spaces	95	15	110	76%	14	2	16	11%	7	5	12	8%	138
h. Road maintenance (paving lighting signage striping)	83	18	101	70%	23	1	24	17%	9	5	14	10%	139
i. Natural resource protection	89	12	101	70%	10	2	12	8%	17	6	23	16%	136
j. Development of new recreational fields	29	5	34	23%	66	4	70	48%	22	15	37	26%	141
k. Emergency preparedness	79	19	98	68%	22	1	23	16%	15	4	19	13%	140
l. Underground electric in commercial areas	56	13	69	48%	32	2	34	23%	28	9	37	26%	140
m. Underground electric in residential areas	56	10	66	46%	34	3	37	26%	27	8	35	24%	138
	Online	Paper	Total	%									
Total Respondents	120	25	145	93%									
Skipped this question	9	2	11	7%									

11. b. Please rank the following in priority for the Village of Manlius? (Rank the top five by importance: 1 as most important 5 as least important.)																					
	1	1	1		2	2	2		3	3	3		4	4	4		5	5	5		Total
	online	paper	total	%	online	paper	total	%	online	paper	total	%	online	paper	total	%	online	paper	total	%	Total
a. Business district and traffic circulation	37	7	44	33%	20	4	24	18%	13	1	14	11%	5	0	5	4%	8	1	9	7%	83
b. Expansion of commercial/industrial	18	2	20	15%	11	1	12	9%	13	1	14	11%	7	1	8	6%	7	0	7	5%	56
c. Parking in the business district	8	1	9	7%	12	3	15	11%	15	3	18	14%	9	0	9	7%	4	1	5	4%	48
d. Better access & development of parks	5	1	6	5%	13		13	10%	10	0	10	8%	9	0	9	7%	4	1	5	4%	41
e. Wetland protection	2	0	2	2%	7	1	8	6%	6	2	8	6%	6	1	7	5%	13		13	10%	34
f. Appearance of the business district	8	2	10	8%	15	3	18	14%	7	2	9	7%	18	1	19	14%	8	1	9	7%	56
g. Appearance of	5	0	5	4%	7		7	5%	18	2	20	15%	9	3	12	9%	13	1	14	11%	52
h. Road maintenance (paving lighting)	3	2	5	4%	8	1	9	7%	7	3	10	8%	13	1	14	11%	7	2	9	7%	38
i. Natural resource	11	0	11	8%	3	0	3	2%	12	1	13	10%	10	1	11	8%	5		5	4%	41
j. Development of new rec. fields	1	0	1	1%	3	0	3	2%	1	0	1	1%	4	0	4	3%	9	1	10	8%	18
k. Emergency	11	0	11	8%	7	0	7	5%	5	2	7	5%	10	5	15	11%	9	3	12	9%	42
l. Underground electric in commercial areas	2	0	2	2%	1	1	2	2%	3	1	4	3%	8	0	8	6%	6	1	7	5%	20
m. Underground electric in residential	4	1	5	4%	4	0	4	3%	2	0	2	2%	0	2	2	2%	14	0	14	11%	24
	Online		Paper		Total		%														
Total Respondents	116		17		133		85.5%														
Skipped this question	13		10		23		14.5%														

12. a. Do you feel that the Village should improve community appearance by or with any of the following? (Answer all)														
	Yes- online	Yes- paper	Yes total	%	No- online	No- paper	No- total	%	No Opinion online	No Opinion paper	No opinion -total	%	Total	Total
a. Programs for adding trees plantings and landscaping	84	17	101	67%	22	2	24	17%	9	5	14	10%	139	139
b. Improved maintenance of public spaces (parks sidewalks and streets)	78	13	91	63%	20	4	24	17%	17	5	22	15%	137	137
c. More street lighting in residential areas	25	10	35	24%	75	6	81	56%	16	8	24	17%	140	140
d. More street lighting in the business	27	6	33	23%	70	6	76	52%	20	11	31	21%	140	140
e. Guidelines and standards for building design renovation and maintenance for	50	14	64	44%	51	3	54	37%	16	7	23	16%	141	141
f. Guidelines and standards for building design renovations and maintenance for	99	15	114	79%	13	3	16	11%	5	6	11	8%	141	141
g. Guidelines for retail signs and building	88	15	103	71%	17	3	20	14%	12	5	17	12%	140	140
h. Historic preservation measures	80	19	99	68%	23	1	24	17%	13	5	18	12%	141	141
i. Swimming pool indoor	31	2	33	23%	69	9	78	54%	16	8	24	17%	135	135
j. Swimming pool outdoor	27	2	29	20%	77	7	84	58%	13	10	23	16%	136	136
k. Improved seating arrangement for Village Amphitheater	27	11	38	26%	53	8	61	42%	36	7	43	30%	142	142
l. Ice skating rink indoor	23	1	24	17%	78	10	88	61%	13	10	23	16%	135	135
m. Ice skating rink outdoor	51	7	58	40%	46	5	51	35%	19	9	28	19%	137	137
o. Better Identified crosswalks	60	11	71	49%	36	2	38	26%	21	7	28	19%	137	137
p. Gathering Spots (benches outdoor seating fountains)	71	7	78	54%	28	3	31	21%	18	9	27	19%	136	136
	Online	Paper	Total	%										
Total Respondents	119	26	145	93%										
Skipped this question	10	1	11	7%										

