

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

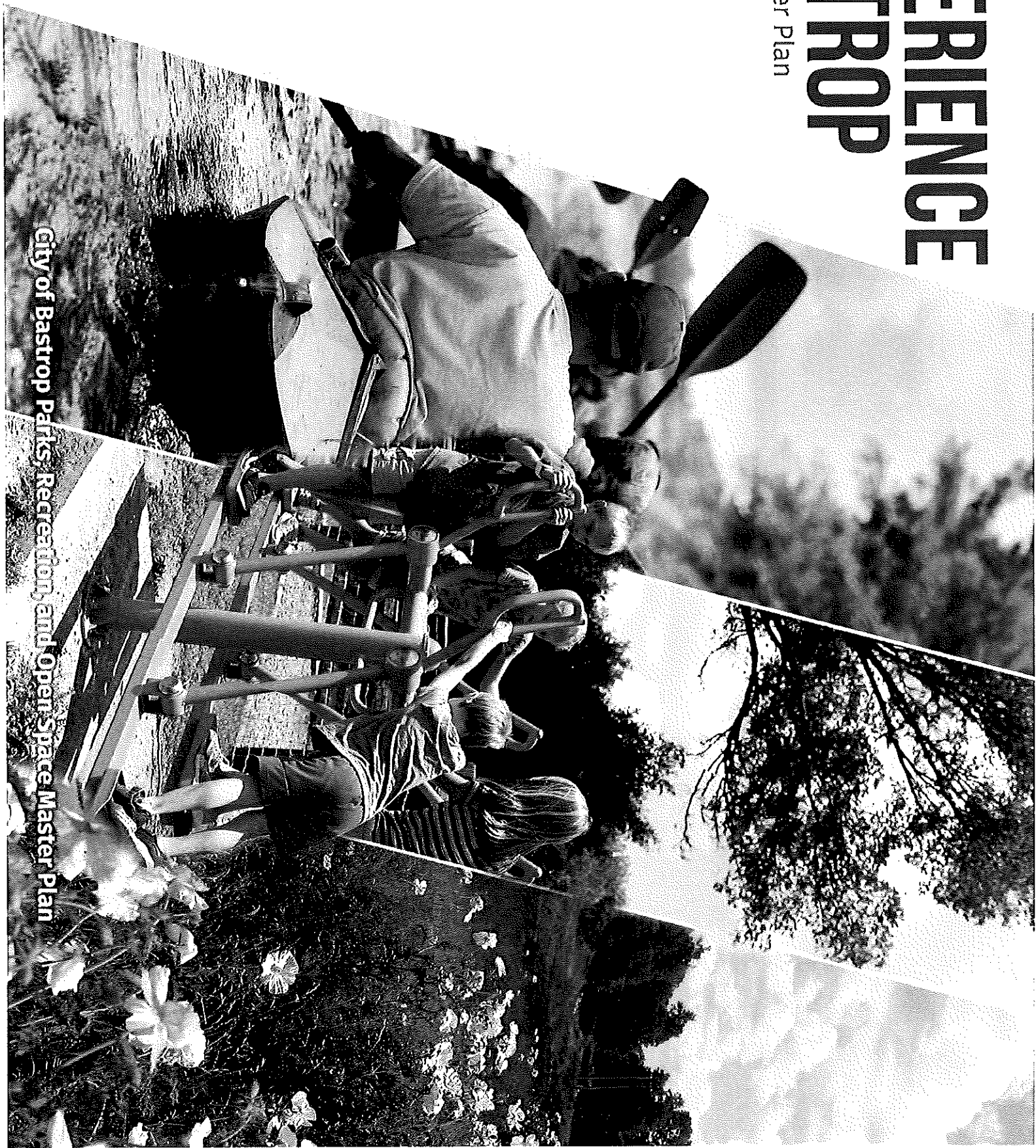
APPROVED AS TO FORM:



