RESOLUTION NO. R-2023-121

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BASTROP, TEXAS FORMALLY ACCEPTING THE 2023 CITY OF BASTROP PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN.

WHEREAS, the City of Bastrop has experienced unprecedented growth and development in recent years that has created numerous challenges for the City in the appropriate provision of municipal services, specifically those related to parks, trails, recreation, and open spaces; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Bastrop recognized the need for an updated Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan to provide goals, assessments, standards, recommendations, and strategies for implementation of a five to ten year period in an effort to provide for and continually improve park and recreation facilities, provide trail opportunities, preserve open spaces, and upgrade existing parks in the City of Bastrop; and

WHEREAS, the City Council commissioned Stantec, Inc. to perform an update to the City’s Master Parks Plan; and

WHEREAS, the volunteer Steering Committee, the Parks Advisory Board, and other community volunteers worked with the City staff and Council to produce the proposed 2023 City of Bastrop Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan; and

WHEREAS, public forums on the 2023 City of Bastrop Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan were conducted from March 6, 2023 through August 3, 2023; and

WHEREAS, the 2023 City of Bastrop Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan complies with Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) master plan guidelines which require parks and recreation needs to be prioritized and addressed in an action plan format; and

WHEREAS, the Mayor and City Council wishes to now formally accept the 2023 City of Bastrop Master Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan, as a foundation for future planning documents, subject to further refinement by the Council and Community.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BASTROP THAT:

Section 1. The foregoing recitals are incorporated into this Resolution by reference as findings of fact as if expressly set forth herein.

Section 2. The 2023 City of Bastrop Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan be accepted and approved and is attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein for all intents and purposes.

Section 3. It is hereby officially found and determined that the meeting at which this Resolution was passed was open to the public as required and that public notice of the time, place, and purpose of said meeting was given as required by the Open Meetings Act, Chapter 551, Local Government Code.

Section 4. The 2023 City of Bastrop Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan shall be used by the City in the planning of and as guide for future enhancements and improvements of the Parks and Recreation system of the City of Bastrop.
Section 5. All resolutions or parts of resolutions in conflict with this resolution are hereby repealed and are no longer of any force or effect.

Section 6. This Resolution shall be effective immediately upon passage.

Duly Resolved and accepted by the City Council of the City of Bastrop this the 8th day of August 2023.

APPROVED:

Lyle Nelson, Mayor

ATTEST:

Ann Franklin, City Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Alan Bojorquez, City Attorney
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THANKS TO THOSE WHO PARTICIPATED

A special thank you goes to everyone who participated in the planning process for the Bassarpaks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan. This plan was made possible by the contributions and insights of the residents, business owners, property owners, developers, and representatives from various groups and organizations throughout the community.

SPECIAL THANKS TO:

- St. David's Foundation
- Bexar County Cares
- Edge of Your Seat Consulting

CITY COUNCIL

Current:
- Kyle Nelson, Mayor
- John Kirkland, Mayor Pro Tem
- Cheryl Lee
- Cynthia Kuyer
- Kevin Flanigan
- Jimmy Enchuch

Past:
- Connie Schneiders, Mayor
- Duall Rojas, Mayor Pro Tem

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- Kerry Foster, Chair
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- Jamie Craycy
- Steven Bowdick
- Rick Rivers
- Michael Lucas
- Gail Sheehan
- Past Member
- Betty Rucker

CITY MANAGER

- Sylvia Carbajal

ASSISTANT CITY MANAGER
- Troy Job

CITY SECRETARY
- Anne Franklin

STEERING COMMITTEE

- Alfonso Vazquez
- Gilbert Garcia
- Tony Lee
- Chet D'Cruz
- Sumil Lohrke
- Wes Evans
- Alfonso Larrinaga

CONSULTANT TEAM

Stantec Members:
- Mark Libman
- Col. Young
- Shao Yu
- Shao Yu
- Jay Davenport
- Tom Lehman
- Bradley Cowan

City Staff:
- Keith Bentsen
- Jennifer Nitsch
- Rafael de la Garza
- Roberto Giacomo
- Carla Guzman
- Carlos Mendez
- Thomas Martinez
- Tony Luna
- Andrea Rodriguez
- Kaye Santos
- Donald Smuck

- Stantec
BASTROP MAYOR
A LETTER FROM THE

and visit
more diverse places is the work prospect. Play
individuals to explore and find our way even
our paths will play a pivotal role in attracting

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With the Last Pines Forest and the Colorado River as part of its fabric, the City of Bastrop is a very picturesque part of Texas. These natural resources, along with the community's amenities, make the City very welcoming. When the parks and recreation system is added into the mix, it becomes clear that the City places its responsibility to provide a high-quality of life for its citizens. The City of Bastrop has established a solid foundation for its parks and recreation system, and it should continue to build on this momentum.

Strong and vibrant parks and recreation systems are essential parts of any community. This is very evident in Bastrop. Throughout the analysis and development of the City of Bastrop's new parks, recreation, and Open Space (PRRO) Master Plan, the community, City officials, and staff, immediately demonstrated their enthusiasm for the City taking this step by consistently being active in the Parks development. Each group was extremely productive in the various meetings and events which provided valuable insight into the community's needs, wants, and desires for both parks and recreation system.

What follows is a summary of the analysis, findings, goals, objectives, and recommendations that grew out of all the input provided by the community of Bastrop.

POCKET PARKS

- The City of Bastrop currently has 12 city-owned parks of various sizes and 3 trails/services that connect to parks and recreation system which combine for a total of approximately 10.6 acres. Six visits were conducted by the project team with the City staff to obtain site-specific data such as size, amenities, and facilities provided. The following park classifications, and total acres, were identified for the City of Bastrop:
  - Pocket Parks: 0.62% of total park acreage
  - Neighborhood Parks: 11.5% of total park acreage
  - Community Parks: 59.6% of total park acreage
  - Regional Parks: 26.1% of total park acreage

SPECIAL USE PARKS

- 2.2% of total park acreage

LINEAR PARKS

- 3,955 Linear feet

When the City of Bastrop relists acreage for City-owned Parks (Pocket, Neighborhood, and Community Parks) of 112.6 acres is compared to the NRPA standards of 191.7 acres for the year 2008, this indicates that today the City needs begin taking steps towards acquiring new land to accommodate the needs of the increasing population through land purchases, agreements for public use, parkland dedications, and/or the collection of fees-in-lieu of dedication from developers.

115.6 Acres
Pocket (park) (2008) (115.6 acres)

191.7 Acres
Close-to-Home Parks Need for 2008 Population

76.1 Acres

As part of the development process, the existing inventories of the recreational amenities and facilities for each park were recorded by the project team. These inventories were then compared to the NRPA standards to identify what additional facilities should be provided. The findings included items such as the addition of a recplex, community systems, a swimming pool, addition of more sports, fields (basketball, yelled, soccer, football), and the addition of more multipurpose sport courts (basketball, volleyball, tennis, pickleball).

The Plan includes review of the existing budget and FTE staffing levels for the parks and recreation system. Applying the NRPA standards for comparable cities, it was identified that the City of Bastrop budget of $1,291,714 is below the NRPA standard of $1,900,000. However, the City is rapidly growing, and citizens have identified needs that require improvements and expansion to the existing parks and recreation system.

$1,291,714
2022 City of Bastrop Parks and Recreation Operating Budget

$1,200,000
2022 NRPA Median Annual Operating Expenditure by Jurisdiction Population

$2,443,547
2022 NRPA Recommended Upper Quartile Annual Operating Expenditure by Jurisdiction Population

It is recommended that the City seek to increase its budget for the parks and recreation system to be more inline with the upper quartile of the NRPA standards of $2,443,547. This can be accomplished through various methods such as:

- Apply for grants made available by federal and state government agencies.
- Apply for grants made available by private sector sources and philanthropies.
- Explore unconventional methods of funding such as sponsorships and cost-sharing partnerships.
- Develop a parkland donor program where developers may choose to pay a fee in the amount equivalent to the cost of land required to be dedicated.

The Plan also identified the need to increase the existing staff of 12.5 FTEs to the NRPA's Standards (FTEs) for the parks and recreation system. As a result of the budget, the City of Bastrop is well below the median number of FTEs per the NRPA standards, however, to keep up with the needs of the community, it is recommended that the number of FTEs increase.

12.5 FTEs
2022 City of Bastrop Total FTEs for the Parks and Recreation System

11.9 FTEs
2022 NRPA Median FTEs per 1,000 Population

23.8 FTEs
2022 NRPA Recommended Upper Quartile Number of FTEs for Parks and Recreation System
The community identified a need for greater public open space in form of enhancing the existing parks and recreation system. The following recommendations are as follows:

**1. FUNDING**

Develop sustainable and robust funding strategies to support the newly envisioned park system, including the development and improvement of parks and their maintenance and operational requirements through the use of conventional and unconventional funding mechanisms such as grants, partnerships, sponsorships, and public or private project planning.

**2. PARK IMPROVEMENTS**

Improve existing parks, trails, and recreational facilities to support the newly envisioned park system through coordinated funding efforts with the Finance Department, working with other city departments to coordinate projects, tracking inventory and identifying items needing maintenance or replacement, establishing standards for equipment, facility, and amenity maintenance, keeping constant supply of materials to quickly repair or replace amenities, and include all-inclusive park infrastructure and amenities.

**3. TRAILS**

Develop natural or artificial connections through the implementation of new design standards addressing safety concerns and accessibility through the development of trails with lighting, proper signage, and accessibility and improve safety and connectivity by developing a Trails Master Plan to identify items such as specific locations of trails, access points, amenities, and linking the plan to the City's Major Thoroughfare Plan.

**4. RECREATIONAL PROGRAMMING**

Identify and acquire land for parks, recreational facilities, and trail systems to be used in the form of walking trails, hiking trails, cycling trails, and other trails and open spaces such as parks.

**5. LAND ACQUISITION**

Develop sustainable and robust funding strategies to support the newly envisioned park system, including the development and improvement of parks and their maintenance and operational requirements through the use of conventional and unconventional funding mechanisms such as grants, partnerships, sponsorships, and public or private project planning.

**6. RECREATIONAL COMMUNITY CENTER**

Establish an all-inclusive, multi-use recreational community center to support the recreational needs of the community through the development of a facility specifically designed to accommodate various recreational activities such as sports, fitness, arts, and crafts, and other community activities.

**SPORT COMPLEX**

At the completion of the Town Meeting, the Community Center is expected to be the focal point of the community, providing a venue for various recreational activities such as sports, fitness, arts, and crafts, and other community activities. The community center will be designed to accommodate various recreational activities such as sports, fitness, arts, and crafts, and other community activities.

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PART ONE

INTRODUCTION

MASTER PLAN

01
PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

Over the recent years, the world has changed drastically due to the events of the COVID-19 pandemic. The way people now use technology for commerce and daily communications has changed the way they interact with their friends, and neighborhoods have changed and just a few examples of the questions was, was any one of us literate? And this is where planning comes in. Planning can be simply defined as developing an "action plan" that outlines a path for a group of people to achieve a common goal as well as to make decisions on events. In the case of the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan, the purpose is to develop a long-range plan for the parks and recreation system that can be used for guidance in the development, expansion, maintenance, and operations of the parks and recreation system for the City.

Why (1958), parks master plan necessary? It is necessary to ensure that the City's parks and recreation system will be developed over time to meet the needs and demands of its citizens as the City continues to grow. The Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan presents a variety of opportunities. Its primary functions are to analyze the current state of the City's parks, recreation, and open space inventory, and identify new needs and deficiencies in the system and determine a series of goals, recommendations, and priorities for improving the system. Bastrop Parks, Recreation, and Open Space System needs to be updated every ten years to evaluate current and future needs. This new plan utilizes public input, existing inventory, and landuse analysis, implementation of action plan, and financial and strategic strategies to assist the City. The Plan is intended to help the City identify key recommendations and priorities on parks, recreation, open spaces, and trails within a framework that is consistent with the community's needs and desires. The Master Plan will help residents understand how these additions to the City can improve their quality of life and help with essential developments.

IMPORANCE OF PARKS

Parks have an emerging importance in today's communities. These green spaces have been proven to improve health, social, economic, development, and environmental benefits. Parks and recreation professionals have attributed parks and open spaces to quality of life for a community, delivering a higher standard of health, comfort, and happiness. It is understood that parks improve aesthetics and ecological services such as mitigating stormwater runoff, allowing for people to be active and providing wildlife habitat in the urban environment.

Studies have shown that parks can also increase the property values of homes in a community. According to John L. Compton, a professor at Texas A&M University, who has published extensive research on parks and recreation, "The real estate market consistently demonstrates that many people are willing to pay a large amount for a property zoned to parks and open space areas than for a home that does not offer the amenities." Improving the availability of these parks and open spaces, this in turn benefits our health, economic development, societal development, and the environment.

HEALTH BENEFITS

Parks and recreation systems play a very important role in the daily health levels of their users, having trails that are safely accessible increases outdoor physical activity opportunities. Studies have identified that time spent in parks and recreational areas provides positive impact to the physical, mental, and social wellbeing of those using the opportunities provided. In a study by Matthew P. White et al., "Spending at least 120 minutes a week in nature is associated with good health and well-being." Activities can range from using the walking trails, playing in playgrounds with children, or being a part of Saturday classes and recreation centers. Along with these opportunities, parks and recreation systems provide citizens with settings to work on physical health while at the same time, positively affecting the citizen's social and mental health through the interactions with others participating in the activities. As stated in the study, "The health benefits of parks and their economic impacts by Mychal Colvin, Kimberly Bueno, and Joyce Grimes, "Physical activity is associated with improvements to measures of health such as mood and self-reported well-being."

1 Matthew P. White et al., "Spending at least 120 minutes a week in nature is associated with good health and well-being White et al., September 2019.
2 The health benefits of parks and their economic impacts by Mychal Colvin, Kimberly Bueno, and Joyce Grimes, February 2019.

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PLANNING FRAMEWORK AND PROCESS

To develop the best suited Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan for the City of Bastrop, the project team employed a 10-step Planning Framework Process. This process includes an in-depth assessment of the City's demographics, parks and recreation strengths and weaknesses, community desires and needs, as well as its projected growth. In conjunction with these assessments, the project team used the Planning Framework to develop the vision statement, recommendations, priorities, and implementation process to be used by the City in moving the parks and recreation system forward. Each step in this process is designed to build upon the information obtained in the previous step. This allows for the project team to gradually develop a plan that is a story of "Where We Are," "Where We Want To Go," and "How We Can Get There."

This Planning Framework Process is also beneficial when it comes to applying for various funding opportunities, such as those with the Texas Parks & Wildlife Department. This framework displays the steps taken in developing the plan.

- **01** Kickoff
- **02** Baseline Research
- **03** Situational Analysis
- **04** Community Workshop
- **05** Feasibility Analysis
- **06** Recommendations Development
- **07** Implementation
- **08** Implementation
- **09** Implementation
- **10** Implementation

**Park Master Planning Components**

- Stakeholder and Community Engagement
- Discovery and Evaluation of Needs
- Standards and Evaluation of Quality
- Recommendations and Prioritization
- Implementation

PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

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THE PARK SYSTEM TODAY

Currently, the City of Bastrop has a total of 13 city-owned parks and three trails. The majority of the parks are classified as either neighborhood parks or community parks. By raising the majority of the parks classified under either of these categories, this indicates that the City of Bastrop has been focused on trying to provide park and recreational opportunities to its citizens throughout the city. The city also offers to its citizens some special use recreational locations such as the skate park at Treyant and the Camino Real Rattler Trail along the Colorado River. These are unique recreational opportunities provided by the City that are not only used by the local residents, but also help draw out-of-town visitors who seek to experience the waters of the Colorado River and to enjoy a restful stay in the majestic area. Its added are unique to the local park and recreational environment, Bastrop is also home to the Bastrop State Park, close proximity to the Lake Hie to the City allows local and visitor alike to enjoy the hospitality of the City while also being able to take a very short trip from Downtown Bastrop into the parks world of the State Park.

The City is also facing some challenges in its delivering of parks and recreational services. These challenges are coming from the City’s growth. As Bastrop has expanded, it has not been able to fully keep up with providing parks and recreational services to its over thirty thousand residents, as mentioned. In the City, it does have thirteen city-owned parks and trails, however the majority of these are located closer to the heart of the City. Unfortunately, the City has not acquired land or used pasture parks, thus it is now falling short of these services. Along with this, citizens are also seeking a larger community center. The City does own and operate a community recreation center; however it is not well equipped. Citizens have indicated the need for a new community recreation center as they would like to have a greater opportunity to participate in recreational programs and classes, but currently cannot because of limitations such as the building’s maximum occupancy amount.

Even though the City of Bastrop is one of the oldest cities in Texas, it is just coming into its prime regarding growth and with this growth it has ample opportunity to be seeking out land and other avenues to provide high levels of parks and recreational services to its citizens. By adopting the recommendations included in this Park Master Plan, Bastrop can begin taking steps toward increasing the recreational quality of life for its citizens along with becoming a city which will not only drew visitors, but become a model city for others to follow.

VISION OF THE PLAN

A central element of the parks and recreation planning process involves creating a community vision. The vision is the road map that guides decisions within the community and serves as the basis for the master plan’s recommendations. The vision should guide City staff and decision makers in determining whether or not decisions are ultimately made in accordance with long-term benefits for Bastrop.

The vision developed by the citizens of Bastrop signifies their dedication to wanting a parks and recreation system which can be used by all to improve that health, regardless of age, sex, and skills. Through their shared vision, the citizens also indicated that the Park Master Plan must account for the Colorado River as well as Lost Pines Forest, as they are unique natural and historical features of the City that play a part in the area’s recreational opportunities. The vision, voiced with the community’s input, was the project team’s guiding force in establishing the landmarking goals, objectives, and recommendations within the City of Bastrop’s Rivers, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan. The community’s shared vision calls for:

- Envisioning the creation of a dynamic all-inclusive parks, recreation, and trails system, that will foster and support a deeper sense of community, promote overall health, as well as embrace the unique and historic natural environment of the Colorado River and the Lost Pines Forest.
GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- To increase awareness and understanding of the importance of mental health and well-being.
- To provide resources and support for individuals and communities to improve their mental health.
- To reduce stigma and shame associated with mental health issues.
- To advocate for policy changes that support mental health care and resources.
- To promote self-care practices and strategies for managing mental health.

- To promote a culture of wellness that integrates mental health with overall health.
- To foster partnerships and collaborations among different sectors and stakeholders.
- To encourage ongoing learning and development in the field of mental health.
- To ensure equitable access to mental health services for all populations.
- To support research and evidence-based practices in mental health care.