12. b. Please rank how you feel that the Village should improve community appearance by or with any of the following? (Rank the top five by importance: 1 as most important 5 as least important.)												
	1 online	1 paper	1 total	%	2 online	2 paper	2 total	%	3 online	3 paper	3 total	%
a. Programs for adding trees plantings and landscaping	16	3	19	15%	14	1	15	12%	14	0	14	11%
b. Improved maintenance of public spaces (parks sidewalks and streets)	12	2	14	11%	17	1	18	14%	13	2	15	12%
c. More street lighting in residential areas	5	0	5	4%	4	0	4	3%	5	3	8	6%
d. More street lighting in the business districts	1	0	1	1%	3	0	3	2%	3	0	3	2%
e. Guidelines and standards for building design renovation and maintenance for residences	6	2	8	6%	8	0	8	6%	5	1	6	5%
f. Guidelines and standards for building design renovations and maintenance for commercial properties	27	1	28	22%	19	3	22	17%	15	2	17	13%
g. Guidelines for retail signs and building facades	12	0	12	9%	17	3	20	15%	21	4	25	19%
h. Historic preservation measures	9	0	9	7%	5	0	5	4%	11	0	11	8%
i. Swimming pool indoor	9	0	9	7%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
j. Swimming pool outdoor	0	0	0	0%	5	0	5	4%	1	0	1	1%
k. Improved seating arrangement for Village Amphitheater	0	1	1	1%	1	0	1	1%	0	0	0	0%
l. Ice skating rink indoor	0		0	0%	1	0	1	1%	4	0	4	3%
m. Ice skating rink outdoor	1	1	2	2%	3	0	3	2%	6	0	6	5%
o. Better Identified crosswalks	9		9	7%	5	2	7	5%	3	0	3	2%
p. Gathering Spots (benches outdoor seating fountains)	4	1	5	4%	10	1	11	8%	6	3	9	7%

12. b. Please rank how you feel that the Village should improve community appearance by or with any of the following? (Rank the top five by importance: 1 as most important 5 as least important.)								
	4 online	4 paper	4 total	%	5 online	5 paper	5 total	%
a. Programs for adding trees plantings and landscaping	10	3	13	10%	12	0	12	9%
b. Improved maintenance of public spaces (parks sidewalks and streets)	14	0	14	11%	8	1	9	7%
c. More street lighting in residential areas	2	0	2	2%	1	0	1	1%
d. More street lighting in the business districts	5	0	5	4%	1	0	1	1%
e. Guidelines and standards for building design renovation and maintenance for residences	5	1	6	5%	7	5	12	9%
f. Guidelines and standards for building design renovations and maintenance for commercial properties	6	0	6	5%	10	0	10	8%
g. Guidelines for retail signs and building facades	16	0	16	12%	7	1	8	6%
h. Historic preservation measures	11	2	13	10%	5	2	7	5%
i. Swimming pool indoor	6	0	6	5%	4	0	4	3%
j. Swimming pool outdoor	2	1	3	2%	3	0	3	2%
k. Improved seating arrangement for Village Amphitheater	2	0	2	2%	8	5	13	10%
l. Ice skating rink indoor	5	0	5	4%	2	0	2	2%
m. Ice skating rink outdoor	4	0	4	3%	9	0	9	7%
o. Better Identified crosswalks	7	0	7	5%	6	0	6	5%
p. Gathering Spots (benches outdoor seating fountains)	12	1	13	10%	16	0	16	12%
	Online	Paper	Total	%				
Total Respondents	113	17	130	83%				
Skipped this question	16	10	26	17%				