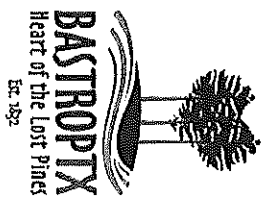
Alan Bojorquez, City Attorney

EXPERIENCE BASTROP

10 Year Master Plan



City of Bastrop Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan






ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THANKS TO THOSE WHO PARTICIPATED

A special thank you goes to everyone who participated in the planning process for the Bastrop Parks, 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  FOUNDATION
- Bastrop County Curator  BastropCountyCurator
- Edge of Your Seat Consulting  EYSC



CITY COUNCIL

- Current:**
- Lyle Nelson, Mayor
 - John Kirkland, Mayor Pro Tem
 - Cheryl Lee
 - Cynthia Meyer
 - Kevin Plunkett
 - Jimmy Crouch

Past:

- Connie Schroeder, Mayor
- Druella Rogers, Mayor Pro Tem

PARKS BOARD/PUBLIC TREE ADVISORY BOARD

- Kerry Fessler, Chair
 - Margaret Robinson, Vice Chair
 - Jamie Crook
 - Steven Fobert
 - Rick Rivera
 - Michael Lucas
 - Gail Sheehan
- Past Member**
- Betty Tucker

CITY MANAGER

- Sylvia Cortijo

ASSISTANT CITY MANAGER

- Troy Job

CITY SECRETARY

- Ann Franklin

STEERING COMMITTEE

- Athan Schneider
- Gilbert Cervantes
- Perry Lowe
- Christine Long
- Sumal Lolumba
- Wes Eaves
- Ashton LaFuenta

CITY STAFF

- Keethen Bash
- Jennifer Bills
- Fabiola de Carvalho
- Rebecca Glauson
- Colín Guerra
- Curtis Hancock
- Thomas Martinez
- Terry Moore
- Andres Rosales
- Kaye Sapikas
- Donald Smuck

CONSULTANT TEAM

- Stantec Members:**
- Mark Maldonado
 - Colt Yarek
 - Immanuel B. Segovia
 - Maria Hashemi
 - Raci
 - Jay Demma
 - Tom Leighton
 - Bradley Cowan



- Xiaowen Lin
- Ami Parikh
- Tonja Hernandez
- Shijia Yang
- Haley Yelle
- Lin Liu
- Adam Pavlikcik

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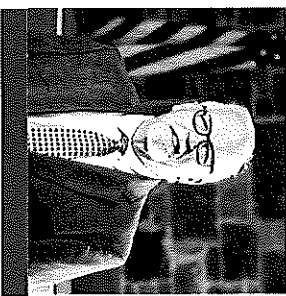
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A LETTER FROM THE BASTROP MAYOR

“Our parks will play a pivotal role in attracting individuals to Bastrop, making our city an even more desirable place to live, work, prosper, play and visit.”


Great cities are distinguished by their ability to create enchanting parks and public spaces that offer recreation, education, and a profound reflection of their local history. In Bastrop, we are fortunate to possess the necessary assets to establish exceptional public spaces. Now, with the unveiling of this Master Plan, we have a unique opportunity to enhance and expand our vast store of parkland.

Bastrop's heritage is deeply rooted in its association with the majestic Colorado River, the captivating lost pine, and a timeless downtown adorned with historic structures. We take immense pride in our community-wide commitment to promoting health, safety, and recreation for all. These treasured cultural and educational amenities are intricately woven into the fabric of our parks system.

Looking ahead, we find ourselves on the brink of significant growth and expansion, with several new residential subdivisions and proposed homes on the horizon. Our parks will play a pivotal role in attracting individuals to Bastrop, making our city an even more desirable place to live, work, prosper, play, and visit. This Master Plan serves as our guiding compass, enabling us to meet the needs of our evolving community.

The possibilities presented by this Master Plan are boundless, and the framework it provides is invaluable as we chart the course for future generations. Every level of involvement is encouraged, and every voice matters. We invite you to extend my sincere gratitude to each and every one of you who participated in our public engagement forums and shared your invaluable input through surveys, participating in the future of our parks system. Together, we received an overwhelming response, with over 800 survey submissions. This Master Plan is truly inspired by the people of Bastrop.