- To engage in advocacy and policy development to address mental health disparities.
- To build a network of service providers and support systems.
- To provide educational programs and workshops for mental health professionals.
- To offer support to caregivers and families of individuals with mental health needs.
- To increase funding and resources for mental health initiatives.

- To monitor and evaluate the impact of mental health programs and services.
- To seek feedback and input from community members and stakeholders.
- To celebrate successes and achievements in mental health initiatives.
- To address challenges and obstacles in achieving mental health goals.
- To adapt and adjust strategies based on evidence and outcomes.

- To ensure that mental health is a priority in public policy and planning.
- To advocate for comprehensive mental health services and support systems.
- To promote mental health literacy and education for all age groups.
- To address the root causes of mental health issues through community development and social justice initiatives.
- To support the integration of mental health into primary care settings.
GOAL 03 OBJECTIVES:

3.1. At a minimum of every three years, conduct an assessment of the recreational needs for all age groups (children, teens, adults, and seniors).

3.2. By the year 2030, increase the level of TTUs for recreational programming to 27.1% of the annual park and recreation system staff.

3.3. Encourage and provide opportunities for citizens to participate in planning, development, maintenance, and operations of the city's parks and recreation system.

3.4. Pursue partnerships with the private sector (such as businesses, civic groups, and local organizations) to develop methods where they can contribute to the creation, managing, funding, and operation of community-driven activities and programs.

3.5. Develop user group-specific and multi-generational/multi-occasional events, activities, and programs that will meet varied interests, needs, age, and social needs.

GOAL 05 OBJECTIVES:

5.1. Continue to foster the development of unique programs such as the Master Gardener and Master Naturalists.

5.2. Implement educational programs that engage the public in the care and maintenance of the natural landscape of parks and open spaces, as well as provide educational opportunities to the public.

5.3. Develop an "Adopt-A-Park" maintenance program.

GOAL 06 OBJECTIVES:

6.1. Amend the City Code of Ordinances to include parkland dedication and trail standards for all developments projects.

6.2. Create signage standards to be used at all parks and trail facilities to assist users in identifying locations, features, and amenities.

6.3. Create annual events at each park and recreation facility to foster socialization among the community of the services and amenities provided at each venue.

6.4. Create and implement a standard form of branding among the parks and recreation facilities to help identify the users where and what recreational opportunities are available at each location.

6.5. Foster the use of conventional and social media to increase the distribution of information such as details on each of the parks and recreational facilities, events, and opportunities for renting sites.
GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

As this Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan was being developed, the project team was able to identify four general themes which were regularly mentioned by the citizens. These themes are:

1. Accessibility
2. Multi-Generational Activities
3. Improvements & Maintenance
4. Safety & Comfort

These themes should not be seen as separate but rather as inter-related. Each theme addresses specific needs and demands of the community. The various needs and demands were identified by speaking with citizens at community meetings, by having citizens participate in the public engagement survey, by interviewing stakeholders, and by having discussions with city officials and staff about the parks and recreation system. Some examples of the recommendations contained in this section include items such as amenities to be added to parks, what recreation programs are missing, potential funding sources, and recommended amendments to codes and policies.

This plan recognizes that the City of Racine, just as other cities, operates in its own manner, but has its own culture, history, rules of development, and levels of funding. Just as a few things that make the City unique is that, this plan recommends the strategies and actions contained in this section have been developed as guidelines which allows the City to refocus and implement them as needed.

MULTI-GENERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Throughout the process of obtaining community input, it was heard that more recreational activities need to be made available for all age groups. Creating parks and recreation system that target more than one age group has become a growing trend. In a 2010 report authorized by Heidi Goodman (Executive Director of the Harvard Health Letter) titled "Multigenerational Playrooms," discussed how spaces are creating new recreational experiences that include all age groups. Ms. Goodman explains that these multigenerational spaces are designed to be child-focused but include recreational equipment that are adult-friendly by providing more playgrounds and slides, and including exercise equipment that maximize play area. By capturing such playgrounds and equipment, the City of Racine can begin to offer a wider variety of recreational activities that are available in one area.

User benefits from participating in multigenerational activities was found by Generations linked in a study that looked at such programs and activities. Multigenerational recreation programs were seen to provide each age group with physical, mental, and social benefits. Some examples of these benefits are:

- Social & Recreational: Improved abilities with cooperative play & greater social acceptance.
- Elementary School Children: Increased patience, sensitivity, compassion, respect, and empathy.
- Middle School Children: Improved peer relations, enhanced reasoning, problem-solving, accountability, and conflict resolution.
- Older High School Students: Increased levels of cognitive efficacy, social capital, and social cohesion.
- Young Adults: Higher rates of civic engagement, 60% still involved in their civic engagement.

Adults less worried about aged parents and happy about their civic engagement.

Older Adults: Decreased social isolation, learn new skills, leadership, confidence, and knowledge.

1 Fill Dietz, Communities (January, 2012)
The Big 6

1. Support the application of primary concepts of the company.
2. Develop an application-minded professional environment.
3. Support the application of professional requirements.
4. Support the implementation of professional requirements.
5. Develop and expand professional requirements.
6. Execute professional requirements.

CONCEPT AND SAFETY

In order to realize the concept and safety, it is necessary to focus on the following points:

- Application of primary concepts.
- Development of an application-minded professional environment.
- Support for the implementation of professional requirements.
- Execution of professional requirements.

NOTE

- The application of primary concepts is crucial for the success of the company.
- An application-minded professional environment fosters growth and innovation.
- Supporting the implementation of professional requirements ensures smooth operation.
- Executing professional requirements is essential for achieving the company's goals.

In conclusion, the application of primary concepts, development of an application-minded professional environment, support for the implementation of professional requirements, and execution of professional requirements are critical for the success of the company.

Innovations & Updates

The company is constantly innovating and updating its processes to stay ahead in the market. Regular training and updates are provided to the employees to keep them informed about the latest developments. The company also encourages feedback from employees to identify areas for improvement.
ONE

Develop sustainable and robust funding strategies to support the newly envisioned park system, including the development and improvement of parks and their maintenance and operational requirements.

OVERVIEW

The City of Bapest has adopted a combined budget between the Parks Division and the Recreation Division totaling $120,716,462 for FY2023. Compared to the FY2022 budget of $124,664,900, the FY2023 budget has increased by 3%. When comparing the FY2023 budget to the national standards developed by the NAPPA, the City of Bapest’s parks and recreation system budget is in line with the median trend of $120,600 identified by the NAPPA for cities similar in size to Bapest, however this should be seen as a foundation to improve on due to the increasing population and increasing need of parks, recreational programming, and amenities.

In order to keep up with the demand growth, the City will need to grow its parks and recreation system. This is where the process begins. To do so, it is essential for the City of Bapest to identify opportunities for additional funding. A funding matrix has been created for the City’s amenities, and it provides a listing of various funding sources and applicable details. These funding sources address a wide range of project types such as the development of trails, special events programming, or historical projects such as the Children’s Bridge. To increase the City’s chances in obtaining funding from these sources, the City’s Parks and Recreation Division can begin to coordinate with the Finance Department in advance to start identifying what additional City funds can be leveraged as matching funds for the grants. As matching funds are identified, the City can take steps to earmark these funds, and as the next fiscal year budget is created, these funds will be ready to be applied toward absorbing grants. This will allow the City to have the necessary steps in place to apply for grants.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROCESS

In 2018, the City of Bapest adopted a new comprehensive park plan with its adoption, it set the creation of a capital improvement planning process which established a centralized review process for the City’s list of desired projects. Prior to this, the project list was developed by the individual departments without a centralized review. As described by the Office of Engineering and Capital Project Management, the planning process used to identify potential new projects is approved by the City Council for the Fiscal Year’s Capital Improvement Project (CIP) Plan. First, potential CIP project requests are submitted to the City by the department heads, through master plans by members of the City Council and/or by the general public. These project requests are reviewed by the Office of Engineering and Capital Project Management. Once received, meetings are scheduled between the department head, the Assistant City Manager, and the Director of Engineering. During this meeting, the project’s scope of work, timeline, and estimated costs are reviewed. At this time, projects can either be removed, have the scope of work/revenue estimates adjusted, or moved forward to City Council for recommendation of the Assistant City Manager and the Director of Engineering. Once the overall CIP list has been established, it is moved forward to the City Council for final approval.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Use the various project recommendations, Park Maintenance Observation & Condition Audit, and the conceptual park master plan included in this FY2024 document as sources to develop project proposals for the CIP list.
2. Develop meetings with other City departments, such as Public Works, to coordinate projects which may be similar in scope such as the construction of a sidewalk, or as part of the trail system. Such projects can also be assisted in finding funding sources from sources between parks and recreation system projects and those from other departments, thus making City projects more efficient in their planning, financing, and construction.
3. Move in advance of the start of the CIP process with the City’s Engineering, Finance, and Purchasing Departments to discuss potential project ideas. Moving in advance, this will allow for the departments to have sufficient time to coordinate with the Parks and Recreation Divisions to develop a clear scope of work, timeline, and estimated costs, and also locate potential funding sources.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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The table above outlines the locations and descriptions of various items. The notes column can be used to provide additional information or details about each entry. This table is useful for inventory management, property assessment, or any situation requiring a systematic record of locations and descriptions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Parks Grants</th>
<th>Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program Overview</strong>:</td>
<td>The Local Parks Grant Program consists of 56 individual programs designed to assist local governments with funding the development of public recreational areas and facilities throughout the State of Texas. The program supports projects that enhance public use of natural areas and the protection of historically significant sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eligibility</strong>:</td>
<td>Local governments are eligible to apply for grants for the development of parks, recreation areas, and trails. Projects must be located within the State of Texas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grant Limitations</strong>:</td>
<td>The maximum grant amount is $500,000. Projects must be completed within 24 months of grant award.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Parks Non-Motorized Outdoor Recreation</th>
<th>Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program Overview</strong>:</td>
<td>To assist local governments with the acquisition and development of public recreational areas and facilities throughout the State of Texas. Projects must include at least one non-motorized recreational activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eligibility</strong>:</td>
<td>Local governments are eligible to apply for grants to develop non-motorized outdoor recreation areas. Projects must be located within the State of Texas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grant Limitations</strong>:</td>
<td>The maximum grant amount is $500,000. Projects must be completed within 24 months of grant award.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recreational Trails Grants</th>
<th>Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program Overview</strong>:</td>
<td>In conjunction with the Recreational Trails Program, this grant provides funding for the development of non-motorized recreational trails. Projects must be located within the State of Texas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eligibility</strong>:</td>
<td>Local governments are eligible to apply for grants to develop non-motorized recreational trails. Projects must be located within the State of Texas.</td>
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### Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan

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**Asphalt Pervious**
- **Program**: Greenway Infrastructure
- **Description**: Strategies for improving the connectivity of local greenways, promoting walking, biking, and other forms of active transportation.
- **Areas of Focus**:
  1. **Hiking Trails**: Enhancing the connectivity of hiking trails within the community.
  2. **Biking Trails**: Creating new bike paths and improving existing ones for safety and accessibility.
  3. **Pavement Pervious**: Using pervious pavements in new development to reduce runoff and improve the aesthetic appeal.

**Community Gardens**
- **Program**: People for Parks
- **Description**: To build momentum for increasing the number of community gardens throughout the U.S.
- **Projects**:
  1. **Non-profit organizations**: Create gardens in urban areas.
  2. **City or county agencies**: Establish community gardens in public spaces.

**Healthy Kids, Healthy Families (HKHF)**
- **Program**: Blue Cross Blue Shield of Texas
- **Description**: To support the health and well-being of the children and families across the state through various initiatives.
- **Projects**:
  1. **Non-profit organizations**: Partner with local non-profits to create community gardens and parks.
  2. **City or county agencies**: Establish community gardens in public spaces.

**Homeless Community**
- **Program**: Federal Funding
- **Description**: Strategies for providing homeless individuals with access to housing and support services.
- **Projects**:
  1. **Housing Projects**: Creating new housing units for homeless individuals.
  2. **Support Services**: Providing access to healthcare, education, and job training programs.

**Potential Funding**
- **Program**: Federal Funding
- **Description**: Strategies for increasing funding for parks, recreation, and open space projects.
- **Projects**:
  1. **Grants**: Federal grants to support projects. Applications are available on the federal government website.
  2. **Tax Credits**: Programs for tax credits to support projects. Applications are due on the 15th of each month.

**Contact Information**
- **Website**: [www.greenwayinfrastructure.com](http://www.greenwayinfrastructure.com)

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**Asphalt Pervious**
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- **Description**: Strategies for improving the connectivity of local greenways, promoting walking, biking, and other forms of active transportation.
- **Areas of Focus**:
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  2. **Biking Trails**: Creating new bike paths and improving existing ones for safety and accessibility.
  3. **Pavement Pervious**: Using pervious pavements in new development to reduce runoff and improve the aesthetic appeal.

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- **Description**: Strategies for increasing funding for parks, recreation, and open space projects.
- **Projects**:
  1. **Grants**: Federal grants to support projects. Applications are available on the federal government website.
  2. **Tax Credits**: Programs for tax credits to support projects. Applications are due on the 15th of each month.

**Contact Information**
- **Website**: [www.greenwayinfrastructure.com](http://www.greenwayinfrastructure.com)
**Program** | **Goal** | **Target Group** | **Funding Sources**
---|---|---|---
**AARP Foundation Grants** | To improve housing, transportation, public spaces, technology, social connections, civic engagement, and more. | SYNCH, M15/16, and M16/16 (or other, government-eligible, other types of organizations will be considered on an entrepreneurial basis.) | Possible projects that aim to achieve the following outcomes: ● Increasing civic engagement with innovative and tangible solutions that address challenges and facilitate a greater sense of community inclusion and diversity. ● Create vibrant public places that improve open spaces, parks, and access to other amenities. ● Offer a range of transportation and mobility options that increase accessibility and mobility. ● Make existing assets in transportation systems and mobility improvements. ● Support the availability of a range of housing that increases access and affordable housing options. ● Demonstrate the potential value of "smart aging" with programs that engage residents in decision-making and using data, participants in decision-making to increase the quality of life for all older adults. ● Develop community improvement projects in addition to the live sites of care, AARP wants to hear about local needs and ideas innovative ideas for addressing them.

**A Community Affairs (A2C) Grant Program** | To support projects focused on community building. | The A2C Challenge is only open to local entities incorporated in the United States, territories, and the District of Columbia. | National Project Grants can be awarded to any applicant accepted to the challenge. After the organization receives the preliminary minimums, Grants will range from $25,000 to $75,000. Each Operating Grant can be awarded to any applicant that wins a local Barnett grant, according to the challenges, after the organization meets the funding minimum. Minimum grants will be $50,000. Intermediate Grants will be awarded based on fundraising success. A total of $250,000 will be awarded out of the fundraising phase of the Campaign to those qualifying organizations that take the most viable and activate the most unique designs. See full description below. General Terms and Conditions can be downloaded from the AARP Grant Program website at [aarp.org/a2c].

**Possible Funding Sources for DC Parks** | | | Grants must be used to defray costs for the "park" receiving funds.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Eligibility</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Parks and Urban Greening Program</td>
<td>To assist local units of government with the development and improvement of public parks, recreation areas, and urban green spaces.</td>
<td>\begin{itemize} \item Flexible assistance includes the development and improvement of public parks, recreation areas, and urban green spaces \item The program includes local governments, county governments, and other entities responsible for the development and improvement of public parks, recreation areas, and urban green spaces \end{itemize}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Outdoor Outreach Program (COOP)</td>
<td>To engage the community in the development and improvement of public parks, recreation areas, and urban green spaces.</td>
<td>\begin{itemize} \item Programs are supported by local governments, non-profit organizations, and community groups \item Annual grants are awarded to support projects that enhance outdoor recreation opportunities \end{itemize}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Commission on the Arts (TECA)</td>
<td>To promote and support the arts in Texas.</td>
<td>\begin{itemize} \item Grants are awarded to arts organizations, artists, and communities \item Projects must focus on the arts and be located in Texas \end{itemize}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphault Art Initiative</td>
<td></td>
<td>\begin{itemize} \item Using art to improve public spaces \item Projects must be located in Texas \end{itemize}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Funding Source for Development or Growth/Change</td>
<td>Contact</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional/Targeted Watershed Assessment</td>
<td>United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)</td>
<td>[Contact Information]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watershed Assessment Grant</td>
<td>Texas Commission on Environmental Quality</td>
<td>[Contact Information]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watershed Site Assessment Program</td>
<td>States, Cities, Local Governments, Tribes, Nonprofit Organizations, Regional Councils/Governments, and redevelopment agencies</td>
<td>[Contact Information]</td>
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<tr>
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<th>Funding Source for Development or Growth/Change</th>
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<th>Website</th>
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<td>[Contact Information]</td>
<td>[Website]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: More information is available in the provided contacts and websites.
| **Potential Funding Sources for El Paso, TX - Event & Programming** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type** | **Program** | **Grants Available** | **Eligibility** | **Website** |
| AIRPLACE America | Collaboration among a network of foundations, federal agencies, and local institutions | A network of initiatives which encourage the development of art, culture, and the creative economy | A network of initiatives which encourage the development of art, culture, and the creative economy | [Link](http://www.airplaceamerica.org) |
| Texas Commission on the Arts (TCA) | TCA | Investing in a creative Texas | Investing in a creative Texas | [Link](http://www.texasartscouncil.org) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Staff Position</strong></th>
<th><strong>Program Name</strong></th>
<th><strong>Total Cost</strong></th>
<th><strong>Eligibility</strong></th>
<th><strong>Contact</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nielsen Entertainment</td>
<td>Event &amp; Programming</td>
<td>$300k</td>
<td>A percent of the cost of the project must be used for the arts project</td>
<td>Nielsentertainment.com</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
JEWELL HODGES PARK

Jewell Hodges Park appears to be well-maintained and has appropriate fall protection. Some surfaces have thinned due to wear and use, and additional falls to the lands. Recommendations for this park are provided below:

- Add connection points for accessibility and to minimize vehicular paths through the park.
- Replace portions of the old metal microwaved touch-ups and trash cans.
- Include regular maintenance of paintings, benches, trash bins, and playgrounds, including touch-ups in the annual maintenance schedule.
- Include play amenities on a capital schedule for replacement based on site expectancy.

FERRY PARK

Ferry Park appears to be well-maintained and accessible from the limited parking spaces. The area in place rubber appears to be in good condition, but some areas of grass have thinned due to use.

Recommendations for this park are provided below:

- Replace the play ground under the swings with more appropriate fall protection such as mulch and wood fiber or placed in place rubber.
- Repair or replace old chain link fencing.
- Include the cleaning of the existing wood benches in the annual budget.
- Amend and add new trees that are thinned by use or traffic.
- Replace narrow areas of grass adjacent to the wood benches with an aggregate or other landscape material.
- Include play amenities on a capital schedule for replacement based on site expectancy.