13. Do you think the Village should participate in or improve any of the following?												
	Yes-online	Yes-paper	Yes total	%	No-online	No-paper	No-total	%	No Opinion online	No Opinion paper	No opinion-total	%
a. Farmers Market	83	18	101	73%	12	2	14	10%	21	1	22	16%
b. Art/Craft Show	58	14	72	52%	19	2	21	15%	35	4	39	28%
c. Community Cultural Event (plays recitals	69	14	83	60%	17	3	20	14%	27	3	30	22%
d. 4th of July Celebration	88	18	106	77%	14	1	15	11%	14	1	15	11%
e. Memorial day parade	80	18	98	71%	17	1	18	13%	17	1	18	13%
f. Concerts from local bands	72	18	90	65%	15	1	16	12%	28	1	29	21%
g. Would you be willing to volunteer?	53	5	58	42%	33	13	46	33%	28	3	31	22%
	Online	Paper	Total	%								
Total Respondents	116	22	138	88.5%								
Skipped this question	13	5	18	11.5%								

14. In general what type of development do you feel the Village should encourage? (mark all that apply)				
	Online	Paper	Total	%
a. Residential (single)	46	8	54	41%
b. multifamily residential	7	2	9	7%
c. Small scale neighborhood commercial	71	8	79	60%
d. Large scale commercial	12	1	13	10%
e. Office / light industrial	41	8	49	37%
f. Mixed use development with residential	69	9	78	60%
g. Large industrial	6	1	7	5%
h. No new development	19	4	23	18%
Total Respondents	113	18	131	84%
Skipped this question	16	9	25	16%

15. a. Which of the following economic/commercial businesses would you personally support?																
	Strong need online	Strong need paper	Strong need total	%	Some need online	Some need paper	Some need total	%	No need online	No need paper	No need total	%	No opinion online	No opinion paper	No opinion total	%
a. Additional Restaurants (no drive through)	53	4	57	41%	40	9	49	36%	13	2	15	11%	3	5	8	6%
b. Additional Restaurants (with drive through)	14	3	17	12%	14	1	15	11%	67	13	80	58%	8	4	12	9%
c. Antique Shop	9	2	11	8%	39	6	45	33%	38	6	44	32%	23	6	29	21%
d. Appliance/Electronics Store	3	0	3	2%	32	6	38	28%	60	4	64	46%	14	9	23	17%
e. Bakery	45	3	48	35%	46	7	53	38%	15	6	21	15%	5	4	9	7%
f. Book Store	38	3	41	30%	39	7	46	33%	19	8	27	20%	13	5	18	13%
g. Clothing Stores	19	2	21	15%	42	6	48	35%	36	7	43	31%	11	6	17	12%
h. Coffee Shop	38	2	40	29%	38	1	39	28%	24	11	35	25%	8	6	14	10%
i. Day Spa	7	0	7	5%	24	3	27	20%	52	8	60	43%	22	9	31	22%
j. Drug Store (no drive through)	7	4	11	8%	20	4	24	17%	68	10	78	57%	10	4	14	10%
k. Drug Store (with drive through)	13	1	14	10%	18	4	22	16%	71	9	80	58%	7	3	10	7%
l. Dry Cleaner	7	1	8	6%	27	5	32	23%	67	6	73	53%	7	10	17	12%
m. Fabric/Craft Store	12	2	14	10%	40	8	48	35%	39	7	46	33%	18	4	22	16%
n. Garden Center/Nursery	16	2	18	13%	45	3	48	35%	37	8	45	33%	12	8	20	14%
o. Health Food Store	24	1	25	18%	35	6	41	30%	34	6	40	29%	16	6	22	16%
p. Home Improvement Center	13	1	14	10%	22	4	26	19%	68	8	76	55%	8	6	14	10%
q. Medical/Dental Offices	7	1	8	6%	41	10	51	37%	51	5	56	41%	9	5	14	10%
r. Music Store	8	0	8	6%	34	4	38	28%	51	7	58	42%	16	9	25	18%
s. Plaza style businesses	17	1	18	13%	41	10	51	37%	37	4	41	30%	10	5	15	11%
t. Sporting Goods Store	8	0	8	6%	40	4	44	32%	51	7	58	42%	11	10	21	15%
	Online	Paper	Total	%												
Total Respondents	115	23	138	88.5%												
(skipped this question)	14	4	18	11.5%												