Let us unite in our ongoing commitment to make the City of Bastrop one of the most breathtaking and enjoyable cities in Texas. With the implementation of this Master Plan and our collective efforts, we will continue to transform our vision into a reality.

Lyle Nelson

 Mayor of Bastrop, Texas

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With the Lost Pines Forest and the Colorado River as part of its fabric, the City of Bastrop sits in a very picturesque part of Texas. These natural resources, along with the community's passion for parks and recreation, makes the City very welcoming. When the parks and recreational system are added into the mix, it shows that the City places its responsibility to provide a high quality of life to its citizens. The City of Bastrop has established a solid foundation for its parks and recreation system, and it should continue to build from this momentum.

Strong and vibrant parks and recreation systems are an essential part 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 (PROS) Master Plan, the community, City officials, and staff immediately demonstrated their enthusiasm for the City taking this step by consistently being active in the Plan's development. Each group energetically participated in the various meetings and events which provided valuable insight into the community's needs, wants, and desires for their 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.

The City of Bastrop currently has 12 city-owned parks of various sizes and 3 trail/linear parks that create its parks and recreation system which combine to total approximately 161.10 acres. Site visits were conducted by the project team with the City staff to obtain site specific details such as size, amenities, and facilities provided. The following park classifications and total acreages were identified for the City of Bastrop:

POCKET PARKS
0.62%
of total park acreage

COMMUNITY PARKS
59.6%
of total park acreage

SPECIAL USE PARKS
2.2%
of total park acreage

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS
11.5%
of total park acreage

REGIONAL PARKS
26.1%
of total park acreage

LINEAR PARKS
3,956
linear feet

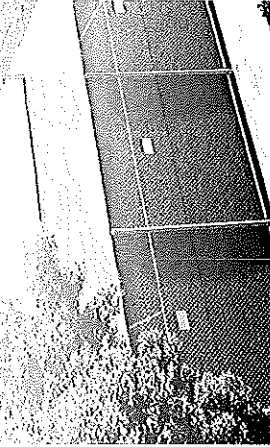
When the City of Bastrop's existing acreage for Close-to-Home Parks (Pocket Neighborhood and Community Parks) is compared to the NRPA standard of 191.7 acres for the year 2030, this indicates that the City needs to begin taking steps toward acquiring new land to accommodate the needs of the increasing population through land purchases, easements for public use, parkland dedications, and/or the collection of fee-in-lieu-of-dedication from developers.

115.6 Acres
Bastrop Existing
(2023) Close-to-Home
Parks Acreage

191.7 Acres
Close-to-Home Parks
Needed for 2030
Population

76.1 Acres
Gap

As part of the classification 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 tot lot, community gardens, a swimming pool, addition of more sports fields (baseball, soccer, football), and the addition of more multi-use sport courts (basketball, volleyball, tennis, pickleball).



The Plan includes reviews of the existing budget and FTE staffing levels for the parks and recreation system. Applying the NRPA standards for comparable cities, the City of Bastrop's budget of \$1,291,714 is in line with the NRPA standard of \$1,200,000. However, the City is rapidly growing, and citizens have indicated needs that require improvements and expansion to the existing parks and recreational system.

\$1,291,714
FY23 City of Bastrop
Parks and Recreation
Operating Budget

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

\$2,443,647
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 in line with the upper quartile of the NRPA standards of \$2,443,647. 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 groups and philanthropies.
- Pursue unconventional methods of funding such as sponsorships and cost-sharing partnerships.
- Develop a fee-in-lieu-of parkland dedication process, whereby 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 level of Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs) for the parks and recreation system. As similar to the budget the City of Bastrop is in line with the median number of FTEs per the NRPA standard, however to keep up with the needs of the community, it is recommended that the number of FTEs

12.5 FTEs
FY23 City of Bastrop Total
FTEs for the Parks and
Recreation System

11.8 FTEs
2022 NRPA Median FTEs
Number for Parks and
Recreation System

23.8 FTEs
2022 NRPA
Recommended Upper
Quartile Number for
Parks and Recreation
System

be increased, especially within the recreational division. This can be accomplished by supplementing the budget through the full-time personnel and more full-time personnel.