MINERVA DELGADO PARK

As one of the newer park installations, Minerva Delgado Park's amenities appear to be in good condition. Facilities and equipment in this park appear to be in good shape with minor alterations and improvements. Recommendations for this park are provided below:

- Develop and install signage to improve the visibility of the park. Delgado Park is bordered by residential housing on all four sides, this could allow it to become publicized.
- Develop a site-specific plan for Delgado Park by implementing recommendations provided in this Master Plan regarding the maintenance and improvement of the park. This plan should include all phases of maintenance and improvements, such as sports courts, multi-generational playgrounds, community gardens, and accessible trails.
- Clean structures annually to prevent and contain the risk of fire hazards.
- Assess for the time and equipment needed for regular maintenance and improvements within the annual budget.
- Include play amenities on a capital schedule for replacement based on site expectancy.

HUNTER'S CROSSING PARK

Hunter's Crossing has sufficient accessibility by surrounding amenities; however, the playground under the play structures are organized fall protection surfaces. The basketball court appears to be in a good shape, but repair and cleaning efforts are needed for the changing pad. Recommendations for this park are provided below:

- Replace the play ground under the new playground with engineered wood fiber or placed in place rubber.
- Clean the pavilion and bench.
- Replace the benches and trash cans. Clean the bench and trash can.
- Construct a recycled rubber or aggregate surfacing where it has been worn down due to use and traffic to avoid weathering conditions.

PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN
Three

Develop additional trail connections that consider new design standards, address safety concerns and accessibility, and improve citywide connectivity.

Overview

Trail infrastructure was once considered a recreational amenity but has now become an essential infrastructure similar to that for motorized vehicles. There is a growing need for connected and dedicated active transportation networks. However, such infrastructure is limited, and most municipalities are trying to catch up with the demand for active modes. In recent years, cities are expanding and enhancing their infrastructure to accommodate bicyclists and pedestrians.

Existing Trail and Sidewalk Network

The existing trail within the City of Bastrop consists of the June Hill Pape Riverwalk Trail and the Casimiro Real Trail. The June Hill Pape Riverwalk Trail provides an existing trail between John Marshall Park and River Park along the Colorado River with 2.5 miles of trail aligned with trail amenities like benches and natural shade. The Casimiro Real Trail is part of the national historic trail that extends from the Spanish Old Iron Bridge to the intersection of Old Austin Highway and Frontage Road (State Highway 71). It is recommended that the Old Iron Bridge be made part of the overall trail system, however, it is currently closed for repairs. Once the repairs have been completed, the Old Iron Bridge will be a part of the City's trail system, joining the trail system along the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, the Old Iron Bridge measures 1,395 feet or 423.9 feet long. There are three trails in the Harbor’s Crossing Park and adjacent subdivisions around the small pond. There are trails in the nearby Bastrop State Park that are in close proximity to the City.

The City-owned trails that are mentioned above do not connect to each other. Additionally, the sidewalks on infrastructure, especially along major corridors, is limited or lacking. About 50% of the respondents to the online community engagement survey indicated that the trails are for exercise. With the growing biking and walking community in the region, a need for a well-connected trail network is imperative.

When comparing the Bastrop trail system to the NRT standards for cities of comparable size, the median standard is 3 miles of trail system provided with 2 miles being the lower quartile. The two existing trails comprise about 0.1 miles of trails with some sidewalk infrastructure throughout the City. While Bastrop's trail system may be comparable to NRT standards, these existing facilities are not connected making it insufficient.

The Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (CAMPO) reports the 2020 Regional Active Transportation Plan (RATP) is a vision of safe and highly-functional active transportation network of pedestrian, bicycle facilities, and amenities for the six-county CAMPO region, including Bastrop County. The process to create the RATP included the involvement from local governments, partner agencies, as well as public outreach. The 2020 Regional Active Transportation Plan in the following pages shows this plan identifies several ambitious and connected bicycle facilities, multi-use pathways, and pedestrian facilities within the City of Bastrop that connects to the overall regional network.

PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN
FUTURE TRAILS AND TRAIL CONNECTIONS

According to the community engagement survey and community events, city residents voted for expanding the biking and walking network throughout the City as one of the top three priorities. People strongly desire that the trails be developed in such a way that they see them as safe and accessible for daily use. This desire is also supported by the fact that more people are using trails and sidewalks for daily activities.

CONNECTIVITY ANALYSIS

The connectivity analysis identifies identifying the current gaps in the pedestrian and bicycle network and prioritizing major destinations such as existing parks, schools, and neighborhoods that could be accessed from the network. Several locations were identified to enhance the connectivity as well as the overall network for current and future use of the community.

Western Quadrant Access west of TX - 364

The Hammerwood neighborhood, considered to be a newly developed area, is well connected with sidewalks and trails around the park area to the Hammerwood Crossing. The neighborhood has an extensive network and trail connection to nearby commercial and retail development along the SH-71 Frontage Road and Route 27. The neighborhood is well connected with the major transportation routes and has easy access to the Future Park development area.

East of Colorado River, north of TX-21

The residential development along Settlement Drive has limited sidewalk access. The immediately adjacent undeveloped parcel of land provides a safe access to the neighborhood. Similarly, the existing development on the north side of the road and the east side of the highway provides limited connectivity to other neighborhoods. The Riverside neighborhood has well-connected sidewalks within the neighborhood. The location of the development on the north side of the road and the east side of the highway provides limited connectivity to other neighborhoods.

Eastern Quadrant, east of SH - 95 and north of SH-71

While the development of this area may take several years, it is important to identify the corridors that can provide connectivity today. Necessary steps can be taken to ensure the development includes connections to residential neighborhoods in the future. Connections along the SH-71 and other utility corridors can connect to the future park to the north.

Eastern Quadrant, south of SH-71

The development on the south side of the highway provides limited connectivity to the future park to the north. Connection along the SH-71 and other utility corridors can connect to the Future Park to the north.

MAJOR BARRIERS

State Highways

The highways in this area are well-developed and serve as the main transportation corridors. However, these highways are not well connected to the other transportation modes. The City should coordinate with the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) in development of barrier pleasures along the highways that are safe and convenient for all users.

Colorado River

There are limited crossing locations across the Colorado River which contains a separate segment along the two existing crossing locations. These crossings need to be improved. The City needs to coordinate with the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) in development of barrier pleasures along the highways that are safe and convenient for all users.
Sidewalks

Sidewalks are walking paths along the side of a roadway, path, or parking lot. Sidewalks may be maintained or un-maintained. Maintained sidewalks enhance general public health and boost economic development. Sidewalks are primarily meant to promote pedestrian movement. Sidewalks require a minimum width of 5 feet (1.5 m) from the curb. When a sidewalk is directly adjacent to moving traffic, the desired minimum width is 3 feet, providing a maximum 3-foot buffer for pedestrian safety. Similar to bicycle paths, sidewalks prevent increased conflict between users and vehicular traffic. Appropriate connection treatments are provided for a safe and convenient user experience.

Current Typical Residential Street

Sidewalk Enhancements on Existing Pavement

Other Considerations

Intersection Considerations: for multi-use parks and sidewalks, conflict between users and vehicular traffic exist that pose a challenge for the active transportation users. The roadway design, speeds, traffic volumes, and traffic calming affect the type of pedestrian area for the intersection. Rated crosswalks, median refuge islands, pedestrian signs, and signals, high-visibility signage, physical separations, and pavement markings are some of the treatment design methods.

Wayfinding and Signage
Wayfinding should be provided along the trail to identify locations, entrance to key destinations, and directional guidance of nearby areas. Interpretive signage informs the trail users of the historical, cultural, and natural story of the area and are independently placed along the trail. A comprehensive logo and Wayfinding Plan is used to ensure that the signage throughout the area is consistent.

Trailheads: Trailheads are key entry points into the trail system allowing users to access the network. Trailheads should include parking, signage, lighting, informational signage, and trails along with other amenities like benches, shade, trash receptacles, bike racks, and drinking fountains.

Amenity Trailheads should include amenities like bike racks, parking, seating, trash receptacles, shade, and restrooms.

Recommended Actions

The feedback received from various community events, stakeholder interviews, surveys, and the Trail Workshop provided a guide to the strategies included in this chapter. The recommendations were based on the input through public engagement for the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan. Recommendations from past planning efforts were also considered.

1. Amend development code to further ensure the protection of sidewalks in all development. The current street improvement development code is lacking in standards, thus establishing specific planning, design, engineering, and construction standards the city can ensure that all trail paths/sidewalks are consistent with the construction.

2. Conduct a detailed feasibility study to specifically analyze the needs and locations for a connected multi-modal trail system throughout the City of Bastrop.

3. Prioritize development and maintenance of trails infrastructure in the City's annual budget.

4. Seek out funding opportunities through Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (CAMPO) for the development and maintenance of the trail system.

5. Develop a comprehensive access plan to the trail system for key locations such as residential neighborhoods, commercial/business areas, schools, and parks.

6. Include the existing and proposed trail systems in the Citizen's Master Plan. This will provide support to the required construction of a trail if located within a proposed development project.

7. Prepare and implement safe routes to school programs to improve pedestrian safety near the schools.

8. Coordinate with the owners (private utility companies) of landowners, development, other governmental departments/agencies on the use of utility corridors/cessation easements as part of the master trail system. If owner(s) of easements are no longer requiring the use of the easement, the city should continue the partnership with the landowner to maintain the use of the easement area for public trail purposes.

9. Partner with property owners on dedicating land or creation of easements for trails.

10. Develop agreements with the utility providers, County, State, and/or respective entities along existing transmission corridors to support the creation of trails/sidewalks that will expand the trail system from the Colorado River to Bastrop State Park and Lake Bastrop.

11. Utilize transportation corridors identified in CAMPO's 2040 Regional Active Transportation Plan (RATP) for different facility types such as trails dedicated or Cross-City Bikeways or Shared lanes, sidewalks and other pedestrian and bicycle facilities.

12. Focus on constructing the smaller gaps in the existing network to make a bigger impact especially in short-utilized mobility areas identified in CAMPO's 2040 RATP.
OVERVIEW

The City of Bastrop currently has 11.3 acres of parks, recreational facilities, and trail/park space/preservation areas per 1,000 persons. The 2002 HPRA Agency Performance Review standards recommend 12.4 acres per 1,000 persons for cities with population sizes similar to Bastrop. Using the 2023 population for Bastrop, this would mean that the HPRA total acreage is approximately 12.77 acres, and the Bastrop ideal acreage is 11.46 acres (for close-in transit park). The gap between the HPRA standard and the City of Bastrop is 12.1 acres. This indicates that the City is nearly close to meeting the national standards, however, there are gaps in the spatial distribution of park and recreational services within the City's limits.

Additionally, there is a need to address the existing demand for public and recreational services. When the citizens were asked what they considered the most important issue facing the parks and recreation divisions, 52.1% listed higher standards as a question. It's crucial to address the future population growth as an important factor. Bastrop, over the recent years, has experienced an increase in the amount of residential development and religious city limits. This growth has been largely driven by the migration of people from larger cities, who are seeking a more relaxed lifestyle. In smaller cities like Bastrop, the city has also been impacted by commercial and industrial growth occurring along the outer edges of Austin and to city limits. With these factors in mind, it is only prudent to plan for future needs, including acquiring or more land for parks and recreation facilities.

Opportunity areas for the city of Bastrop to increase the parks and recreation level of service:

When the survey was analyzed, the locations of the existing parks and surveyed service areas were identified for each type of park. It was seen that there are neighborhoods in Bastrop which do not have any parks and recreational services being provided. The HPRA recommends that parks and recreational facilities should be within a 5-1/2 mile walking distance (10-minute walk) from the furthest house in a neighborhood and 4.7 miles or 15-minute walk has been identified by studying planning guidelines (HIP, ONS) as the furthest a person would walk to achieve a service. If a service is located any further than this distance, a person will either drive to the nearest service or refuse to seek it out. Based on these guidelines, there are five areas around Bastrop that have gaps in parks and recreational services. To have people feel safe, the intersection of SH-66 and Chestnut St will be the point of analysis. The spillover gap which has been identified is located on the furthest west, east, north, and southeast of the Bastrop city limits. Each of these areas has been found to have gaps in access to parks and recreational services within 5 miles of people on the gap level of service can be found in Chapter 3, under the Standards Assessment section. The community engagement survey found that the combined total of 832 respondents out of 814 indicated that they agree or strongly agree that the City needs a greater amount of parks and recreational facilities. The City needs to take necessary steps to acquire land for this use as parks and/or recreational facilities.
PARKLAND DEDICATION POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Parks, trails, and open space are important features when it comes to the development policies and regulations for a city. Without proper regulatory guidance, it becomes very difficult for cities to obtain functional parks and open spaces. What does functional mean when it comes to parks and open spaces? It means that the site can be regularly used by people within tolerance of any impediments such as, but not limited to, a site being too small, or there is constantly water on the site, or the sloping topography of the land does not allow for any real recreational application.

In today's world of rapid residential and commercial growth, cities will normally obtain parkland and open spaces only through the substantial new development projects in the city. To do so, the city's policies and regulations need to be clear in their parkland/open space standards for dedication purposes. The following are some recommendations which the City may use to better support the acquisition of parkland and open spaces.

1. **Implement a specific parkland dedication ordinance**
   - Acquiring land for future parkland/open space/transit/amenities through a specific parkland dedication ordinance that requires developers to dedicate land for development to be used for parkland/open space/transit/amenities that serve the neighborhood and surrounding area.
   - As part of this ordinance, wording shall be included stating that the dedication/parkland/open space/transit/amenity standards of this ordinance will be adopted as part of the development code that is in effect by the City.
   - Recommend the creation and adoption of a parkland dedication manual to supplement the City's development code. The manual should include items such as, but not limited to:
     - Specific steps to be used in the dedication of land for parkland/open space/transit/amenities
     - Explanation and descriptions of the various park classifications
     - How to calculate payment fees for intrasite, parkland development, etc., associated with the parkland dedication process
     - List of minimum allowed amenities per park classification

2. **Amend the Building Code and Article 7.5 of Zoning Code to include minimum standards for parkland/open space dedication as required**
   - The current code has a requirement of 10% of the area to be dedicated to a park space within existing pedestrian shed. Pedestrian shed as defined by the City Code means the area covered by a 3-minute walk from the center of a neighborhood (about 0.25 miles or 1,320 feet).
   - It is recommended that the pedestrian shed (1/4 mile) requirement be kept as this is a standard distance used by NRHP and planning organizations in determining if services are within acceptable walking distance.
   - Most dedication requirements are based on the number of single-family dwelling units within a subdivision as a percentage of land area.

3. **Establish a parkland/open space dedication requirement based on an acre per number of residential dwelling units calculation**
   - Comparing other cities in the region, this can range from 1 acre of parkland per 50 dwelling units to 1 acre per 100 dwelling units (see Comparison of Portland Dedication Requirements Table).
   - In reviewing use of the larger subdivisions in the City of Kansas, most of the subdivisions were developing at less than 22,200 sf per house up to 100 units as a 3.6-acre subdivision. Based on this, it is recommended that the City of Kansas amend the development code to require that a site of 1 acre of parkland/open space be dedicated for every 50 residential units that are developed as part of a residential development.

4. **Separate requirements for single-family and multi-family based on reside user position established in the City's zoning ordinance, comprehensive plan and growth management policies**
   - Include language identifying how much land can be dedicated within the footprint plan.
   - Examine the land that the remaining acreage allows up to 50% of the total parkland dedication to be in a footprint plan. Some cities do not allow for any parkland dedication within 1/4 mile of the lot.

5. **Incorporate new language in the development code that outlines a process for developers to ensure that parks and open spaces are dedicated and maintained by a homeowner's association (HOA)**
   - It is recommended that a maximum of 25% parkland be dedicated within the development plan.
   - It is recommended that any parkland proposed to be dedicated with the 1/10 acre fee paid to be subject to the approval of the City Council.

6. **Amend the Building Code and Article 7.5 of Zoning Code to include dimensional standards for each type of parkland/open space/transit/amenity**
   - Developing and adopting standards that will ensure that the parkland/open space/transit/amenity is being dedicated to the City meets the intent for public use.
   - Dimensional standards will also create uniformity in categorizing parkland/open space/transit/amenities for inventory purposes.

7. **Define and develop standards for site design, engineering, and construction in the Building Code**
   - The current Building Code does not provide any details on how trails should be constructed nor where they should be specifically located.
   - The Building Code only requires that all parks classifications should have trails.
   - Consider requiring trail dedication, development, and maintenance fees for commercial developments, as necessary, to be used to construct neighborhood and public trail systems throughout the City.
   - Consider a section in the development code that outlines a process for developers to ensure that parks and open spaces are dedicated and maintained by a homeowner's association (HOA).

8. **Include wording which requires developers to submit the criteria and restrictions for the HOA to be reviewed by City staff to ensure languages standards the elements and maintenance of associated park**

9. **Shade and playgrounds should be a standard component for each HOA park.**

10. **All HOA parks shall be designed to meet ADA requirements.**
ECONOMIC BENEFITS
They contribute to health and wellness. People are more likely to establish and maintain healthy and active lifestyles when opportunities for activity are readily available. A park system that offers opportunities to walk, run, ride a bicycle, and play sports nurtures the health of the community, improves health, and positive economic impacts. When a household's medical expenses are reduced, its financial resources are effectively increased, and resources are available for other needs and pleasures.

Economic productivity increases as well, because when workers are healthier, they are absent less often for sickness and injury.

These economic benefits are often underestimated when discussions are made about investing in local parks and recreation. The remainder of this section looks at a more specific set of economic considerations and opportunities. Two topics are covered:

**ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES**

This section discusses specific ways the Bayport parks and recreation system can play a role in advancing the City's economic goals. An important economic priority in Bayport is building its tourism economy. The Bayport Comprehensive Plan devotes a chapter on information and strategies related to tourism and identified tourism opportunities.

- Downtown Assets
- Natural Resources
- Family and Heritage
- Visual and Performing Arts

Bayport's park and recreation system has an important role to play in several of these initiatives. The third subsection especially encourages family-friendly activities and events in the waterfront area of the park system's identity. Parks and recreation systems can also contribute to building the areas' offerings and image related to natural resources and support the development of its visual and performing arts sector.

**NATURAL RESOURCES**

Bayport is well known for its wealth of natural areas in and around it. Bayport and Bayside State Parks are just outside the City, and Kimball South Natures Park is just a few miles west. There are also multiple ways for people to get on the water of the Colorado River or in natural habitats along the river. Several of Bayport's city parks are situated along the Colorado River including Fisherman's Park and Bob Bryant Park.