15. b. What other services would you support?		
	Online	Paper
Total Respondents	34	0
Skipped this question	95	27

16. a. Do you think the Village should do the following to preserve open space? (Answer all)												
	Yes- online	Yes- paper	Yes total	%	No- online	No- paper	No- total	%	No opinion online	No opinion paper	No opinion- total	%
a. Buy undeveloped land	59	10	69	50%	30	4	34	25%	24	5	29	21%
b. Permanently protect its undeveloped land from development	68	13	81	59%	32	2	34	25%	15	5	20	15%
c. Modify the zoning to require larger building lots	34	6	40	29%	52	3	55	40%	29	9	38	28%
d. Encourage privately-held parcels to be placed into land trusts	52	5	57	42%	24	2	26	19%	37	13	50	36%
e. Sell village-owned commercially zoned property to generate revenue and property taxes	54	9	63	46%	28	4	32	23%	31	7	38	28%
f. Restrict new residential development	68	11	79	58%	31	3	34	25%	16	5	21	15%
g. Restrict the expansion or renovation of existing homes	8	2	10	7%	91	7	98	72%	14	8	22	16%
h. Levy an annual assessment to fund open space acquisition	20	1	21	15%	74	8	82	60%	20	9	29	21%
i. Adopt a property transfer tax to fund open space acquisition	25	1	26	19%	58	5	63	46%	29	13	42	31%
j. Pursue grants	101	15	116	85%	4	0	4	3%	9	5	14	10%
k. Create bicycle and pedestrian linkages between open space recreation areas and parks in the area	98	15	113	82%	8	2	10	7%	9	5	14	10%
	Online	Paper	Total	%								
Total Respondents	116	21	137	89%								
Skipped this question	13	6	19	11%								

16. b. Please rank which you think the Village should do of the following to preserve open space? (rank the top five by importance: 1 as most important 5 as least important.)												
	1 online	1 paper	1 total	%	2 online	2 paper	2 total	%	3 online	3 paper	3 total	%
a. Buy undeveloped land	12	2	14	12%	12	1	13	11%	12	2	14	12%
b. Permanently protect its undeveloped land from development	19	2	21	18%	19	0	19	16%	9	1	10	9%
c. Modify the zoning to require larger building lots	5	0	5	4%	5	0	5	4%	6	1	7	6%
d. Encourage privately-held parcels to be placed into land trusts	2	2	4	3%	5	0	5	4%	9	0	9	8%
e. Sell village-owned commercially zoned property to generate revenue and property taxes	7	0	7	6%	11	1	12	10%	11	1	12	10%
f. Restrict new residential development	19	2	21	18%	12	1	13	11%	8	0	8	7%
g. Restrict the expansion or renovation of existing homes	0	0	0	0%	0	1	1	1%	4	0	4	3%
h. Levy an annual assessment to fund open space acquisition	0	0	0	0%	1	0	1	1%	2	0	2	2%
i. Adopt a property transfer tax to fund open space acquisition	1	0	1	1%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
j. Pursue grants	21	2	23	20%	20	2	22	19%	17	1	18	16%
k. Create bicycle and pedestrian linkages between open space recreation areas and parks in the area	18	0	18	16%	15	2	17	15%	14	2	16	14%

16. b. Please rank which you think the Village should do of the following to preserve open space? (rank the top five by importance: 1 as most important 5 as least important.)								
	4 online	4 paper	4 total	%	5 online	5 paper	5 total	%
a. Buy undeveloped land	8	0	8	7%	10	0	10	9%
b. Permanently protect its undeveloped land from development	6	2	8	7%	5	0	5	4%
c. Modify the zoning to require larger building lots	6	0	6	5%	5	5	10	9%
d. Encourage privately-held parcels to be placed into land trusts	10	0	10	9%	9	0	9	8%
e. Sell village-owned commercially zoned property to generate revenue and property taxes	8	2	10	9%	6	0	6	5%
f. Restrict new residential development	5	4	9	8%	7	0	7	6%
g. Restrict the expansion or renovation of existing homes	2	1	3	3%	6	1	7	6%
h. Levy an annual assessment to fund open space acquisition	5	1	6	5%	5	0	5	4%
i. Adopt a property transfer tax to fund open space acquisition	8	0	8	7%	8	2	10	9%
j. Pursue grants	9	0	9	8%	13	0	13	11%
k. Create bicycle and pedestrian linkages between open space recreation areas and parks in the area	22	0	22	19%	8	1	9	8%
	Online	Paper	Total					
Total Respondents	105	11	116					
Skipped this question	24	16	40					