By meeting the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan, the City will have a plan to use in the planning, budgeting, operating and maintaining of its parks and recreation system for the next 10 years. This Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan was prepared through the implementation of the following steps:

- Gathered public input through surveys, events, and meetings to understand the community's wants and needs.
- Conduct an inventory and existing condition analysis to assist in creating a realistic 10-year implementation strategy.

- Combined the project population trends, potential impacts of various factors on future growth, and the standard and demand assessment analysis to help the City of Batavia implement these strategies in the next 10 years and beyond.

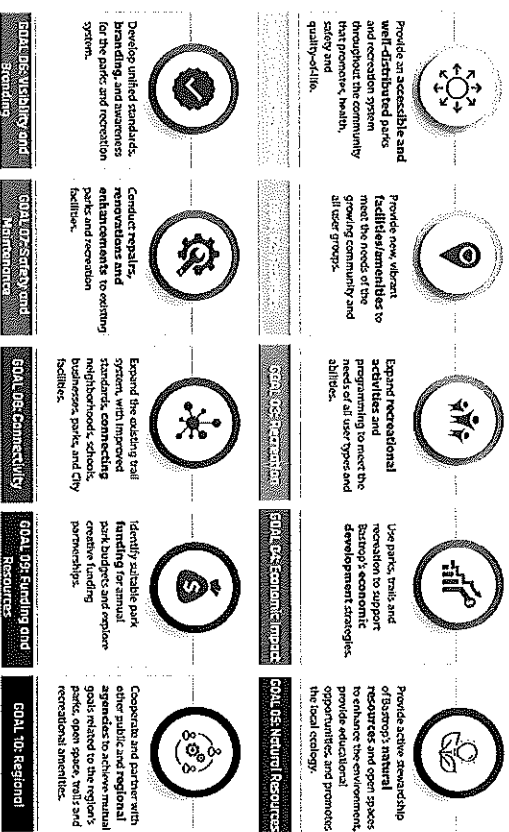
The vision developed by the citizens of Batavia signifies their dedication to wanting a parks and recreation system which can be used by all to improve their health, regardless of abilities, age, and skills. The community's shared vision calls for:

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.

Community input revealed common priorities for residents with an emphasis on investing in:

- Improvements and maintenance of existing parks and facilities especially Fisherman's Park and Bob Bryant Park
- Aquatic facilities and water recreation
- Hiking and biking trails
- Indoor recreational facilities
- Efforts to make parks more active and add more programs for the youth of Batavia

The following goals reflect the desires of the residents, elected/appointed officials, and City staff:



The community identified six areas of great importance when it comes to enhancing the existing parks and recreation system. The Big Six 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 non-conventional funding methods such as grants, partnerships, sponsorships, and proactive CIP 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 Dept. working with other city departments to coordinate projects; tracking inventory and identifying items needing maintenance or replacements establishing standards for equipment/facilities/amenities; keeping constant supply of materials to quickly repair or replace amenities; and include all-inclusive park infrastructure and amenities.

3. TRAILS

Develop additional trail connections through the implementation of new design codes addressing safety concerns and accessibility through the development of trails with lighting proper markings and signage; and improve citywide connectivity by developing a Trail Master Plan that identifies items such as specific locations of trails, access points, amenities, and linking the plan to the City's Major Thoroughfare Plan.