**VISUAL AND PERFORMING ARTS**

The arts are sometimes an underestimated economic anchor, but they can be economically powerful because they attract residents and tourists and build attachment to the community. Bayport has an important cluster of facilities for the visual and performing arts which can be marketed in various ways. Bayport's parks and recreation system can support the City's arts-related goals by looking for ways to integrate the arts into the natural areas community links to parks and their programming. Local artists can be encouraged to create physical features in the parks or perform performances or special events. The parks can also be activated by hosting art fairs, live music, or theater. These opportunities can be realized through building relationships with local arts organizations and talking about the potential for collaboration.

The City's park and recreation system can build the identity and attractiveness of its natural resource offerings in two ways:

- **Asset building.** It can enhance the quality and access to the natural areas it controls through many of the recommendations of this plan, including:
  - coordinating with the Regional Planning and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department to connect to trail links to the City's trail systems
  - increase the number of access points from the parks to the Colorado River to support water-based recreation such as kayaking, tubing, and fishing
  - enhancing and developing the trails system by developing low impact multi-use trails along the Colorado River and through the Lost Pines Forest.

- **Marketing.** The park and recreation system can work with the City of Bayport to create marketing materials and an outreach strategy specifically focused on the natural attributes and opportunities in the area. These materials would build the natural assets within the City as well as the major natural amenities in the area surrounding Bayport.

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DEMOGRAPHIC REVIEW

In order to better understand how future growth in the Bastrop area will impact the demand for new sports facilities, a review of demographic trends was conducted that focused on overall population growth, the age and racial/ethnic profile of the population, and income levels. The following are key findings from the analysis:

- Bastrop County is one of the fastest growing areas in Texas. Since 2010, the county has added 127,000 people, a growth rate of 38%. Over the next five years, the county is projected to grow by an additional 100,000 people.
- All age groups are forecasted to grow significantly in Bastrop County over the next five years. This will lead to demand for both organizing youth sports as well as adult-oriented sports.

- The number of fields and their quality is not adequate in Bastrop. This is beginning to impact the ability of youth programs to meet the growing needs of the community. Further concerns were field conditions and lack of field amenities (e.g., adequate safe parking, lighting, family area, covered spectator seating, etc.).
- All of these interviews stated a desire to host larger events and tournaments, but that the inadequacy of the existing field facilities is the biggest barrier.
- All of these interviewed stated any additional investment in new or upgraded sports facilities would be money well spent regardless of size or ability to host tournaments.

Regional Sports Facility Manager

1. Demand for field facilities is very strong, especially soccer fields and fields with artificial turf. Wait lists are growing long, and reservations are being made far in advance.
2. The minimum number of fields needed to host events/tournaments is four for either soccer or baseball/tball.
3. It is very difficult to make money from tournament fees, unless your facility is very large (15+ fields).
4. Artificial turf or synthetic fields are becoming the norm due to higher demand (despite higher rental fees, much easier maintenance over the long term, and expanded availability).

ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

With the use of an economic impact model (Bastrop County, and utilizing a set of initial assumptions, the economic impact of tourism-related events on Bastrop economy was estimated for both a new baseball/softball complex and a new soccer complex. Assumptions were broken into two types. One set related to tourism characteristics, such as number of nights, tournament days, teams, per tournament, players per team, guests per player, and percent attendance both out of town. The other set was related to average spending for three types, meals, retail goods, and transportation.

Given the provided assumptions, a new softball complex in Bastrop would generate or support the following estimated impacts on an annual basis:

- $7,312,946
- $6,1 million
- $50,848
- $236,913
PART TWO

CONTEXT
HISTORY AND

04
BRIEF HISTORY OF BASTROP

The following sections have been developed to provide a historical and cultural context about the City of Bastrop and its citizens. The city has grown, and this growth has led to changes in the way people live and work. The city has experienced significant changes in recent years, with a focus on enhancing the quality of life for its residents.

The Early Beginnings

The City of Bastrop can trace its roots back to the early beginnings of Texas. The area was originally settled by Spanish explorers in the late 1700s. The town was named in honor of the Spanish explorer Antonio de Bastrop, who was killed in a battle with Native Americans in 1682. The town was incorporated in 1855.

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, Bastrop was a center for the cotton industry. The town was known for its cotton gins and cotton mill, which were a significant source of income for the residents. The town also had a thriving railroad industry, which helped to connect Bastrop to other parts of the state.

In the 1930s, the town began to experience a decline in its economic growth. The Great Depression had a significant impact on the town, and many people were forced to leave in search of work. Despite these challenges, Bastrop continued to grow and develop, and in the 1950s and 1960s, the town began to see a resurgence in its economy.

The Recent Past

In recent years, Bastrop has seen significant growth and development. The city has been able to attract new businesses and residents, and this growth has led to a number of changes in the way people live and work in the city. The city has made significant investments in its public infrastructure, which has helped to improve the quality of life for its residents.

Since the 1990s, Bastrop has experienced a significant increase in its population. The city has been able to attract new businesses and residents, and this growth has led to a number of changes in the way people live and work in the city. The city has made significant investments in its public infrastructure, which has helped to improve the quality of life for its residents.

The Future

Bastrop is poised for continued growth and development in the years to come. The city has a number of initiatives in place to attract new businesses and residents, and this growth will help to create new job opportunities for its residents.

PAST PLANNING EFFORTS

City of Bastrop Master Parks Plan Update (2008)

The 2008 Master Parks Plan Update was an updated version of the prior Parks Master Plan that was adopted on April 13, 2009. The 2008 Master Parks Plan had three main goals and objectives for each goal. During the implementation period of the 2005 Parks Master Plan, the City made several accomplishments in its parks and trails system. The City added two new parks, Bob Bryant Park (2004) and Kemp Community Park (2006), constructed the El Camino Real Bicycle and Pedestrian Trail (2004), and launched the El Camino Real Pedestrian Trail (2005). Improvements were also made to four parks under the guidance of the 2006 Parks Master Plan. Three parkland improvements were for Rembert Park, Fisherman’s Park, and the Rocky Rehfeld Buskjell Complex, and the Pony Park.

City of Bastrop Parks and Open Space Master Plan Update (2015)

Following the 2008 Master Parks Plan Update, the community saw a need to once again prepare with updating the plan. The City wanted to reflect the updated population data from the 2010 Census. This new update did not reflect a change in the new parks map and Reservoirs. What the new update did include were two new goals which were brought by the citizens and staff as important to improve the parks system. These goals are:

1. Address Existing Infrastructure, Maintenance, and Safety Needs
2. Identify Land for Future Park Development
3. Increase or Expand for Long-term Sustainability, Parks and Recreational Areas
4. Provide additional amenities to improve park's facilities and programming

City of Bastrop Master Parks Plan Update (2008)
Race and Ethnicity

The City’s racial makeup was 78% White, 6% African American, 1% Native American, 3% Asian, 1% Pacific Islander, 3% some other race, and 4% from two or more races (2012 ACS 5-Year Estimated Data for the City of Baxten). Hispanic or Latino people of any race were 12% of the population (2012 ACS 5-Year Estimated Data for the City of Baxten - P) Hispanic or Latino, and Non-Hispanic or Latino By Race.

Selected Households Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic</th>
<th>Hispanic or Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Households</td>
<td>3,714</td>
<td>3,087</td>
<td>627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Household Size</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>3.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Housing Units</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeownership Rate</td>
<td>64.9%</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Household Income</td>
<td>54,175</td>
<td>40,532</td>
<td>14,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Home Value</td>
<td>120,200</td>
<td>120,200</td>
<td>55,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Educational Attainment

The education attainment data gathered from the US Census for the City of Baxten indicates that 64.8% of its citizens aged 25 years and older have graduated from high school and that 31.3% have attained a Bachelor’s degree or higher. The rate of high school graduation attainment is in line with the County of Baxten at 84.4% and the State of Texas at 88.9%. The rate of attainment for a Bachelor’s degree or higher is above the County’s percentage of 83.2%.

Household Characteristics

The total number of housing units in Baxten as of the 2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates - B2013011. Housing Units was estimated to be 4,000 which indicates an increase of 1,501 houses since the 2010 decennial census. Out of the 4,000 housing units, the US Census showed that 3,714 were occupied while only 275 were vacant.

RESIDENT PSYCHOGRAPHICS

Demographics describe quantifiable characteristics of individuals and groups of people. Psychographics build on demographic characteristics, helping identify types of individuals and households based on their values, attitudes, activities, purchasing habits, and other factors. Two people might be demographically identical - the same age, household size, professions, incomes, etc., but one might prefer canned domestic beer, for example, while the other prefers bottled imported.

The following map is based on ESRI psychographics categories and information, which is branded as "Demographics", and is available for educational purposes. The City’s profile is dominated by 5 different segments, each representing a unique community type. The City’s top 2 segments are outlined in the following figure.
Podiat Parks

Varieties by location ranging from playgrounds or dog parks to more active gathering spaces such as community gardens or an urban plaza with seating, landscaping, and other features. Podiat parks are typically privately-owned and maintained by homeowners or business associations.

Due to limited recreational use and high cost, podiat parks should be privately owned, constructed, and maintained to the maximum extent possible.

Classification Standards

Typical Size: Less than 1 acre, however, some may be as large as 3 acres.

Location: It is generally one of the larger in the planning area and include on-site parking facilities.

Location: In neighborhoods, center, stations, or other areas where they are readily accessible to concentrated populations or facilities.

Site Selection

Parks are best located near the geographic center of a residential neighborhood or commercial core. While population densities play a role in size, their selection often lies more in serving a specific need based on the surrounding area, if not accessible by any other parks.

Usually, Podiat Parks should not be located along heavily traveled streets. Accessibility by way of trails and sidewalks or low-volume, residential streets increases visibility. The park should have adequate space for pedestrian pathways, benches, trees, and other amenities. The design should be considered.

Additional amenities could include pedestrian access, additional parking, and restrooms.

Design Considerations

- Additional amenities such as playgrounds, sports courts, and open space should be considered during the design phase.
- Limited vehicular parking may be required.
- Safe pedestrian access should be provided to the park, including on-site parking or other public transportation stops.
- Pedestrian access should be provided to the park from the nearest public transportation stop.
- Pedestrian access should be provided to the park from the nearest public transportation stop.
- Pedestrian access should be provided to the park from the nearest public transportation stop.
- Pedestrian access should be provided to the park from the nearest public transportation stop.

Typical Amenities Provisions

- Children's playgrounds with full surface and equipment with shade structures
- Hard surface play area or court spaces such as basketball, tennis, and volleyball
- Smaller lawns for passive, non-organized team sports such as soccer
- Passive recreation elements such as benches, trash receptacles, sidewalks, and small shade structures
- Parking or multi-use structures for family events or activities
- Gardens or water features
- Monuments, memorials, and educational signage

Park List

- Joven Hedges Park
Community Parks

Community Parks offer a wide range of recreational opportunities for area residents and larger segments of the community. In addition to the minimum required amenities listed below, they may include open field/shadowplay, aquatic facilities, recreation areas, cultural and special event venues, and/or natural features that may require preservation. Community Parks are often adjacent to other public facilities such as schools, libraries, golf courses, or open space.

Classification Standards

- Typical Size: Between 15 and 50 acres; minimum of 5 acres for new construction.
- Service Areas: 1 to 2 miles radius accessible to several neighborhoods via bicycle and pedestrian routes/trails.

Site Selection

Community Parks should be integrated to maximize service areas and accessibility while minimizing unnecessary overlap in service level coverage. Site selections should consider the physical barriers such as highways, adequate vehicular access, and existing amenities. Where possible, riverfront, or lakefront sites should be considered safe for use for park facilities and allow greater design opportunities. Community Parks should incorporate nature features when possible and could be situated along greenbelts to include natural areas and access to adjacent trail systems.

Design Considerations

- Additional community input may be considered during design phases.
- Vehicular parking should be required based on the number of people using the park.
- Safe pedestrian access should be provided to the park and include safe internal circulation.
- Trail access should be provided when adjacent to trail corridors.
- Parks may be located along a trail system and serve as trail access points.
- Protection from the sun should be considered through shade structures or trees.
- Facilities should have aesthetic landscape plantings and trees.
- Park signage should include a monument park sign, necessary trail signs and posted administrative requirements.

Typical Amenities Provided

- Children's playground with safe surfacing and equipment with shade structures.
- Multisport play areas or court games such as basketball, tennis, and volleyball.
- Sport and practice fields for organized team sports.
- Walking 1000 trails, access to trail systems and trailhead connections to any adjacent city-wide trail system.
- Splash pads or swimming pool.
- Picnic area for passive or organized play such as frisbee.
- Picnic/picnic area elements and the furnishings such as tables, benches, trash receptacles, bike racks, walls, and shade structures.
- Large and small pavilions or multipurpose structures for family events or activities.
- Bathrooms.
- Monument, memorials and educational signage.
- Support facilities such as maintenance buildings.
- Natural or preserved areas including unique terrain, rockscapes, greenbelts, gardens or water features.
Linear Parks

Linear parks are developed areas for one or more non-motorized modes of recreational use such as biking, walking, horseback riding, canoeing, etc. These parks do not have a service radius as their primary purpose is connectivity.

Classification Standards

Typical Size: The HRRA does not stipulate specific standards for linear parks.

Site Selection

Generally, linear parks should follow continuous special feature strips. Due to the shape, configuration, and potential for user noise in linear parks, user impacts on adjoining neighbors will be considered. Fences, walls, or landscaping may be used to provide some privacy for neighbors, but the provision of these features will consider user safety.

Typical Amenities Provided

- Maintained natural vegetation
- Trail areas
- Ornamental plantings
- Fences, landscaping, or other features to control access near adjoining residential areas
- Viewing areas

Seating areas
- On-street or off-street parking at trailheads. The location depends on facilities and anticipated use of the trail.

PARK INVENTORY

The City of San Jose's parks and recreation system provides its citizens and visitors with a variety of parks, open spaces, and trail amenities. The City currently owns twenty parks and three ball fields, totaling 316 acres. Five of the parks are centrally located. The remaining parks are spread throughout the city's neighborhoods. Among the twenty city-owned parks, there are three large community parks within the city and one city-owned community park located just outside the IL. Each of these parks provide the citizens with varying degrees of amenities and features. An example of this is Foothill's Park that contains a portion of the Sl Camino Paddling Trail. This trail system is part of the California River which travels north to south through the City. This section (Butl, 8) is a city-owned park, however, it does provide additional recreational opportunities to the City.

As mentioned above, each city-owned park provides access to areas with a variety of recreational opportunities. However, this cannot be added. As the City continues to grow, so will the future pressure placed on the parks and recreation system. This is where the City will need to proactively take steps to plan for the future of its park inventory. A recommended proactive step is to ensure that the City staff directly responsible for the parks and recreation system is actively part of the development review process. By having this, the City can work directly with future developments in determining things such as how many new residential units are being proposed to be built and what park/open space is going to be made available for those new additions to the City. This section will assist citizens, developers, and city staff understand what parks and recreational services are being provided throughout the area, as well as use as a tool to see where additional services are or will be needed.
General Description

Address: 709 Lauret St
Area: 3.5 Acre
Classification: Neighborhood Park

Current Condition

GOOD

Maintenance Observations & Considerations

- Park amenities appear in good condition
- Pavement and playground surfacing in good condition
- Shade trees showing some mild/moderate growth
- Replace play amenities based on life expectancy

Accessibility Observations & Considerations

- The park is currently only accessible by vehicle due to the lack of connection from neighborhood sidewalks to the interior of the park. It is recommended that an accessible trail connection from the existing neighborhood sidewalks be constructed. The new trail can be extended throughout the park, thus offering an additional site amenity.

Inventory of Amenities/Furnishings

- Soccer Field/Playground Area
- Swing Set
- Trash Cans
- Restroom

General Description

Address: 301 Hunter's Crossing Blvd
Area: 6.6 Acre
Classification: Neighborhood Park

Current Condition

GOOD

Maintenance Observations & Considerations

- Accessibility around amenities appears sufficient
- Perimeter plays amenities is not at appropriate fall protection surface
- Basketball court appears to be in good shape
- Thinned turf due to fast traffic

Accessibility Observations & Considerations

- The primary accessible route from the public right-of-way to the entry of the facility is via Hunter's Crossing Blvd. and it is compliant. Update existing access surfaces to park amenities to an accessible surface material.
- Accessible parking is provided. Update existing playground surfaces to an accessible surface material.
**General Description**

Address: 21 American Legion Drive
Area: 26.74 Acres
Classification: Community Park

**Current Condition**

GOOD

**Maintenance Observations & Considerations**

- A significant amount of upkeep is needed on a large facility that is primarily used once a year.
- Site elements appear to be in decent shape but showing age.
- Wood and metal trim on structures in need of replacement and/or painting.
- Concrete surfaces could be pressure washed.

**Inventory of Amenities/Furnishings**

- Covered Shoe Barn
- Electrical/Phone Install (3)
- Lighted Rodeo Arena
- Basketball facilities
- Picnic Tables (5)
- Small 2832 Flats (2)
- Ticket Booth
- concession Area

(Inside noise area)
- 11.31 acres of Open Space
- Trash Cans (put out only during events)

---

**General Description**

Address: 1200 Willow Street
Area: 26.0 Acres
Classification: Community Park

**Current Condition**

GOOD

**Accessibility Observations & Considerations**

- The primary accessible route from the public right-of-way to the entry of the facility is via American Legion Dr. There is no sidewalk connection in the area. The primary access is vehicular. If sidewalks are constructed in this area, a pedestrian connection would be required to the park. Parking should be updated. Update existing route surfaces to include accessibility to an accessible surface material.

**Maintenance Observations & Considerations**

- Noticeable areas of exposed ground around the amenities.
- Park would benefit from the implementation of dedicated paths.
- Asbestos cement pipe has caused damage to asphalt road and adjacent pathway.
- Play structures and surfaces should be inspected annually.

**Inventory of Amenities/Furnishings**

- Large Covered Pavilion
- Small Covered Pavilion
- Formal Play grounds
- Area with Swing Set
- Bench Swings
- Entrance from playground and Syd Shahan Road
- Bass/Camp Dock
- Boat Ramp
- Fishing Pier
- Picnic Tables (6)
- Small BBQ Pits (2)
- Large 150 gal BBQ Pit
- Sand Volleyball:
- Bocce Ball
- Tennis Courts
- Multi-Purpose Field:
- Soccer Field & Backstop
- Driving Range (1)
- Nature Trail
- Trash Cans/Recycle Stations
- Wheelchair Sports Plaza
General Description
Address: 600 Hill Street
Area: 2.64 acres
Classification: Special Use Park

Current Condition
GOOD

Maintenance Observation & Considerations
- Usage of different sports requires additional maintenance on turf
- Recommend annual aeration and overseeding to mitigate compaction
- Metal bleachers appear to be in good shape, but wood bleachers are in disrepair
- Baseball field has backstop that needs to be repaired

Accessibility Observation & Considerations
The primary access route from the public right-of-way to the entry of the facility is via Austin and Hill Street. There is no sidewalk connection in the area. If sidewalks are constructed in this area, a pedestrian connection would be required to the park. Need to update landscaping area. Replace existing tennis surfaces to park amenities to an accessible surface material.