17. Do you think the Village should encourage any of the following types of housing?												
	Yes-online	Yes-paper	Yes total	%	No-online	No-paper	No-total	%	No opinion online	No opinion paper	No opinion-total	%
a. Low-income housing	11	4	15	11%	87	14	101	73%	16	2	18	13%
b. Moderate-income housing	58	12	70	50%	44	7	51	37%	10	1	11	8%
c. Apartment-style rental units	11	4	15	11%	85	13	98	71%	17	1	18	13%
d. Cluster Type Development	25	1	26	19%	57	13	70	50%	29	4	33	24%
e. Single Family Homes on larger lots	62	11	73	53%	31	5	36	26%	18	3	21	15%
f. Mixed Use (residential and commercial)	53	5	58	42%	41	10	51	37%	18	4	22	16%
	Online	Paper	Total	%								
Total Respondents	115	24	139	89%								
Skipped this question	14	3	17	11%								

18. a. Do you think any of the following roads/intersections need improvement?												
	Yes-online	Yes-paper	Yes total	%	No-online	No-paper	No-total	%	No opinion - online	No opinion - paper	No opinion-total	%
a. The Intersection of Route 92 (Fayette St.) and Route 173 (Seneca St.)	48	9	57	43%	50	8	58	44%	12	5	17	13%
b. The Intersection of Route 92 (Highbridge Rd.) and Route 257 (Fayetteville Manlius Rd)	43	7	50	38%	58	9	67	50%	8	6	14	11%
c. The Intersection of Route 92 (Washington St.) and Route 173 (Seneca St.)	45	8	53	40%	48	9	57	43%	14	5	19	14%
d. Brickyard Falls Rd.	25	3	28	21%	46	8	54	41%	34	8	42	32%
e. E Seneca Turnpike (Route 173)	26	5	31	23%	64	9	73	55%	19	6	25	19%
f. W Seneca Turnpike (Route 173)	20	4	24	18%	65	9	74	56%	22	5	27	20%
	Online	Paper	Total	%								
Total Respondents	111	22	133	85.5%								
Skipped this question	18	5	23	14.5%								

18. b. Are there any other roads/intersections which you feel need improvement?			
	Online	Paper	Total
Total Respondents	37	1	38
Skipped this question	92	26	118

19. Other than a change in employment what would be most likely to cause you to leave the Village of Manlius?												
	Yes- online	Yes- paper	Yes total	%	No- online	No-paper	No-total	%	No opinion - online	No opinion - paper	No opinion- total	%
a. Lack of housing alternatives	17	8	25	18%	66	5	71	52%	13	6	19	14%
b. Area is becoming overdeveloped	63	14	77	56%	32	2	34	25%	6	4	10	7%
c. Increase in taxes	99	11	110	80%	8	3	11	8%	9	5	14	10%
d. Not enough parks and recreational opportunities	25	1	26	19%	58	9	67	49%	10	7	17	12%
e. Loss of community character	65	8	73	53%	26	4	30	22%	9	6	15	11%
f. Retirement	40	5	45	33%	43	7	50	36%	16	7	23	17%
g. Children finished with school grades K-12	33	1	34	25%	56	6	62	45%	10	11	21	15%
	Online	Paper	Total	%								
Total Respondents	117	20	137	88%								
Skipped this question	12	7	19	12%								

20. a. In a typical month how often do you go the Village's downtown?				
	Online	Paper	Total	%
a. Less than once a month	5	1	6	4%
b. O 1-2 times a month	3	4	7	5%
c. O 3-6 times a month	23	3	26	19%
d. O 7-10 times a month	32	4	36	26%
e. O More than ten times a month	52	11	63	45%
Total Respondents	115	25	140	90%
Skipped this question	14	2	16	10%

Appendix X: Focus Group Presentations

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Appendix XI: Maps

Map 1: Aerial

To be included in the final document.

Map 2: Land Use

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Map 3: Downtown

To be included in the final document.

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Map 4: Parks

To be included in the final document.

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Map 5: Fire Department Service Area

To be included in the final document.

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Map 6: Soils

To be included in the final document.