4. RECREATIONAL PROGRAMMING

Expand and create additional recreational programming, special events, and educational opportunities by designing new parks and facilities to be flexible in their programming; by coordinating recreational programming with existing city events; developing communication strategies to promote recreational programming to the community; conduct follow-up assessments at least every three years to determine need for new programming; develop partnerships with specialized organizations such as Master Gardeners and Master Naturalists to provide educational opportunities at the parks; partner with the Chamber of Commerce and other private sector groups to utilize the parks and recreation facilities for their public events; and promote events on the City's websites and social media.

5. LAND ACQUISITION

Identify and acquire land for parks, recreational facilities, and tall/open space/preservation areas through the implementation of a parkland dedication ordinance that includes dedication requirements, standards, and a fee-in-lieu-of process for development projects; coordination with private property owners on the application of easements for public use and coordination between the Parks Division, Recreations Division, and the Planning Department to identify and track existing and future developments.

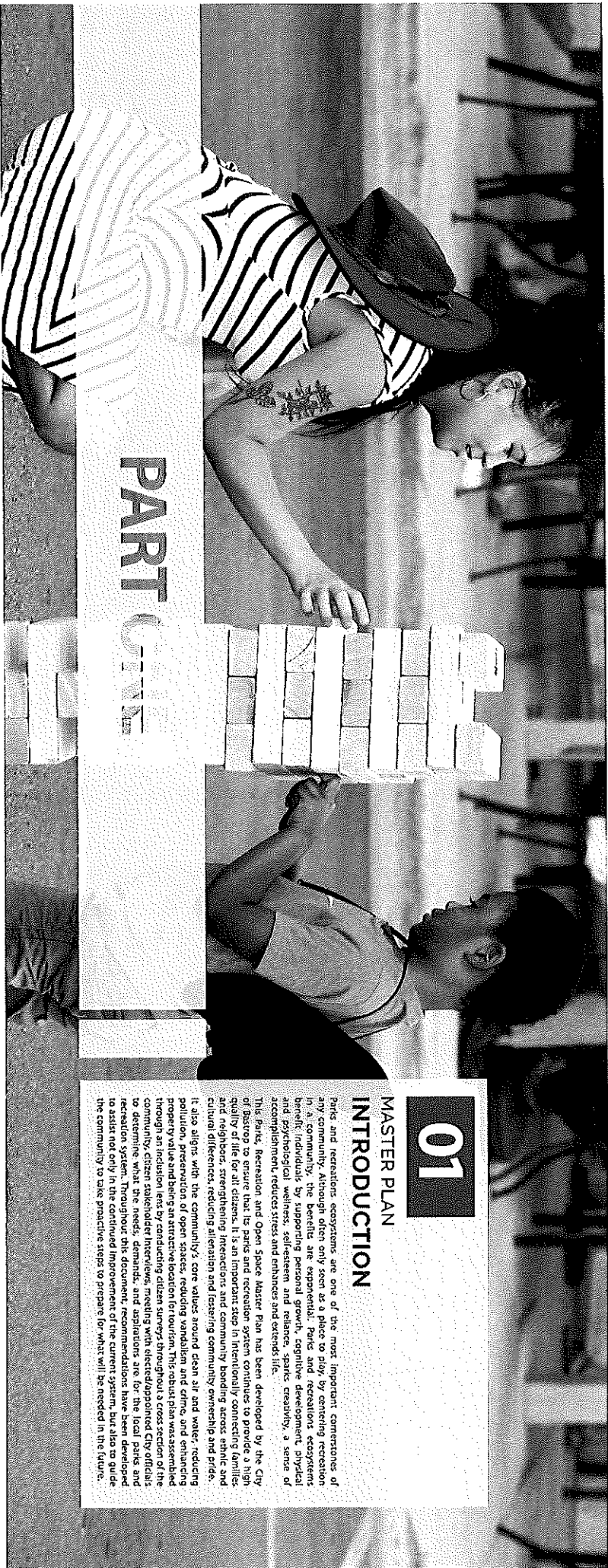
6. RECREATIONAL COMMUNITY CENTER

Develop an all-inclusive, multi-use Recreational Community Center to support the recreational needs of the community through the development of a feasibility study to be used to identify items such as preferred locations, amenities, facilities, number of FTEs to operate/manage/maintain the facility, and potential methods of funding for the construction/operation/maintenance of the facility.