Inventory of Amenities/Furnishings
- Lighted baseball/softball field
- Bleachers (2)
- Electronic scoreboard
- Portable bleachers (2)
- Trash Cans

El Camino Real Paddling Trail

General Description
Address: Colorado River from Falmouth Park to Lost Pines Natural Trail
Area: 14.9 miles
Classification: Linear Park

Current Condition
GOOD

Maintenance Observation & Considerations
NA

Accessibility Observation & Considerations
NA
NEEDS ASSESSMENT

This section has been developed as a resource to assist the City staff and elected/appointed officials to obtain an understanding of what the citizens of the City have identified as being needed for their park and recreation system. Also included in this section are discussions and recommendations based on Demand-Based, Standard-Based, and Resource-Based assessments. These assessments were made through in-depth interviews with citizens, analyzing data garnered through community surveys, and a comprehensive review of the current system to national standards. By using information provided by each of these assessment (Demand-Based, Standard-Based, and Resource-Based) in the parks and recreation planning efforts, the City will be able to ensure that it is meeting the citizens' expectations as well as making sure that they are preparing for the future growth of the City.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The City of Bastrop Parks, Recreation, and Open Space system needs assessment is an objective method to determine whether the park system effectively meets the locally established standards. The information being assessed is based upon existing conditions, community input, community resources, and growth trends. The assessments are then matched with available lands and existing amenities to determine current and future needs. The desires and deficiencies identified form the basis for the recommendations. This needs assessment relies upon public comments, staff knowledge and stated desires. The needs assessment is part science and part art, having to balance data with community desires. Parks assessments rely heavily on national standards, but these are only a portion of the overall calculations. While many national standards appear difficult to apply, they are only guidelines. Thus, this planning effort finds them valuable as a benchmark, but will use additional methods of assessment to aid in determining the community's needs.

Assessment Methodologies

The City of Bastrop Parks analysis has employed three methods for assessing current and future park needs: demand-based, standard-based and resource-based as shown on Figure Three Methods Approach. These three approaches follow Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's Master Plan Guidelines approach. The results of the three methods are not weighted equally. However, all three assessments provide a broad range of planning information that will be blended into the recommendations, with the most weight applied to the demand-based information.
Demand-Based Assessment

With an emphasis on investing in common policies for residents

Community involvement is key.

- Improved livelihood for residents
- Enhanced mobility and accessibility
- Promote environmental sustainability
- Boost economic growth
- Strengthen local governance

Strategic community engagement

- Grassroots participation in decision-making
- Fostered sense of belonging
- Improved quality of life
- Empowerment of local communities
- Inclusive development practices

Competency-based framework

- Clear, measurable outcomes
- Efficient resource allocation
- Continuous monitoring and evaluation
- Adjustments based on performance
- Accountability and transparency

Demand-based evaluation

- Immediate, actionable insights
- Prioritization of needs
- Enhanced effectiveness of interventions
- Continuous improvement in service delivery
- Stronger public-private partnerships
Stakeholder interviews

As part of the demand-based assessment, the City requested that one-to-one interviews be held with selected stakeholders. For these stakeholder interviews, the City selected five citizens of the City with varying backgrounds. Prior to interviews, city officials, business owners, and school board members were interviewed. A variety of community stakeholders participated in these interviews. It provided a good insight into what citizens would like to see provided by their parks and recreation system. The first interview began on Saturday, June 23, 2003, and ended on March 18, 2003. Each of the interviews ranged from 20 to 45 minutes in length and were conducted via a live teleconference. The questions asked in the interviews were designed in an open-ended format, thus allowing the stakeholders to provide as much information as they wanted to regarding the various subjects.

The following is a summary of the major themes taken from the stakeholder interview (without order preference):

- Stakeholders would like to see the existing parks upgraded
- More lighting added to the parks
- Improve the connectivity between the parks
- Improve accessibility
- Improve the basketball courts' new court surfaces, goals, and courts
- Expand the existing splash pad in size and hours of operation
- Add covered pavilion to parks
- Add more walking paths
- Add more planting tables

Stakeholders also explained that they would like to see a community center and a sports complex.

- Two stakeholders recommended opening a new par-3 golf course to replace the one that was lost in the fire.
- All interviewees mentioned the need for more sports fields for baseball, softball, and soccer.

Trails Connectivity Workshop

To get反馈 on trails connectivity and improvements, a Trails Connectivity Workshop was held on April 16, 2003. The workshop included several volunteer members of the Bridge Club and Master Naturalists group, invited by the City along with city staff. The project team spoke about the existing trails and their connectivity, trail design, and standards to be considered in the Parks Master Plan. The discussion focused on pedestrian as well as bicycle connections to major destinations like schools, parks, neighborhoods, and the river. The focus of the workshop was to identify gaps, needed connections, and to create an aspirational vision of future trail networks. This vision focuses on providing increased trail and pedestrian connections within existing, considering future development and new developments. The online interactive platform, which was used for the workshop to identify where potential trail connections could be created.

WHAT WE HEARD

A summary of the results from the interactive workshop are below:

- Participants identified sidewalk connectivity gaps along major corridors. Some of the roadways with connectivity gaps identified were:
  - Hollar Street Drive needing a connection to the school and residential development
  - New connection near middle school to connect the residential development

- Continuous connectivity along:
  - Old Austin Highway
  - Ceder Street
  - Main Street
  - Hill Street
  - Streets adjacent to Ethel Stone
  - Central Avenue to the Backups Park
  - Hoffman Road

- Recreation Infrastructure needed along Sh-71 Frontage Road connecting the commercial and retail developments.

- Ceder Street connecting residential developments, north of Sherwood Drive, and Library Park.
- Connection needed between Parry Park, Franklin Park, and Kern Park
- Connection needed between SH-71 Frontage Road and Rivers Bend at Faison Park.

- Participants also identified some possible bike and trash connections that can be built along the existing defunct railroad connecting some major destinations.

- Several possible bike and trash trail connections were identified along existing utility right-of-way as well as creating new greenway to provide a different experience for the users.

- The participants identified the need for additional connections across the Colorado River besides the existing one along Old Austin Highway.

- The city staff spoke about some of the future roadway connections included in the City's future transportation network and the idea to include pedestrian infrastructure on these roads.

- There was discussion on the trail design and standards to be considered along with the maintenance of intersection of trails with on-street transportation network.
THE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES FACING PARKS AND RECREATION DIVISION IN THE FUTURE:

- Improving current parks with more amenities
- Expanded athletic facilities
- Developing recreation programs/activities

THE MOST IMPORTANT RECREATIONAL FACILITIES THAT IS NEEDED FOR THE FUTURE:

TOP 3 AMENITIES NEEDED TO BE ADDED TO THE PARK SYSTEM:

TRAILS ARE USED FOR:

- Other: 5.3%
- Mountain biking: 15.3%
- Bird watching: 15.3%
- Photography: 21.3%
- Social interactions: 20.9%
- Hiking: 13.2%
- Dog walking: 10.5%
- Viewing scenery at wildlife: 9.2%
- Walking or running for exercise: 9.2%
- Walking for leisure: 9.2%

WHAT WE HEARD FROM IDEA WALL:

- Definitely need an indoor pool for aquatics/fitness classes year-round.
- Bastrop needs an indoor recreation center with a pool.
- Dream list: "Recreation center, indoor basketball court, and youth recreation." An additional large playground structure.
- A new Recreation Center!
- Texas is too hot for too long to NOT have a public pool.
- Renovate/upgrade/ add restrooms.
- Re-surfacing all basketball courts for safer traction - upgrade lighting - add bleachers for seating - add more water stations - new basketball goals/backboards - Build recreation center.
Level of Service

The implementation of the standards, based on a classification system defined in this section, will determine the City of Bastrop’s future park level of service. These standards balance amenities and access to local parks and are based on the community’s existing conditions and targeted level of service. The following level of service considerations were developed to provide a park system that is sustainable, supports the community’s vision, and is practical in implementation. These standards, along with park classification types, create a hierarchy in park sizes, location, micropolitan types, and similar areas. While establishing these types of standards are best practices in the State of Texas, these park standards are unique to Bastrop and will capitalize on local features and community desires.

As recognized by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, the “National Recreation and Park Association’s Park, Recreation, Open Space, and Greenway Guidelines” published in 1998, were used as a baseline tool to determine park types and best practices throughout the State of Texas. The NAPPA standards are only a starting point and are not recommended for the City of Bastrop without adjustments. Justification for modifications were based upon:

- Review of the City’s Master Plan and other City documents.
- Local trends in demographics and population growth potential.
- Community feedback through interviews, surveys and public meetings.
- Local resources, cultural context and physical geography.
- Comparison to surrounding communities.
- Planning consultants’ assessments of Bastrop’s current level of service, existing park locations, existing amenities, and service areas to create a hierarchy of park types through time.

The tables that are included in this section have been developed to analyze the various characteristics of the parks and recreation system in Bastrop. The City of Bastrop Park Standards summarizes the existing park standards based upon each newly established park classification. Park categories are broken down into subcategories: Open-to-Public Parks (Publicly-Owned) and Other Parks (Publicly-Owned). Within each of the Park Category, individual park types are provided as Infrastructure Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Community Parks, Regional Parks, Special Use Parks and Linear Parks. Each of these park types has applied standards shown in the first three columns and includes:

- Recommended Standard Park Area - a ratio describing park area to be provided per 1,000 residents. When combined, these create the recommended total parkland for Bastrop at 13.5 acres per 1,000 residents.
- Recommended Park Area - a suggested size for individual parks, described in detail within the classification section.
- Recommended Service Area - a suggested service area for individual parks. In short, it defines a specific park’s reached service area. These sizes are flexible and will be influenced by natural and made-made features.
Park Budget and Staffing

Staffing

As the City of [City Name] grows, so does its citizens' needs for parks & recreation facilities and programming. Along with these needs comes the necessity to increase the number of parks and recreation staff to manage, operate, and maintain these added facilities and programs. As of the adopted FY 2023 City Budget, the City has a total of 15 Full-Time Employees (FTEs) for the Parks Division and 12.5 FTEs for the Recreation Division, both fall within the Community Services Department. Comparing the FY 2021 and FY 2023 adopted budgets, the Parks Division has not seen an increase or decrease in FTEs, whereas the Recreation Division has seen an increase from 1 FTE to the current 12.5 FTEs. The Recreation Division does have the one additional position for a Recreation Coordinator, which was not filled as of the adoption of the FY 2023 Budget. Based on these funded positions, the City has a total of 125 FTEs that helps provide services and support to the current parks and recreation system. For a city with the population level of [City Name] (less than 30,000 population), in the FY 2023 NRHA Agency Performance Review, the NRHA has recognized that 11.8 FTEs is the median number that should be employed for parks and recreation systems. Comparing [City Name]'s 12.5 FTEs to what is recommended by the NRHA, it can be seen that [City Name] is following the national standards. It is recommended that the City use this 12.5 FTEs as a foundation to improving the parks and recreation system. The number of FTEs will need to be increased for both divisions as more parkland and recreational land is purchased.

11.8 FTEs

Median number for Parks

12.5 FTEs

City of [City Name] Total FTEs

Parks and Recreation System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARKS FTEs</th>
<th>FACILITIES &amp; GROUNDS SUPERVISOR</th>
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<tr>
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<td>EQUIPMENT OPERATOR</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>MAINTENANCE SUPERVISOR</td>
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<td>FACILITY MAINTENANCE WORKER</td>
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<td></td>
<td>MAINTENANCE WORKER</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL PARKS FTEs</td>
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<td>14</td>
</tr>
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</table>

RECREATION FTEs

| RECREATION FTEs | RECREATION MANAGER | RECREATION | 1 |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------|
| RECREATION COORDINATOR | RECREATION | 1 |
| RECREATION WINTER | RECREATION | 2 |
| TOTAL RECREATION FTEs | | 3 |

TOTAL FTEs for Parks & Recreation System

| TOTAL FTEs | TOTAL | 13.6 |

Budget

Budgeting for cities is always a challenge due to their ever-changing characteristics in population, geographic size, economies, and the demands placed on it by its citizens. This is why cities greatly depend on each of their divisions to keep up with growth patterns and projections. Budgeting for parks and recreation systems are no different. When developing a budget for parks and recreation, the managing departments need to consistently track their maintenance and operations expenditures, their FTE numbers, and assess all of the costs and expenses for each park and recreation facility. In the City's FY 2023 adopted budget showing that the parks and recreation managing department has been proactive in their planning and budgeting. As an example of this, the City took steps to have a new Parks Master Plan developed, thus proving to its residents that the City wants to prepare for the future and in 2023, the City was able to successfully apply for grant funding to support the development of this master plan. Along with applying for grants, it is crucial that the managing department for the parks and recreation system keep their budgets inline with national trends to prevent from falling short on projected funding for operations and maintenance.

In the adopted FY 2023 Budget, the City of [City Name] developed a total budget of $2,697,619 for the Community Services Department, which is where the Parks Division and the Recreation Division are housed. The Parks Division has been approved for a $477,770 FY 2023 budget, which is 19.4% increase from the FY 2022 budget, and the Recreation Division has been approved for a $505,286 FY 2023 budget which is 56.2% increase from the FY 2022 Budget. Combined, the parks and recreation system for the City has a total of $1,199,254. When comparing what has been budgeted for the City for their parks and recreation system to the national median trend of $1,208,000 as noted by the NRHA, it shows that the City is following the current trend. This is not to say that in the following years additional funds should not be budgeted for the parks and recreation system. To the contrary, the City should continue to be proactive in budgeting for growth in its parks and recreation systems. As more people and businesses move into [City Name], so will the need to grow parks and recreation areas, facilities, and programs.

When one takes a look at the overall FY 2023 City Budget, the City has calculated a total expenditure of $19,853,880 among all of the departments. The Community Services Department, where both the Parks and Recreation Divisions are housed, has been budgeted for $2,697,619 or 14% of the City's budget. Breaking this down further, the Parks Division's budget is 4% of the total budget and the Recreation Division's budget is 1% of the total budget.
Bastrop State Park

The Bastrop State Park is a great resource-based asset for the City to take advantage of to bolster its park and recreation system. The State Park is immediately adjacent to the City, thus providing an excellent escape from the urban setting. The State Park is ready to provide visitors with hiking, swimming, biking, fishing, and overnight camping activities. The location of the State Park is prime as it can be directly connected to the City’s parks system via a multi-use trail. The multi-use trail can also be used to provide a connection to the city hall, thus creating another avenue for State Park users to access the City of Bastrop and its amenities.

Bastrop County Parks

Bastrop County has three parks in its inventory. They are the Bastrop County Nature Park, Cedar Creek Park, and Stony Point Community Park. This is in proximity to the City of Bastrop is the Bastrop County Nature Park. This park is a 24-acre park and is situated at one of the official trail-end points along the Colorado River. The site also provides visitors with an abundance of bermsite and picnic areas. There is also approximately 2.5 miles of the Last Mine Nature Trail within the park, which gives into the Colorado River. Bastrop next to the Nature Park is known for its great hiking and sailing recreation. With the proximity of this park to the City, this park readily serves as a resource of potential further coordination with the Bastrop County regarding the development of a trail system along the banks of the Colorado River leading to and from the Nature Park.
IMPLEMENTATION
Action Steps:

1. Use the spatial level of service data provided in Chapter 3 of this document to locate pockets within each of the areas lacking parks or recreational facilities and take proactive steps to acquire the land.

2. Support the creation of a detailed multimodal transportation plan for the City. This plan should include trails and sidewalks connections between the parks and residential areas.

3. Create the requirement that developers must meet with staff from the Parks Division, Recreation Division, and the Planning Department prior to submitting any application for development. This meeting can be used to discuss proposed developments and placement of parks and recreational facilities/amenities.

4. Establish a regular meeting between the Parks Division, Recreation Division, and the Planning Department to discuss any new developments being proposed. This meeting can also be used to regularly track the growth of the City and identify potential future gaps in parks or recreational services.

5. Develo8 multiple access points to and from the trail system to key destinations such as residential neighborhoods.

6. Require HOA parks to connect to the overall park system.

Responsibility:

- City Parks Division
- Recreation Division
- Planning Department
- City Council

Timelines:

- Short-term: 1 - 5 years
- Mid-term: 6 - 15 years
- Long-term: 11 - 30 years

Responsibility:

- City Parks Division
- Recreation Division
- Planning Department
- City Council

Costs:

1. In-house staff research
2. Depends on scope of work details
3. In-house policy development
4. Staff coordination and time
5. In-house staff research
6. In-house policy development

Sources:

1. City of Bakersfield
2. AARP Foundation Grant
3. A Community Thrives (ACT) Grant Program
4. Local Parks Grant (TPWD)
5. Local Parks Non-Urban Outdoor Recreation (TPWD)
6. Texas Parks and Wildlife

Timelines:

- Short-term: 1 - 5 years
- Mid-term: 6 - 15 years
- Long-term: 11 - 30 years

Sources:

1. City of Bakersfield
2. Community Challenge Grant - AARP
3. A Community Thrives (ACT) Grant Program
4. Local Parks Grant (TPWD)
5. Local Parks Non-Urban Outdoor Recreation (TPWD)
6. Texas Parks and Wildlife

Costs:

1. Depends on scope of work details
2. Staff coordination and time
3. In-house staff research
4. In-house policy development
5. In-house staff research
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Steps</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Develop a collaborative atmosphere with the State of Texas and Bastrop County regarding the acquisition of land to be used for parks and recreation. This will ensure parks and recreation services are planned and designed to be equally distributed throughout the area. | Short-term: 1 - 3 years  
Mid-term: 6 - 10 years  
Long-term: 11 - 25 years  
Ongoing |
| 2. Partner with land preservation groups to coordinate efforts in acquiring land, which is best preserved in its natural state, yet can be used by the public as a recreational site. |                  |
| 3. Periodically include representatives from Bastrop County in the regular meeting between the Parks Division, Recreation Division, and Planning Department to discuss future parks and recreation needs. |                  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsibility:</th>
<th>Costs:</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| City of Bastrop  
Recreation Division  
Planning Department | 1. Staff coordination and time  
2. Staff coordination and time  
3. Staff coordination and time |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources:</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 1. City of Bastrop  
2. Local Parks and Outdoor Recreation  
3. Governmental departments |                           |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Steps</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Work with other city departments, such as the City’s IT Department, to create an online or app-based maintenance request process. | Short-term: 1 - 5 years  
Mid-term: 6 - 10 years  
Long-term: 11 - 25 years  
Ongoing |
| 2. Keep a constant supply of materials (such as sport court surfacing, surface crack sealant, playground surfaces, plumbing supplies, etc.) in stock for promptness when maintenance requests are submitted through the online platform. |                  |
| 3. Partner with the City and non-profit groups to inform the public about upcoming recreational programs and community events via the online platform. |                  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsibility:</th>
<th>Costs:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| City of Bastrop  
Recreation Division  
IT Department | 1. Staff coordination and time  
2. Staff coordination and time  
3. Staff coordination and time |

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources:</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 1. City of Bastrop  
2. A Community/Thrive (VCT) Grant Program  
3. Public Works  
4. Parks Division |                           |
| 5. Ongoing  
6. Ongoing non-profit groups |                           |
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prepare the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Start the process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Monitor the progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Adjust parameters as needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Complete the task.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Always ensure safety standards are followed.
- Regular maintenance checks are recommended.
- Consult the user manual for detailed instructions.
**Action Steps:**
1. Implement recommendations provided in the ADA Facility Survey – City of Bastrop Public Works documents to enhance accessibility to all city-owned parks and recreation facilities.
2. Coordinate accessibility projects with the Public Works Department to improve sidewalk accessibility to all parks and recreational facilities.
3. Obtain funding through grants, public-private partnerships, and non-profit agencies to advance accessibility-related projects.
4. Implement accessibility recommendations as provided for each park and recreational facility as identified in Big Six item number two.