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Map 7: Transportation

To be included in the final document.

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Map 8: Zoning Districts

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Appendix XII: Glossary

AFFORDABLE: Housing with a sales price or rent within the means of a low-, middle-, or moderate-income household as defined by state or federal legislation.

AGRICULTURAL SERVICES: Establishments primarily engaged in supplying soil preparation services, crop services, landscaping, horticultural services, veterinary and other animal services, and farm labor and management services.

AGRITOURISM: Agricultural uses, such as farms, ranches, and vineyards that, through promotion and advertising, facilities, and activities, seek to attract visitors, guest, and vacationers.

AMENITY: A natural or created feature that enhances the aesthetic quality or visual appeal or makes more attractive or satisfying a particular property, place, or area.

ATTRIBUTES: Physical, natural, constructed, or demographic characteristics that define and describe a building, site, or entity.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT: An acquisition of real property, major construction projects, or acquisition of expensive equipment expected to last a long time.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM: A timetable of schedule of all future capital improvements to be carried out during a specific period, listed in order of priority, together with cost estimates and the anticipated means and sources of financing each project.

CLUSTER: A development design technique that concentrates buildings on a part of the site to allow the remaining land to be used for recreation, common open space, and preservation of environmentally sensitive features.

COMMERCIAL USE: Activity involving the sale of goods or services carried out for profit.

COMMUNITY CHARACTER: The image of a community or area as defined by such factors as its built environment, natural features and open space elements, type of housing, architectural style, infrastructure, and the type of quality of public facilities and services.

COUNTY MASTER PLAN: The official master plan for the physical development of a county.

CULTURAL FACILITIES: Establishments that document the social and religious structures and intellectual and artistic manifestations that characterize a society and include museums, are galleries, and botanical and zoological gardens of a natural, historic, education, or cultural interest.

DENSITY BONUS: The granting of additional floor area or dwelling units, beyond the zoned maximum, in exchange for providing or preserving an amenity at the same or a separate site.

DESIGN STANDARDS: A set of guidelines defining parameters to be followed in site and/or building design and development.

DEVELOPMENT: The division of a parcel of land into two or more parcels; the construction, reconstruction, conversion, structural alteration, relocation, or enlargement of any structure; any mining, excavation, landfill, or land disturbance; or any use or extension of the use of land.

DISTRICT: A part, zone, or geographic area within the municipality within which certain zoning or development regulations apply.

EASEMENT: A grant of one or more of the property rights by the property owner to and/or for use by the public, a corporation, or another person or entity.

ECONOMIC BASE: The system of production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services within a planning area.

ENCROACHMENT: Any obstruction or illegal or unauthorized intrusion in a delineated floodway, right-of-way, or on adjacent land.

ESTABLISHMENT: An economic unit where business is conducted or services or industrial operations are performed.

EXURBAN AREA: The fringe area between a suburbanized area and rural area, subject to development pressures.

FRONTAGE: That side of a lot abutting on a street; the front lot line.

HISTORIC DISTRICT: A district, zone, or area designated by a local, state, or federal authority within which the buildings, structures, appurtenances, and places are of basic and vital importance because of their association with history.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION: The identification, evaluation, protection, rehabilitation, and restoration of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and artifacts significant in history, architecture, archaeology, or culture.

HOUSEHOLD: A family living together in a single dwelling unit, with common access to and common use of all living and eating areas and all areas and facilities for the preparation and serving of food within the dwelling unit.

HOUSING UNIT: A room or group of rooms used by one or more individuals living separately from others in the structure, with direct access to the outside or to a public hall and containing separate bathroom and kitchen facilities.

IMPLEMENTATION: Carrying out or fulfilling plans and proposals.

INDUSTRY, HEAVY: Industrial uses that meet the performance standards, bulk controls, and other requirements designated by a zoning ordinance.

INDUSTRY, LIGHT: Industrial uses that meet the performance standards, bulk controls, and other requirements designated by a zoning ordinance.

INFRASTRUCTURE: Facilities and service needed to sustain all land-use activities.

INTERMODAL: A facility or system that transfers people, goods, or information between two or more transport modes or networks between an origin and destination.

LABOR FORCE: All the population 16 years of age or older having the potential for active work for wages.

NEIGHBORHOOD: An area of a community with characteristics that distinguish it from other areas and that may include distinct ethnic or economic characteristics, housing types, schools, or boundaries defined by physical barriers, such as major highways and railroads, or natural features, such as water bodies or topography.

MULTI-MODAL: The movement of passengers and cargo by more than one method of transportation.

NEW URBANISM: An approach to land-use planning and urban design that promotes the building of pedestrian-friendly neighborhoods with a mix of uses, housing types and costs, lot sizes and density, architectural variety, a central meeting place such as a town square, a network of narrow streets and alleys, and defined development edges.

PLANNING BOARD: The duly designated planning board of the municipality, county, or region.

PROPERTY: A lot, parcel, or tract of land together with the building and structures located thereon.

PUBLIC OPEN SPACE: Open space owned by a public agency and maintained by it for the use and enjoyment of the general public.

QUALITY OF LIFE: The attributes or amenities that combine to make an area a desirable place to live.

RECREATIONAL IMPACT FEE: A fee imposed on new residential developments in anticipation of an increased use of recreational facilities and services.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE: A vehicular-type portable structure without permanent foundation that can be towed, hauled, or driven and is primarily designed as a temporary living accommodation for recreational and camping purposes.

RECREATIONAL TOURISM: Recreational uses, such as athletic centers, playing fields, trail systems and lakes that, through promotion and advertising, facilities, and activities, seek to attract visitors, guest, and vacationers.

REDEVELOPMENT: The removal and replacement, rehabilitation, or adaptive reuse of an existing structure or structures, or of land from which previous improvements have been removed.

REHABILITATION: The restoration of a property previously in a dilapidated or substandard condition for human habitation or use, without drastically changing the plan, form, or style of architecture.

RESIDENCE: A home, abode, or place where an individual is actually living at a specific point in time.

RESTORATION: The replication or reconstruction of a building's original architectural features.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: Public involvement in governmental policy formation and implementation.

SERVICES: Establishments primarily engaged in providing assistance, as opposed to products, to individuals, business, industry, government, and other enterprises.

SIGN, DIRECTIONAL: Signs limited to directional messages such as "one way," "entrance," and "exit."

SMART GROWTH: Policies, legislation, regulations, procedures, and strategies that attempt to achieve more compact, efficient, mixed-use development, tied to existing infrastructure and facilities by using such techniques as transfer of development rights, growth boundaries, targeted public and private investments, impact fees, open space and farmland preservation, and flexible zoning and subdivision regulations within established parameters.

TERMINAL: A place where transfers between modes of transportation take place.

TOURISM: The attracting and serving of people visiting an area for recreation and vacations.

TOWN HOUSE: A one-family dwelling in a row of at least three such units in which each unit has its own front and rear access to the outside, no unit is located over another unit, and each unit is separated from any other unit by one or more vertical common fire-resistant walls.

TRAFFIC CALMING: The use of traffic management measures such as changes in existing street alignment, installation of barriers and diversions, and other physical measures to reduce traffic speeds and/or volumes in the interest of street safety and neighborhood amenity.

UNDERGROUND UTILITIES: The placement of electric, telephone, cable, and other utilities, customarily carried on poles, in underground vaults or trenches.

URBAN: All population and territory within the boundaries of urbanized areas and the urban portion of places outside of urbanized areas that have a decennial census population of 2,500 or more.

UTILITY SERVICES: The generation, transmission, and/or distribution of electricity, gas, steam, communications, and water; the collection and treatment of sewage and solid waste; and the provision of mass transportation.

VILLAGE: A small, compact center of predominantly residential character with a core of mixed-use commercial, residential, and community services.

WASTEWATER: Water carrying wastes from homes, businesses, and industries that is a mixture of water and dissolved or suspended solids.

Appendix XIII: Bibliography

Village of Manlius: <http://www.manliusvillage.org/>
Onondaga County: <http://www.ongov.net/>
Greater Manlius Chamber of Commerce: <http://www.manliuschamber.com/>
Town of Manlius: <http://www.townofmanlius.org/>
Greater Syracuse Economic Growth Council Resource Center: <http://www.syracusecentral.com/>
Manlius Historical Society: <http://www.manliushistory.org/>
Manlius Green Space: <http://greatlakesonline.com/coc/ny/index.html>
Syracuse Metropolitan Transportation Council: <http://www.smtcmto.org/>
BOCES: www.ocmboces.org
OCC: www.sunyocc.edu
Manlius History: <http://history.rays-place.com/ny/onon-manlius-ny.htm>