**Responsibility:**
- City Parks Division
- Recreation Division
- Public Works
- City Council

**Sources:**
1. City of Bastrop QP
2. AARP Foundation Grant
3. Competitive Tourism & Outdoor Recreation Grants
4. Hometown Grants
5. Our Town
6. A Community Thrives (ACT) Grant Program
7. Local Parks Grants
8. Recreational Trail Grant
9. Governor's Community Achievement Awards

**Timeline:**
- **Short-term:** 1 - 3 years
- **Mid-term:** 4 - 10 years
- **Long-term:** 11 - 20 years
- **Ongoing**

**Costs:**
- 1. Depends on scope of work details
- 2. Staff coordination and time
- 3. Research costs
- 4. Depends on scope of work details

**Action Steps:**
1. Coordinate with Public Works, City Engineering, Finance, and Purchasing Departments to develop scopes of work and project cost estimates to get each project listed on the City's QP Tag.
2. Determine the priority of enhancements, repairs, and renovations to be done. It is recommended that at least one project per park and recreational facility be planned for each year. This will distribute the work evenly throughout the city, ensuring that each area of the City receives attention.
3. Establish regular meetings with Public Works to discuss any upcoming projects where potential efficiencies can be gained. Such efficiencies could include the installation of an accessible path throughout the park.

**Responsibility:**
- City Parks Division
- Recreation Division
- Public Works

**Sources:**
1. City of Bastrop QP
2. A Community Thrives (ACT) Grant Program
3. Competitive Tourism & Outdoor Recreation Grants
4. Hometown Grants
5. Local Parks Grants
6. Recreational Trail Grant
7. Governor's Community Achievement Awards

**Timeline:**
- **Short-term:** 1 - 3 years
- **Mid-term:** 4 - 10 years
- **Long-term:** 11 - 20 years
- **Ongoing**
### Action Steps:
1. Conduct a feasibility study for the community recreation center and identify recreational programs and the number of FTEs that will be needed to operate and maintain the facility and its programs.
2. Apply for grants such as the Local Parks Grant provided by the Texas Parks & Wildlife Department to fund the annual maintenance and operations staff for parks and recreation facility maintenance and operations.
3. Create and adapt a fee-in-leave of parkland dedication fee process that can be used to fund park and recreation system operations.
4. Investigate the opportunity to integrate the Parks Division and the Recreation Division into one department/function. Such an integration can lead to efficiencies in facility planning, programming, operations, and maintenance can be better coordinated in addition, new and existing FTEs can be cross-trained for both services to the community.

### Timeline:
- **Short-term:** 1 - 5 years
- **Mid-term:** 6 - 10 years
- **Long-term:** 11 - 20 years
- **Ongoing**

### Responsibility:
City Parks Division
Recreation Division
Finance Department

### Costs:
1. In-house program development: Depends upon cost of materials and equipment needed.
2. Staff coordination and time.
3. In-house staff research.
4. In-house staff research: Depends upon cost of materials and equipment needed.

### Sources:
1. City of Downtown CP
2. Community Outdoor Outreach Program (COOP) - TPWD
3. Local Parks Grants - TPWD
4. Recreation Division

---

### Action Steps:
1. Provide a variety of recreational programming including themed special events, social recreation events, team sports, fitness enhancement classes, health and wellness education, individual sports, gallery speaking, dance, sports, aquatics, and performing arts.
2. Host community events that provide citizens with an opportunity to voice opinions and recommendations for recreation programs.
3. Collect, organize, and store data on the number of classes offered, attendance levels, program evaluations, etc. The data can help identify trends and provide insight into successful programs or gaps in service.
4. Provide multiple opportunities for the community to give feedback on the recreation system. Utilize online surveys, mail surveys, town hall meetings, community events, etc.
5. Using information obtained from the assessments, develop any new recreational programs that are being requested or adjust existing recreational programs to meet the needs of users.

### Timeline:
- **Short-term:** 1 - 5 years
- **Mid-term:** 6 - 10 years
- **Long-term:** 11 - 20 years
- **Ongoing**

### Responsibility:
City Parks Division
Recreation Division
Planning Department

### Costs:
1. In-house program development: Depends upon cost of materials and equipment needed.
2. Staff coordination and time.
3. In-house staff research.
4. In-house staff research: Depends upon cost of materials and equipment needed.

### Sources:
1. City of Downtown CP
2. Community Outdoor Outreach Program (COOP) - TPWD
3. Local Parks Grants - TPWD
**Action Steps:**
1. Implement programs as recommended by Big Six team number 6. Recommendations include, but are not limited to, recreational programs such as sports leagues, mutual aid, classes, workshops, health education, fitness groups, and gardening classes.
2. Implement multi-generational recreational programming that can assist in enriching each participant's physical, social, and mental health through mentoring, counseling, understanding, tutoring, and developing friendships that may not have occurred without such programs.
3. Develop age-specific group activities such as senior fitness classes, teen game nights, or children's art and crafts classes to create meaningful connections between participants, which can lead to fostering new friendships and support networks.
4. Create a program development team composed of various community members ranging in age, gender, and skill set. The Recreation Division can work with the development of programs and the following of recreational trends.

**Responsibility:**
City Parks Division
Recreation Division

**Costs:**
1. In-House program development: Depends upon cost of materials and equipment needed.
2. In-House program development: Depends upon cost of materials and equipment needed.
3. In-House program development: Depends upon cost of materials and equipment needed.
4. Staff availability.

**Sources:**
1. AAP Foundation Grants
2. A Community Thrives (ACT) Grant Program
3. Local Park Grants
4. Community-Oriented Outreach Program
5. COC-12
6. Governor's Community Achievement Awards
7. Texas Commission on the Arts (TCOA)
8. Or/Our/Else
9. ATX/ACT/Amelia
10. National Park Service Trails, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (STO)
11. Recreational Trail Grants (FTW)
12. Local Park Grants (FTW)
13. AAP Foundation Grants
14. Community Grants

**Action Steps:**
1. Continue improvements and developments on the parks, trails, and open space system to attract visitors and tourists.
2. Leverage the use of the local natural resources such as Bishop State Park, the Colorado River, and Lake Buchanan to support the growth of nature tourism.
3. Expand the trail system along the Colorado River to create linkages between the downtown area and the waterfront.
4. Develop branding for the parks and recreation system and promote events on the City of Bastrop's website and social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter.

**Responsibility:**
City Parks Division
Recreation Division

**Costs:**
1. Depends on cost of materials and equipment.
2. Depends on size of project.
3. Depends on scope of work.
4. Staff.

**Sources:**
1. City of Bastrop CIP
2. Recreational Trail Grants - FTW
3. AAP Foundation Grants
4. National Park Service Trails, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (STO)
5. Local Park Grants (FTW)
6. Community Grants
7. Or/Our/Else
8. Texas Commission on the Arts (TCOA)
Action Steps:
1. Have a detailed multi-modal/active transportation plan developed that will include details such as goals in meeting trail standards, trail requirements, location for the placement of trails, and proposed operations/maintenance budget.
2. Apply for funding for the construction of trails using the revenues identified within the Funding Matrix that is included in the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan.
3. Apply the information provided in the Big Sky item number 3 regarding trails to take initial steps in expanding the existing trail system. Use this information to identify some initial trail projects for the OP.
4. Meet with the City/Planning Department and developers to discuss placements of trails within the proposed residential developments. This will assist in creating the footprints for trails connecting throughout the community.
5. Work with the Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (CAMPO) to include the City's trail system within the regional planning efforts.
6. Include the multi-modal/active transportation trail system as part of the City's Master Plan Development. This will further support the requirement to have trails built as part of development projects which build the trail system is proposed.

Responsibility:
- City: Parks Division
- Recreation Division
- Public Works
- Planning Department

Notes:
1. Depends on scope of work details
2. Depends on scope of work details
3. Depends on scope of work details
4. Staff coordination and time
5. Staff coordination and time
6. Include policy development

Sources:
1. City of Bozeman CP
2. Parks Division
3. Recreation Division
4. CAMPO
5. National Parks Service Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance (RTCA)
6. AARP Foundation Grants
7. A Community Thrives (ACT) Grant Program
8. Local Parks Grants
9. Community Grants
10. Local Parks Non Urban Outdoor Recreation
11. Recreational Trails Grants
12. Community Outdoor Outreach Program (COOP)
13. Governor's Community Achievement Awards
14. Governor's Community Achievement Awards
15. AARP Foundation Grants
16. A Community Thrives (ACT) Grant Program
17. Texas Commission on the Arts (TCOA)
18. Austin, Arlington
19. AARP, AARP
20. Local Parks Grants
21. Community Grants
22. National Parks Service Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA)
23. Community Outdoor Outreach Program (COOP)
24. Governor's Community Achievement Awards
25. Texas Commission on the Arts (TCOA)
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111. Community Outdoor Outreach Program (COOP)
112. Governor's Community Achievement Awards
113. Texas Commission on the Arts (TCOA)
114. Austin, Arlington
115. AARP, AARP
**Action Steps:**
1. Consider creating a monthly community biking event along the Colorado River through the Last Palos Forks.
2. Organize community events that highlight the natural ecology around holidays such as Earth Day, National Trails Day, World Water Day, International Day of Forests, National Cleanup Day, etc.
3. Host recurring events and promote them on the City of Bastrop website and social media platforms to create a regular flow of visitors to Bastrop.
4. Utilize parks with unique trails and/or recreational opportunities to catch the attention of specific visitor types such as birdwatchers, cyclists, or nature trail advocates.

**Responsibility:**
- City Parks Division
- Recreation Division
- Economic Development (Outreach)
- Media Team

**Costs:**
1. Depends on overall size and scope of event
2. Depends on overall size and scope of event
3. Depends on overall size and scope of event
4. 0

**Sources:**
1. City of Bastrop CP
2. Community Outdoor Outreach Program (EOO-OP TPWD)
3. Competitive Tourism & Outdoor Recreation Grant

**Timeline:**
- Short-term: 1 - 9 years
- Mid-term: 4 - 10 years
- Long-term: 11 - 20 years
- Ongoing

**Action Steps:**
1. Provide educational classes such as gardening led by Master Gardeners.
2. Offer environmental seminars led by local Master Naturalists to educate the community on local plants and wildlife.
3. Partner with environmental civic groups to organize cleanups and volunteer opportunities.
4. Provide educational classes on how to maintain and planta plants in the local parks.
5. Build partnerships between civic groups and local public and private schools to extend the reach of educational opportunities.

**Responsibility:**
- City Parks Division
- Recreation Division

**Costs:**
- Includes program development
- Includes program development
- Staff coordination and training
- Depends on cost of materials
- Includes program development
- Staff coordination and training
### Action Steps:
1. Establish a Parks and Recreation system brand that unifies the division's image by selecting format, color, and logo to be consistently used on parks signage.

2. Develop a standard for park signage: aesthetic, construction, and placement.

### Timeline:
- **Short-term**: 1 - 2 years
- **Mid-term**: 5 - 10 years
- **Long-term**: 11 - 20 years
- **Ongoing**

### Responsibility:
- City Parks Division
- Recreation Division
- Media Team
- "The Nuts" residents

### Costs:
- Depends on scope of work and optional use of consultants
- Increase policy development

### Sources:
1. City of El Paso
2. "The Nuts" residents
3. "Milan" residents
4. Parks Division
5. Recreation Division
6. Community Challenge Grant

---

### Action Steps:
1. Highlight the strengths of each park and recreation facility by hosting events tailored to the specific location. Ideal location is baseball tournament at a park with basketball courts, a community park at a park with open space and grills. If possible, use a pool day at the recreation center.

2. Develop coordination between the City of El Paso and nonprofit groups to host outdoor community events at the parks and recreational facilities.

### Timeline:
- **Short-term**: 1 - 5 years
- **Mid-term**: 5 - 10 years
- **Long-term**: 11 - 20 years
- **Ongoing**

### Responsibility:
- City Parks Division
- Recreation Division

### Costs:
- 1. 0
- 2. Staff coordination and time

### Sources:
1. City of El Paso
2. "The Nuts" residents - TPWD
3. "Milan" residents - TPWD
### Objectives

**Objective 1: Work with the HPDP Planning and Purchasing Department to review the City’s capital improvement program and cost estimates.**

**Action Steps:**
1. Establish a periodic meeting with the Engineering, Finance, and Purchasing Departments prior to the start of the CP process and the Annual Budget process to discuss potential projects and funding.
2. Use the various project recommendations, Park Maintenance Observation & Considerations, and the conceptual park master plans included in the PDCS document as sources to develop project proposals for the CP list.
3. Develop short-, mid-, and long-range plans through coordinated efforts with Public Works, Finance, and the Purchasing Departments.

**Responsibility:**
City: Parks Division
Recreation Division
Public Works

**Sources:**
1. City of Bastrop CP
2. AARP Foundation grants
3. A Community Trust (ACT) Grant Program
4. Local Parks Grants - TPWD

**Timeline:**
- Short-term: 1 - 5 years
- Mid-term: 6 - 10 years
- Long-term: 11 - 20 years
- Ongoing

---

**Objective 2: Develop a system to determine the level of maintenance and/or repairs needed.**

**Action Steps:**
1. Develop a rating system to determine the level of maintenance and/or repairs needed.
2. Replace facilities/amenities deemed repairable and/or unsafe for extended use.
3. Develop a user-friendly online platform for citizens to submit maintenance requests and report safety concerns.
4. Establish standards for park and recreation equipment, facilities, and amenities. When repair or replacement need to be done, these standards will ensure the quality of improvements matches or exceeds the previous conditions.

**Responsibility:**
City: Parks Division
Recreation Division
Public Works

**Sources:**
1. City of Bastrop CP
2. AARP Foundation Grants
3. A Community Trust (ACT) Grant Program

**Timeline:**
- Short-term: 1 - 5 years
- Mid-term: 6 - 10 years
- Long-term: 11 - 20 years
- Ongoing
### Action Stage:
1. Periodically review and update standards for park and recreation equipment, facilities, and amenities.
2. Gather data on the number of classes offered, attendance levels, program evaluations, etc. This data can help map common trends and give insight to successful programs or areas for improvement.
3. Host regular discussions with citizens to stay ahead of any changes in recreational trends and anticipate future needs of the community.

### Timeline:
- **Short-term:** 1 - 5 years
- **Mid-term:** 6 - 10 years
- **Long-term:** 11 - 20 years
- **Ongoing**

### Responsibility:
City: Public Division
Recreation Division

### Sources:
1. City of Bastrop CP
2. Parks Division
3. Recreation Division

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### Action Stage:
1. Implement recommendations from the ADA Facility Survey - City of Bastrop Public Parks Department to upgrade accessibility to city-owned parks and recreational facilities.
2. Coordinate accessibility projects with the Public Works Department to improve accessibility to all parks and recreational facilities.
3. Obtain funding through grants, public/private partnerships, and non-profit agencies to advance accessibility-related projects.
4. Implement accessibility recommendations as provided for each park and recreational facility as identified in Big Sixteen number two.

### Timeline:
- **Short-term:** 1 - 5 years
- **Mid-term:** 6 - 15 years
- **Long-term:** 11 - 20 years
- **Ongoing**

### Responsibility:
City: Parks Division
Recreation Division
Public Works
City Council

### Sources:
1. City of Bastrop CP
2. AARP Foundation Grants
3. Competitive Grant & Outdoor Recreation Grants
4. Kayentoe Grants
### Action Steps:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Policy</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Partner with property owners on dedicating land for trails or creating easements for trails.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Develop agreements with the utility providers, County, State, and/or respective entities along existing transportation corridors to support the creation of multi-modal trails that will expand the trail system from the Colorado River to Basalt State Park and Lake Basalt.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Coordinate with landowners on the use of utility corridor access easements as part of the multi-modal trail system.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Timeline:

**Short-term:** 1-5 years

**Mid-term:** 6-10 years

**Long-term:** 11-20 years

### Responsibility:

City: Parks Division

Recreation Division

Planning Department

Utility Services

### Costs:

1. Staff coordination and time
2. Staff coordination and time
3. Staff coordination and time

### Sources:

1. City of Basalt CP
2. Competitive Tourism & Outdoor Recreation Grants - BDA
3. National Parks Service Trails and Conservation Assistance (NTCA)
4. AARP Foundation Grants
5. Community Grants
6. Recreational Trail Grants - TPWD

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### Action Steps:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Program</th>
<th>Policy</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Establish a yearly meeting with the Engineering, Procurement, and Purchasing Departments prior to the start of the CP process and the Annual Budget process to discuss potential projects and funding.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Develop short-, mid-, and long-range plans for the multi-modal transportation system through coordinated efforts with Public Works, Finance, and the Purchasing Departments.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Timeline:

**Short-term:** 1-5 years

**Mid-term:** 6-10 years

**Long-term:** 11-20 years

### Responsibility:

City: Parks Division

Recreation Division

Planning Department

Engineering

Finance Department

Purchasing Department

Public Works

### Costs:

1. Staff coordination and time
2. Reserve plan development

### Sources:

1. City of Basalt CP
2. Parks Division
3. Recreation Division
4. Finance & Purchasing Department
5. Public Works
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Types</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Develop short, mid, and long-range plans with the City's Planning and Purchasing Departments to acquire land. Taking this proactive approach will assist in locating funds well in advance of the acquisition, as well as establish an annual practice of monitoring land funds. 2. Use the Spatial Land of Service Map provided in Chapter 4 of this document to locate properties within each of the areas leading into and/or recreational facilities and take proactive steps to acquire the land. 3. Establish a regular meeting between the Parks Division, Recreation Division, and Planning Department to discuss any new developments being proposed. This meeting can also be used to regularly track the growth of the City and identify potential future gaps in parks or recreational services.</td>
<td>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Medium: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</td>
<td>Action Steps: 1. Develop partnerships with the private sector through programs such as sponsorships and naming rights. Fees obtained through these programs can be applied to maintenance and operations of parks/recreation facilities. 2. Actively pursue funding sources provided in the funding matrix included in this PRGS document, which has specifically been developed for the City of Bishop.</td>
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</table>

**Responsibility:**
- City Parks Division
- Recreation Division
- Planning Department
- Economic Development
- Purchasing Department

**Costs:**
1. Inhouse staff time and expertise
2. Inhouse staff time and expertise
3. Staff coordination and time

**Sources:**
1. City of Bishop
2. Competitive Tourist & Outdoor Recreation Grants - EDA
3. Local Parks Grants - TPWD
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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**Table 1:**

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<tr>
<td>Entry 1</td>
<td>Entry 2</td>
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<td>Entry 3</td>
<td>Entry 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diagram 1:**

- Diagram elements
- Diagram notes

**Diagram 2:**

- Diagram elements
- Diagram notes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Steps</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Coordinate the Parks and Recreation Divisions with the Economic Development Department to plan for natural and sports tourism as outlined in Chapter 8 of the City's Comprehensive Plan.</td>
<td>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Work in conjunction with Economic Development to leverage each other's strengths to create competitive application for grant/funding opportunities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Establish a recurring meeting with Economic Development prior to the start of the CP and budget processes to discuss potential projects and internal and external sources of funding.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Responsibility:**
- City: Parks Division
- City: Recreation Division
- Economic Development
- Matt Sutera (Staff)

**Sources:**
1. City of Boulder CP
2. Parks Division
3. Recreation Division

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<table>
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<td>1. Utilize a Fee-in-Lieu-of-Dedication in areas where the developer is not able to dedicate land for parks within the development to create an additional funding source. The parks and recreation system can use these funds to purchase land to be used for parks and recreational facilities.</td>
<td>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Create the Fee-in-Lieu of process in a manner that will allow the developer(s) to dedicate a portion of land toward the requirement and pay a fee for the remainder of the requirement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Responsibility:**
- City: Parks Division
- Recreation Division
- City Council

**Sources:**
1. City of Boulder CP
2. Parks Division
3. Recreation Division
### Action Steps:

1. Expand the proposed coordination (as laid out in the City's Comprehensive Plan) to include the City of Bastrop, Bastrop County, and the State of Texas Parks & Wildlife Department. All three entities can benefit from coordinated efforts in providing recreational services to the area. An example of this is a possible coordinated effort in extending a multi-modal trail system that can be used by local residents and visitors to access State Park, the Colorado River, the Lost Pines area, the City parks and recreational facilities, and the County parks and recreational facilities.

### Timeline:

- **Short-term**: 1-5 years
- **Mid-term**: 6-10 years
- **Long-term**: 11-30 years

### Responsibility:

- **City Parks Division**
- **Recreation Division**
- **Planning Department**
- **S实质**: Texas Parks & Wildlife Department

### Costs:

1. **Depends upon participation of outside agencies**

### Sources:

1. City of Bastrop CP
2. Parks Division
3. Recreation Division

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### Action Steps:

1. Coordinate between the City Engineer Planning Department, Parks Division, Recreation Division, and Public Works to determine who will be the permanent representative attending the CAMPO meetings. The representative will be responsible for sharing information on the City's projects and receiving information back to the City team.

2. Obtain CAMPO membership information. The information can be used by the City of Bastrop to expand the list of communication with other CAMPO members, thus opening up avenues for coordination regional projects that are connected to such networks.

3. Establish and foster regular communications with CAMPO staff. Regular communications can assist the City in identifying such things as upcoming funding opportunities and potential partnerships.

4. Through participation in CAMPO, establish and foster a solid relationship with the representatives of the Texas Department of Transportation. Invite TxDOT representatives to visit the City of Bastrop and provide them with a tour of the parks, trails, and recreational facilities. Present to them the City's plans regarding the development of a multi-modal active transportation plan as well as the plans contained within the Park, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan.

### Timeline:

- **Short-term**: 1-5 years
- **Mid-term**: 6-10 years
- **Long-term**: 11-20 years

### Responsibility:

- **City**: Parks Division
- **Recreation Division**
- **Planning Department**
- **City Engineering**
- **Public Works**

### Costs:

1. Staff coordination and time
2. In-house staff research
3. Staff coordination and time
4. Staff coordination and time

### Sources:

1. City of Bastrop CP
2. Parks Division
3. Recreation Division
RESOLUTION NO. 2023-19I

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GASTROP, TEXAS FORMALLY ACCEPTING THE 2022 CITY OF GASTROP PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN.

WHEREAS, the City of Gastrop has undertaken unprecedented growth and development in recent years, with significant changes to its land use regulations, infrastructure improvements, and new residential and commercial developments; and
WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Gastrop recognized the need for an updated Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan to provide clarity, consistency, and alignment with the City's overall vision for future development and improvement of parks and open space; and
WHEREAS, the City Council hereby resolves to accept the 2022 City of Gastrop Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan as adopted by the City Council on August 2, 2022; and
WHEREAS, the Mayor and City Council hereby authorize the City Manager to execute all necessary agreements and contracts with the consultant who assisted in the development of the Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Gastrop, Texas, that the 2022 City of Gastrop Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan be accepted and adopted and incorporated into the City's Comprehensive Master Plan as of the date hereof.

RESOLVED, that this resolution be and it is hereby ordered that the resolution be published in the City's official newspaper, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to all City department heads and the City Manager.

DONE AND ADOPTED this 2nd day of August, 2022.

LEON KENNEDY, Mayor

ATTORNEY:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

GASTROP, TEXAS

PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

Page 1 of 2

08

GOVERNING BODY DOCUMENTS

The following section contains the resolution used by the City indicating their acceptance of the 2022 City of Gastrop Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan. The resolution was heard and accepted by the City of Gastrop's City Council at the monthly public meeting on Tuesday, August 2, 2022.
4. Are you a resident of the City of Bastrop?

- Yes, but I live in the Bastrop County: 41.7%
- No, I do not live in the City of Bastrop: 21.1%
- Don’t know: 0.2%

5. How often have you or your family used a city park or attended a city recreation event?

- Never: 3.1%
- Occasionally: 56.0%
- Weekly: 32.7%
- Few times a year: 6.6%
- Few times per year: 0.7%

6. If you or your family DO NOT use parks or recreational facilities in Bastrop, why don't you? Check all that apply.

- Lack of knowledge
- Don't have children in school
- Don’t have children
- Don’t have time
- Other

7. What is your favorite park in Bastrop and why?

ENJOY VARIETY STATE WATER WALKING BASTROP GREAT ACCESS
9. Check the box that best describes how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statements: (cont)

10. Which do you prefer?

- More small parks: 8.7%
- More large parks: 10.6%
- Balance of both small parks and large parks: 86.6%

11. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with current ATHLETIC or other RECREATIONAL PROGRAMMING provided in the City of Bastrop for people in the following age groups? (cont)

   - Young children (ages 3-5)
     - Very Satisfied
     - Satisfied
     - Neutral
     - Dissatisfied
     - Very Dissatisfied

   - Children (ages 6-12)
     - Very Satisfied
     - Satisfied
     - Neutral
     - Dissatisfied
     - Very Dissatisfied

   - Teens (ages 13-19)
     - Very Satisfied
     - Satisfied
     - Neutral
     - Dissatisfied
     - Very Dissatisfied

   - Adults (ages 20+)
     - Very Satisfied
     - Satisfied
     - Neutral
     - Dissatisfied
     - Very Dissatisfied

   - Seniors (ages 65+)
     - Very Satisfied
     - Satisfied
     - Neutral
     - Dissatisfied
     - Very Dissatisfied
14. What are the top 3 amenities you would like to see added to the park system?

- Picnic facilities
- Adventure trails
- Open space

15. Using the list above, what is the ONE facility/amenity you or your family feels is most needed?

- Picnic facilities
- Adventure trails
- Open space
19. Do you feel an indoor recreation facility is needed in Bastrop?

- Yes: 80.6%
- No Opinion: 10.8%
- No: 8.7%

20. Do you or any other household members participate in any non-high school athletic events?

- Yes: 49.9%
- No Opinion: 50.1%
- No: 80.1%
1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Bastrop, TX is undertaking a system-wide plan for the future of its park system—the Bastrop Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan. The plan will guide this community in identifying and serving the needs of the Bastrop community.

As part of the planning initiative, and because of existing needs for supporting youth and adult baseball, softball, and soccer, consideration is being given to the costs and benefits of a new sports complex that would provide high-quality new outdoor fields for baseball, softball, and soccer.

This chapter is focused on bringing economic information, reasoning, and analysis to the conversation about the prospective new sports complex.

Improving youth sports facilities can have an impact on the local economy. According to New York University’s Tisch Center for Hospitality, Tourism and Sport, youth sports tourism is the fastest-growing segment in travel. Players and their families drive to other cities for game and tournament events, and while they are there, they may purchase food, gas, memorabilia, and other goods and services.

Investing in local sports facilities can bring an economic return. But a positive economic return is not a given. The number of spectators that come to a game or tournament, the length of time they stay, and the likelihood that they stay overnight is dependent on what other attractions the city offers, the quality of the options for on-field food or going out after the game, the hotel facilities that are available, and how far players and visitors have traveled to get to the event.

Economic analysis can illuminate important considerations related to the sports complex, such as the following:

- Competitive context. Where are the other high-quality sports complexes near Bastrop?
- Facility demand. Is there a demand for additional sports facility capacity in the region?
- Revenues. What are the revenues that high quality sports complexes receive?
- Economic impact. What local economic benefit would be experienced as a result of hosting sports events at a prospective sports complex?

Different sports reside in different organizational, physical, and economic landscapes. Ball sports have an entirely different competitive context than soccer does because ball field facilities and soccer facilities in surrounding communities are in different locations and have different levels of quality. Likewise, the
BASEBALL & SOFTBALL

2.1.2 Economic Context

The economic context includes the overall economic climate, employment rates, and the local market conditions. It is important to understand the economic conditions to determine the feasibility of a new sports facility.

2.1.3 Financial Analysis

Financial analysis includes an assessment of the projected costs and revenues. This analysis helps determine the financial viability of the new facility.

2.1.4 Capital Requirements

Capital requirements refer to the costs associated with constructing the new facility. This includes the cost of land acquisition, construction costs, and other related expenses.

2.1.5 Lease Agreements

Lease agreements are critical in ensuring that the new facility can operate in the long term. It is important to negotiate favorable lease terms to minimize the financial burden on the organization.

2.1.6 Operating Costs

Operating costs include the expenses associated with running the facility, such as maintenance, utilities, salaries, and other operational expenses.

2.1.7 Local Competitive Consideration

Local competition includes existing sports facilities in the area. Understanding the competition helps in identifying opportunities and challenges.

2.1.8 Economic Impact

Economic impact analysis assesses the potential economic benefits of the new facility. This includes job creation, increased property values, and revenue generation.

2.1.9 Community Involvement

Community involvement is crucial in ensuring the success of the new facility. It is important to engage with community members to build support and ensure alignment with community needs.

2.1.10 Marketing and Promotion

Marketing and promotion strategies are essential in attracting participants, sponsors, and stakeholders. Effective marketing can help in generating interest and revenue for the new facility.

Economic Context and Market for Protective Sports Facilities in Boston.
ECONOMIC CONTEXT AND IMPACT OF PROSPECTIVE SPORTS FACILITIES IN BASTROP, TX
Locational Analysis & Comparison of Facilities

- Giddings. Located about 25 miles east of Bastrop, Giddings has four fields with one that has a regulation-size baseball infield.
- La Grange. Located about 30 miles southeast of Bastrop, La Grange has two fields, neither of which have a regulation-size baseball infield.

These five communities represent the entire nearby ballfield context for Bastrop. Other ballfield complexes are more than 30 miles from Bastrop or located in the heart of the Austin area. A new high-quality baseball/softball complex in Bastrop with at least four baseball diamonds would be the most attractive facility among these nearby communities.

2.1.2 Regional Competitive Context

Given an estimated Bastrop County population of just over 100,000 people, attracting tournaments to a new Bastrop ballpark complex would require pulling in teams from outside Bastrop County—i.e., teams that are based in the Austin area or beyond. For that reason, we identified five large or high-quality ballfield complexes in the Austin area.

- Austin. The Montopolis Youth Sports Complex is located in southeast Austin about 25 miles from Bastrop. It offers five lighted ballfields in a single complex with one field that has a regulation-size baseball infield.
- Austin. The Krieg Softball Complex is located in southeast Austin about 25 miles from Bastrop. It offers 11 lighted softball fields, but no fields with a regulation-size baseball infield. It is focused heavily on adult league play, and thus, despite its number of fields, does not have a permanent restroom or playground area.
- Pflugerville. The Northeast Metropolitan Sports Complex is located in Pflugerville about 27 miles from Bastrop. It has six ballfields. Two fields have regulation-size baseball fields. The ballfields are part of a much larger multisport facility and thus includes a high number of amenities, such as multiple restroom, concession, and playground areas.
- Austin. The Butler Shores and Lamar Beach facilities are located in downtown Austin about 28 miles from Bastrop. This complex is technically two facilities separated only by the Colorado River. Combined, they have 10 fields with two having regulation-size baseball fields. Despite the number of fields, the complex does not have many amenities.
- Round Rock. Old Settler's Park is located in Round Rock about 35 miles from Bastrop. The complex has 28 ballfields, of which five fields have regulation-size baseball fields. The ballfields are part of a much larger multisport facility and thus includes a high number of amenities, such as multiple restroom, concession, and playground areas.
- Brenham. Hohlt Park is located in Brenham about 30 miles east of Bastrop in Washington County. This facility was identified as comparable because it is both a firestanding community similar to Bastrop and its ability to attract many tournaments due to the quality of amenities and number of fields. The facility has eight ballfields in which one has a regulation-size baseball infield. For tournament purposes, Brenham also maintains two additional baseball fields with regulation-size infields that are located less than one mile from Hohlt Park. This allows them to also host more youth and adult tournaments. The ballfields are part of a much larger multisport facility and thus includes a high number of amenities, such as multiple restroom, concession, and playground areas.

MAP 1. COMPETITIVE/COMPARABLE BASEBALL/SOFTBALL FACILITIES
ECONOMIC CONTEXT AND VALUE OF PROFESSIONAL SPORTS FACILITIES IN ATTLEBORO, MA

22.1 Regional Competitiveness

The success of any sports facility depends on the regional economy. A strong local economy provides the necessary support for the facility, including funding for maintenance and operational costs. Additionally, a thriving economy attracts more spectators and media attention, which can boost the facility's visibility and revenue.

22.2 Economic and Financial Analysis

Table 1: Economic Analysis of Professional Sports Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Average Attendance</th>
<th>Annual Revenue</th>
<th>Operating Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>$50,000,000</td>
<td>$25,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>$10,000,000</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>$7,500,000</td>
<td>$3,750,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: All figures are approximate and subject to change based on market conditions.
- Spicewood. The Bee Creek Soccer Complex is located in Spicewood about 45 miles from Bastrop. It has five soccer fields, all of which are artificial turf. The only amenity lacking is covered spectator seating.
ECONOMIC CONTEXT AND IMPACT OF PROPOSED SPORTS FACILITIES IN EASTON, CT

2. OTHER SPORTS

2.3. Proposed Sports Facilities

The proposed sports facilities include a variety of indoor and outdoor spaces designed to accommodate a range of sports activities. The indoor facilities include a multi-purpose gymnasium, a swimming pool, and a weight room. The outdoor facilities include a soccer field, a baseball field, and a multi-sport court. These facilities are intended to support community sports programs and events, as well as individual and group training sessions. The proposed facilities are expected to attract athletes and sports enthusiasts from the local area, contributing to the economic development of Easton, CT.
2.3.2 Par-3 Golf

The study identified and evaluated eight par-3 golf courses within 150 miles of Bastrop. Map 4 shows the locations of the courses and Table 4 provides additional details. Only one course, Butler Pines and Par in Austin, is within 50 miles of Bastrop. However, this course would not meet the definition of a typical par-3 course as most holes are less than 50 yards in distance. The only other par-3 course within a 90-minute drive is located in Columbus. However, this course is part of a country club and is not open to the general public.

Par-3 Golf Trends

As part of an overall decline in golf participation, the number of par-3 golf courses, according to the National Golf Foundation, has decreased 27% since its peak nearly 20 years ago. Although participation in golf has declined significantly in recent years, recent participation rates appear to have leveled off and are no longer declining. Also according to the National Foundation Golf, the areas of growth with golf are more recreational golfers who tend to prefer shorter golf courses.

### Table 3. Pickleball Facilities within 35 Miles of Bastrop

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name/Facility</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Distance to Bastrop</th>
<th>Courses</th>
<th>Fees</th>
<th>Lighting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bastrop Pickleball Association</td>
<td>Bastrop</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smithville Recreation Center</td>
<td>Smithville</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton Park</td>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noon Neighbors Park</td>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park View Recreation Center</td>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosewood Neighborhood Park</td>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alamo Recreation Center</td>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharr Tennis Courts/Pro Shop at Pharr</td>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin Tennis and Pickleball Center</td>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Community YMCA</td>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jahn Neighborhood Park</td>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Map 4. Par-3 Golf Courses within 150 Miles of Bastrop

![Map showing par-3 golf courses within 150 miles of Bastrop](image.png)
3.0 DEMOGRAPHIC REVIEW

Population Trends

3.1 Population Trends

A review of demographincal trends in the City of Easton before 2000 was conducted in order to understand

3.2 Comparison

3.3 Comparison

Table 4. Data of Life Course With Percent of Males of Employment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>80 %</td>
<td>70 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>10 %</td>
<td>15 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>5 %</td>
<td>10 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5 %</td>
<td>5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>90 %</td>
<td>85 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2 Age Distribution

Bastrop and Bastrop County have a roughly equal proportion of persons across several age groups. This suggests that demand for park facilities will come from a variety of users with varying park needs.

3.3 Race and Ethnicity

Over 40% of Bastrop County's population identify as persons of color, which is similar to the Austin metro area but slightly below the statewide percentage. A significant majority of that proportion identify as Mixed or Other Race.

3.4 Income

Regardless of Bastrop County's age profile, all age groups are projected to increase significantly through 2027. This will fuel demand for a variety of park activities and facilities.

Bastrop and Bastrop County have median household and per capita incomes below the Austin metro and statewide incomes. This is not surprising given the concentration of high-paying jobs in Austin. However, over the next five years, the growth rate of incomes in Bastrop and Bastrop County is expected to outpace the growth rate of the Austin metro.
DEMAND FOR TOURNAMENT SPACE

The demand for tournament space is high, particularly during major events and competitive seasons. Facilities need to be strategically planned to accommodate these demands efficiently.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONAL CONTEXT

- The primary focus is on creating a structured organizational framework for tournament management.
- Ensure the coordination of event scheduling and allocation of resources.
- Focus on the development of policies and procedures for tournament operations.
- Enhance transparency and accountability in the decision-making process.

ECONOMIC CONTEXT AND IMPACT OF PROFESSIONAL SPORTS FACILITIES IN ARIZONA

The economic impact of professional sports facilities in Arizona is significant. Their presence contributes to the regional economy through employment, tax revenue, and tourism.

RESEARCH NEWS

Economic data on the impact of sports facilities is crucial for understanding the benefits and challenges of hosting such venues.
ECONOMIC CONTEXT AND IMPACT OF PROSPECTIVE SPORTS FACILITIES IN BASTROP, TX

Research Interviews

a. The level of demand is strong enough that the facilities could easily add fields for more fields if they had the space. The demand for soccer fields was considered exceptionally strong.

b. In order to manage the demand, most facilities maintain waiting lists. These waiting lists are for artificial turf fields.

c. In order to balance the demand between tournaments and regular recreational use, many facilities require larger tournaments to reserve fields at least 1-year in advance.

d. Demand is so strong that some facilities only reserve fields for "official" games only (no practices or clinics).

2. Despite the demand, some facilities prioritize regular recreational use, which limits their availability to host tournaments.

3. Weekends are the prime time for events/tournaments.

4. Many of those interviewed discussed the impact of artificial turf/synthetic fields on the demand for their facilities. Specific observations included:

   a. There is a very high level of demand for artificial turf fields. In order to manage the demand, one facility has begun charging higher rental fees for artificial turf fields, but still cannot meet the demand.

   b. The demand for artificial turf fields is being driven by a couple of key factors: missing space is much less risky because cancellations due to weather are less likely; and there is more time of the year when the fields are usable, especially during the winter months and the peak summer months.

   c. Artificial turf fields are proving to have much lower maintenance costs, especially over the long term.

   d. All of those interviewed are in the process or plan to convert additional natural fields to turf/synthetic due to demand and their benefits.

      i. The Travis County parks department, which manages the Northeast Metropolitan Sports Complex in Pflugerville and the Bee Creek Soccer Complex in Spicewood, is systematically converting their soccer fields to artificial turf.

      ii. The Bexar County parks department has secured $700,000 to convert the infield of four of their premier baseball/softball fields to artificial turf.

5. Most those interviewed noted that, despite the demand to host tournaments, it is challenging for sports facilities to cover the expense of a tournament (much less make money from it) unless it is very large (15+ fields).
## 5.1 BASEBALL & SOFTBALL

### 5.0 ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

The Economic Impact Analysis of the proposed sports facilities in the stadium is presented below. The analysis is based on various economic models and data, which are used to estimate the potential economic benefits to the community. The economic impact includes the direct and indirect effects of the proposed facilities on the local economy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Indicator</th>
<th>2019-2020</th>
<th>2020-2021</th>
<th>2021-2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Economic Impact</td>
<td>$30.5 million</td>
<td>$32.0 million</td>
<td>$33.5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Employment</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Employment</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiplier Effect</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Jobs Created</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP Contribution</td>
<td>$10.0 million</td>
<td>$11.0 million</td>
<td>$12.0 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes Generated</td>
<td>$2.0 million</td>
<td>$2.2 million</td>
<td>$2.4 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The economic impact analysis shows that the proposed facilities are expected to generate significant economic benefits to the community. The direct and indirect employment effects are estimated to create over 600 new jobs, contributing to the local economy.

### Additional Notes

- The economic impact analysis is based on the assumptions provided by the developer and local stakeholders.
- The data used in the analysis is subject to change based on market conditions and economic factors.
- The economic impact analysis is intended to provide a preliminary estimate of the potential economic benefits of the proposed facilities.
ECONOMIC CONTEXT AND IMPACT OF PROSPECTIVE SPORTS FACILITIES IN BASTROP, TX

Economic Impact Analysis

The induced economic impact is the local spending that occurs as a result of the increased wages that are paid to local workers. Under the baseline assumptions, the analysis indicates that this induced spending supports an additional 4.8 full-time-equivalent employees in local businesses, representing around $17,920 in wages.

The economic impact model also estimates additional tax revenues to various public entities as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Baseline Assumptions</th>
<th>Optimistic Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub County General</td>
<td>Sub County Special Districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - Direct</td>
<td>$17,920</td>
<td>$63,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - Indirect</td>
<td>$5,987</td>
<td>$28,166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - Induced</td>
<td>$2,782</td>
<td>$18,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td>$21,723</td>
<td>$111,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>$218,263</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary

Given the specified assumptions, a new four-field complex in Bastrop would generate or support the following estimated impacts on an annual basis (optimistic assumptions in parentheses):

- $7,552 (150,410) out of town visitors
- $5.1 million (10.3) in new visitor spending
- $1 (125) in additional local full time equivalent jobs, earning $2.5 million ($4.9) in wages
- $218,263 ($448,447) in additional local tax receipts

Note that this analysis is focused on impacts from hosting tournament events. There are additional positive economic impacts from other uses of the sports complex. A new sports complex will capture a greater share of sports games and practices that would otherwise go elsewhere. Although not as significant as the spending at tournaments (where visitors may spend all or most of a day in Bastrop), the local spending that occurs before and after regular games and practices has an additional positive impact on Bastrop's economy.

5.2 SOCCER

A high-quality sports complex attracts sports tourism and associated economic activity. Visitors, including players and spectators, come to practice, play or watch sports activities, and they typically spend money on food, gas and/or other retail goods or services. Spending boosts the local economy through revenues to local businesses and associated wages to local workers.

The impact of a soccer complex on Bastrop's economy can be estimated using an economic model of Bastrop County. Given a set of assumptions about the number of tournaments, and spending of players and visitors, the economic model can translate those estimates into an overall impact on Bastrop jobs and wages paid to Bastrop employees.

This analysis made the assumptions noted in the two following tables. The estimates of tournament event dates and number of visitors were based on interviews with area facility managers and Bastrop city staff. Spending estimates have been adapted from an analysis of a 2016 economic impact analysis of sporting events in The Woodlands, Texas, by The Sports Facilities Advisory, LLC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Baseline Assumptions</th>
<th>Optimistic Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Fields in Sports Complex</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Tournaments (Days)</td>
<td>32 (64)</td>
<td>44 (88)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teams per Tournament</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Attendees from out of town</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Players per team</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guests accompanying each player</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total out of town visitors including players</td>
<td>1,599</td>
<td>1,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total out of town visitors per year</td>
<td>98,496</td>
<td>165,228</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 5.3 REVENUE FROM FACULTY USAGE FEES

- On campus, students who own and endanger their meals on campus have an additional monthly fee of $25 to $50. Faculty members who have balance with the college would receive a three-month period of grace. After three months, the college will eliminate the balance with the college. Faculty members may be required to pay $25 plus any other fees charged at the time of the meal. The college does not provide financial aid for faculty members. The college may charge a fee for faculty members who have not paid their balance. The college does not provide financial aid for faculty members who have not paid their balance. The college does not provide financial aid for faculty members who have not paid their balance.

#### Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dining Hall</th>
<th>16.4.15</th>
<th>16.4.16</th>
<th>16.4.17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main Hall</td>
<td>$3,964</td>
<td>$3,964</td>
<td>$3,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>$3,964</td>
<td>$3,964</td>
<td>$3,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>$3,964</td>
<td>$3,964</td>
<td>$3,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>$3,964</td>
<td>$3,964</td>
<td>$3,964</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Economic Analysis

The economic impact model also estimates additional revenue to higher education to college.
MARCH 30, 2023

CITY OF BASTROP PUBLIC PARKS
ADA FACILITY SURVEY

ACCESS

ACCESSIBILITY STUDY

APPENDIX C: BASTROP
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INTRODUCTION

The ACCESS partnership, led by Stantec Consulting Services, Inc., performed an accessibility compliance assessment of the Bastrop City Parks facility. ACCESS has prepared this accessibility condition assessment with the intention to document issues of accessibility non-compliance observed at the facility, provide code citations and potential corrections for these issues, and assist the client to understand the extent of its obligation to provide accessibility under the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Since existing places of public accommodation are subject to the requirements in Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) to perform barrier removal over time, the client should be aware of existing architectural barriers so that these barriers may be removed when and where it is readily achievable to do so, for the facility to comply with this requirement of the Act.

PROJECT INFORMATION

Per information provided by the Client, the Facility is twelve (12) existing city parks in Bastrop, Texas.

APPLICABLE ACCESSIBILITY REGULATIONS, CODES, AND STANDARDS

The Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA"), signed by President Bush on July 26, 1990, is landmark legislation to extend civil rights protection to people with disabilities. The ADA prohibits discrimination based on disability in employment, State and local government services, public transportation, public accommodations, commercial facilities, and telecommunications. The ADA required the U.S. Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board) to supplement its Minimum Guidelines and Requirements for Accessible Design to serve as the basis for regulations to be issued by the Department of Justice and the Department of Transportation under Title II and Title III of the Act. On July 26, 1991, the Access Board published its ADA Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities (ADAAG). ADAAG is applicable to buildings and facilities covered by Title II and Title III of the ADA to the extent required by regulations issued by the Department of Justice under the ADA.

Places of public accommodation and commercial facilities covered by Title III of the ADA are required by 28 CFR 36.401 and 36.408 to comply with ADAAG if the facilities are designed and constructed for first occupancy after January 26, 1993. This requirement applies only if: (1) the last application for a building permit or permit extension for the facility is certified to be completed by a State, county, or local government after January 26, 1992 and (2) the first certificate of occupancy for the facility is issued after January 26, 1993. Full compliance with the new construction requirements is not required where an entity can demonstrate that it is structurally impracticable. The exception for structural impracticability, a very narrow one, is discussed in 28 CFR 36.401(c) and ADAAG 4.1.1(9)(a). Other exceptions for certain temporary structures, specific building areas and features (including elevators) are discussed in ADAAG 4.1.1(4), 4.1.1(5)(b) and 4.1.3(b) and, where applicable, on the Minimum Requirements Summary Sheets or the Technical Requirements Survey Forms.

The ADA is applicable to public accommodations portions of this property. The extent of its application is tied to the extent that programmatic uses of certain public areas are considered "public accommodations" in the development. Technical compliance for the ADA is reviewed using the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines ("ADAAG").
Readily Achievable Barrier Removal

Elements installed prior to the effective date of the 2010 Standards for Accessible Design or that were not subject to compliance in the original 1991 Standards, but which are now subject to compliance, shall be modified to be accessible when "readily achievable" as defined by CFR 36 for Title III facilities such as this. Regardless of whether alterations or additions are being undertaken, existing places of public accommodation subject to ADA Title III have the ongoing obligation to remove architectural barriers and communication barriers that are structural in nature where it is readily achievable to do so. Readily achievable is defined as "easily accomplishable and able to be carried out without much difficulty or expense." ACCESS has not decided of what actions are readily achievable -- this is the responsibility of the client.

Although all accessibility deficiencies are critical, it is understood that the owner’s finances or business operations may result in the need to prioritize and phase the removal of barriers. ADA Title III regulations, Part 36, Subpart B, §36.304 prioritizes the measures potentially taken to comply with barrier removal:

- Accessible approach and entrance (providing access to a place of public accommodation from public sidewalks and parking) is the highest priority;
- Access to goods and services is the second highest priority;
- Access to public toilet rooms is the third highest priority;
- Other measures necessary to provide access to the other facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of the place of public accommodation.

The client may want to consider which barriers, if removed, would provide the greatest benefit to the facility’s accessibility, or the barrier’s extent of non-compliance in contrast to the current ADA requirements for that element.
Playscape Parking
The accessible parking at the playscape does not provide an access aisle.

Parking

Boat Dock
The accessible parking at the boat dock has slopes exceeding 2.5% and does not have accessible signage.

Trailhead
There is no accessible parking provided at the Trailhead.
Picnic Tables & Pavilions

There are many picnic tables and benches that are not on an accessible route. A minimum of 5% of the amenities must be on an accessible route.
Access to Public Toilet Rooms

The primary reason for not using common elements or elevators in the accessible unit and floor areas.

Primary Element - Primary

The surfaces should be connected to an overall accessible route. The floor access should be protected.
Public Restrooms - Pool

The ramp to the restrooms needs handrails. The women's restroom does not have the required maneuvering clearance at the restroom entry doors. Some of the accessories within the restrooms are not within the required reach range.

Measures necessary to provide access to the other facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of the place of public accommodation

The pool gate does not have the smooth surface at the bottom 10" and there are not compliant picnic tables provided.

The drinking fountain is not a hilo as required and the knee clearance for the accessible fountain is blocked by steps. The boat dock trailer window is not in the required reach range.
The primary access routes to the property are from Water Street and a common area.

Access to goods and services.

Parking.

There are extensive changes to roads and base of slope, accessible structure.

The parking is complete.
There are not accessible restroom facilities provided.

Measures necessary to provide access to the other facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of the place of public accommodation

The playground surfacing is not compliant.
Accessibility Facilities

There is no accessible route to the stadium.

Public Right of Way

There is no accessible parking provided at the site.

Public Access Approach and Entrance

There is no accessible approach and entrance.
There is no accessible route to the bleachers.

There are not accessible restroom facilities provided.

**4.4 KIRR PARK**

**Accessible Approach and Entrance**

**Public Right-of-Way**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>209.2.1</th>
<th>Site Access Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At least one accessible route shall be provided within the site from accessible parking spaces and accessible passenger loading zones, public streets and sidewalks, and public transportation stops to the accessible building or facility entrance they serve.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Walnut Street Entrance**

The primary accessible route from the PROW to the entry of the facility is via Walnut Street and is compliant.
### Public Right-of-Way

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ZDD.2.1</th>
<th>Site Access Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</table>

**Hill/Linden Street Entrance**

The primary accessible route from the PROW to the entry of the facility is via Hill and Linden Streets. There is no sidewalk connection in this area. The primary access is vehicular. If sidewalks are constructed in this area, a pedestrian connection would be required to the park.

**Accessible Approach and Entrance**

There is no accessible parking provided at the park.

**Access to Goods and Services**

Accessible Route between Site Amenities

There is not an accessible route to the playground, picnic tables or tennis.
There is no vertical accessible parking signage as required.

The accessible routes within the park to amenities are compliant.

There is a vertical change in level at the door that is not compliant and some dispensers are out of the reach range.

4.7 BOB BRYANT PARK

Accessible Approach and Entrance

Public Right-of-Way

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>206.2.1</th>
<th>Site Access Points</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

Charles Boulevard Entrance

The primary accessible route from the PROW to the entry of the facility is via Charles Boulevard and is compliant.
There is no accessible route to the waterfront park for people with mobility impairments.

Accessible route between the Amethyst Bar.

The accessible pathway does not have a compliant curb ramp design and the vertical changes are not detectable.

Access to goods and services
There is no accessible route to the community garden and fitness pavilion.

Measures necessary to provide access to the other facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of the place of public accommodation.

The playground and volleyball court surfacing is not compliant. The grill handle is out of the reach range. There are no accessible picnic tables provided.
The primary accessibility issue with this piece of the site is the future Crossing Boulevard and its connection to goods and services.

Accessible approach and entrance.

Accessible parking is consistent.

Public sidewalk way.
The ramp to the fishing pier does not have handrails. The fishing pier is required to have 25% of the railings and deck surface at a compliant height and surface, which is not provided.

Access to Public Toilet Rooms

The restroom do not have the required maneuvering clearances at the water closet and some accessories are not located in the required reach range.

Measures necessary to provide access to the other facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of the place of public accommodation

There are no accessible picnic tables provided. The playground surface is not compliant.
4.10  MAYFEST PARK

Public Right-of-Way

Accessible Approach and Entrance

Parking

There are at least one accessible route shall be provided within the site from accessible parking spaces and accessible passenger loading zones; public streets and sidewalks; and public transportation stops to the accessible building or facility entrance they serve.

Accessible Route between Site Amenities

There are not accessible routes connecting the accessible parking to all the amenities on site such as the arenas, concession stands and picnic tables.

American Legion Drive Entrance

The primary accessible route from the PCRM to the entry of the facility is via American Legion Drive. There is no sidewalk connection. The primary access is vehicular. If sidewalks are constructed in this area, a pedestrian connection would be required to the park.
The accessories in the accessible stalls are located too high and the grab bars are not in the correct location.

Measures necessary to provide access to the other facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of the place of public accommodation.

There does not appear to be designated accessible seating at the bleachers as required.

The utilities heights are too high.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Meeting</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular Council Meeting</td>
<td>August 6, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks and Recreation Master Plan Workshop</td>
<td>August 3, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular Council Meeting</td>
<td>July 11, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks Board Meeting</td>
<td>July 6, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Meeting (Big Bang Event)</td>
<td>July 1, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks Board Meeting</td>
<td>June 1, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Council Review</td>
<td>May 11, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks Board Meeting</td>
<td>May 4, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concept Meeting with Parks Board and Steering Committee</td>
<td>April 2, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trail Workshop</td>
<td>April 10, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks Board Meeting</td>
<td>April 6, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Event Display and Input (outside the park)</td>
<td>April 1, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Meeting (Food Truck Court Event)</td>
<td>March 6, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steering Committee Meeting (Room)</td>
<td>March 2, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks Board Meeting</td>
<td>February 23, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Session City Council and Parks Board</td>
<td>February 17, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks Board Meeting</td>
<td>2/Feb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table below shows the list of various meetings held to gather input in different phases of developing the Parks Master Plan.

The engagement efforts provided meaningful and useful insights for the plan. The stakeholder consultant team worked with City of Edgerton staff to ensure their feedback and data from community feedback.