SPORT COMPLEX

As part of the overall development of the PROS Plan, the City requested that the project team investigate the needs and economic opportunities for the construction of a sports complex. The project team undertook this request and what was determined is that the placement of a sports complex within the City of Bismarck would be highly beneficial not only in providing a new facility for sports recreation, but also economically benefit the community. The sports identified were baseball, softball, soccer, pickle ball, and park's golf. The study determined that sports complexes geared toward baseball, softball and soccer were the most sought after. These sports complexes were identified as those that brought in the most revenue to the city. As part of the draw to the sports complex, the study also pointed out that the location brought by the tournaments. Those who visit the tournaments were found to spend money at local retail businesses, restaurants, and overnight accommodations.





01

MASTER PLAN INTRODUCTION

Parks and recreations ecosystems are one of the most important cornerstones of any community. Although often only seen as a place to play, by centering recreation in a community, the benefits are exponential. Parks and recreational ecosystems benefit individuals by supporting personal growth, cognitive development, physical and psychological wellness, self-esteem and resilience, sparks creativity, a sense of accomplishment, reduces stress and enhances and extends life.

This Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan has been developed by the City of Basking to ensure that its parks and recreation system continues to provide a high quality of life for all citizens. It is an important step in intentionally connecting families and neighbors, strengthening interactions and community bonding across ethnic and cultural differences, reducing alienation and fostering community ownership and pride.

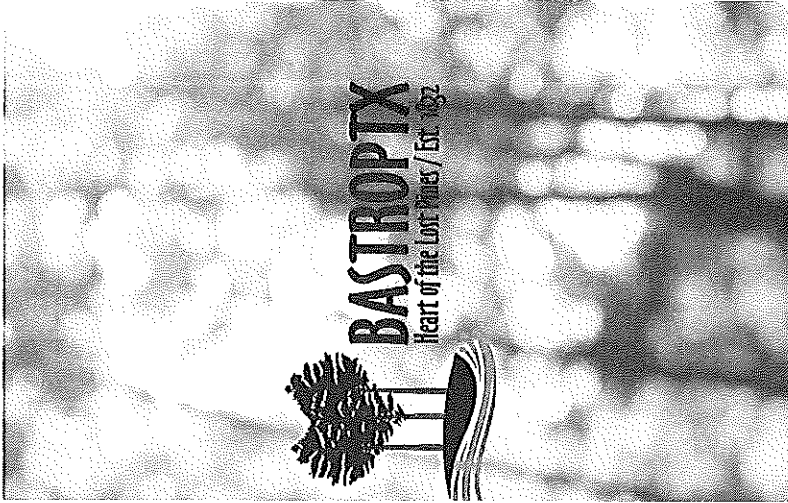
It also aligns with the community's core values around clean air and water, reducing pollution, and the creation of open spaces, reducing boredom and crime, and enhancing property. It is a guiding document for tourism. This robust plan was assembled through an inclusion lens by conducting citizen surveys throughout a cross-section of the community, citizen stakeholder interviews, meeting with elected/appointed City officials to determine what the needs, demands, and aspirations are for the local parks and recreation system. Throughout this document, recommendations have been developed to assist not only in the continued improvement of the current system, but also to guide the community to take proactive steps to prepare for what will be needed in the future.

PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

Over the recent years, the world has changed drastically due to the events of the COVID-19 pandemic. The ways people now use technology for commerce and daily communications to the ways they now interact with their friends and neighbors have changed are just a few examples. The question is, was any of this planned for? This is where planning comes in. Planning can be simply defined as developing a "road map" that outlines a path for a group and/or individuals to follow to achieve visions and goals as well as to make preparations for events. In the case of this 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 is this 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 serves a variety of purposes. Its primary functions are to analyze the current state of Bastrop's parks, recreation, and open spaces; identify needs and deficiencies in the system; and determine a series of goals, recommendations, and priorities for improving the system. Bastrop's 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 conditions analysis, implementation action plan, and financial and phasing strategies to assist the City. The Plan is intended to help the City identify recommendations and prioritizations 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 their City can improve their quality of life and help with economic development.

The Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan is broken down into two parts. Part One of the Master Plan focuses on the vision, goals, objectives, recommendations, development, and funding strategies. Part Two includes supporting documents for standards, inventory, and needs assessment. Part One and Part Two are interlinked as the data, information, and documentation gathered in Part Two. The purpose behind the recommendations being placed within the first part of the document is to provide the reader(s) with the complete story of where the City currently is, where the City wants to be, and how the City can reach its goals to provide the community with high-quality parks and recreational services.



IMPORTANCE OF PARKS

Parks have an emerging importance in today's communities. These green spaces have been shown to have health, social, economic, and environmental benefits. Parks and recreational opportunities have been shown to be important to the environment, the quality of life for a community, and a higher standard of health, comfort, and happiness. It is understood that parks improve aesthetics and ecological services, such as mitigating stormwater runoff, cleaning the air, people breathe 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 larger amount for a property located close to parks and open space areas than for a home that does not offer the amenity." By increasing the availability of these parks and open spaces, this in turn benefits our health, economic development, social development, and the environment.

HEALTH BENEFITS

Parks and recreation systems play very important roles in the daily health levels of their users. Having parks that are readily accessible increases outdoor physical activity opportunities. Studies have identified that time spent in parks and recreational programs provide positive impacts to the physical, mental, and social well-being of those using the opportunities provided. In a study by Matthew P. White, et al¹ explained that "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 at a recreation center. Along with these opportunities, parks and recreation systems provide citizens with settings to work on their 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 Cohen, Kimberly Baccarini, and Lisa M. Cohen", "Physical activity is associated with improvements to measures of health such as mood and self-reported well-being."

¹ Spending at least 120 minutes a week in nature is associated with good health and well-being. White, M. et al., June 13, 2019.

² The Health Benefits of Parks and Their Economic Impacts. Cohen, M., et al., February 2022.



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Parks have an economic benefit to communities and the future growth of cities. A 2022 research article by Kevin Roth for the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) focused on engagement with local parks and recreation agencies. He explained that in the latest NRPA Economic Impact of Local Parks Report, it was found that "Local park and recreation agencies' operations and capital spending generate nearly \$21.8 billion in economic activity and support 1.3 million jobs across the United States in 2019." The economic impact that parks have on communities range from increasing property values, directing employment to businesses, and increasing workforce opportunities. More about the economic impact and development parks can have on a community can be found in Chapter 3.

SOCIETAL BENEFITS

People are naturally social creatures. They need to have their daily dose of interactions with other humans and people go upon accomplishing this in various ways. They use telephones, computers, and most importantly parks and outdoors to take part in these interactions. As stated in the research "done by Park People in 2017, Parks are not simply green pieces of respite with grass and trees - they are critical pieces of the social infrastructure of our cities." Parks, trails, and recreation systems provide people with that constant source of space where there are always other people to meet and interact with. These interactions then create a higher level of social ties which then further increases the sense of community.

ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

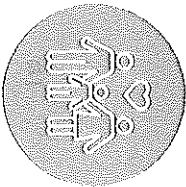
Throughout the recent years, cities have been seeing a dramatic increase in residential and commercial development, which create long lasting environmental impacts. These impacts can range from increase in vehicular traffic and the elimination of natural open spaces, and to increased amounts of storm water runoff, all of which can cascade into more negative effects on the environment. This is where parks can cascade into more positive effects on the environment. This is where parks, trails, and open spaces play a critical role in maintaining the health of our communities because they play a critical role in maintaining healthy systems by providing clean water and clean air, and enabling conservation of natural resources.²

¹ Spreading Change: Catalyzing the Social Impacts of Parks in Underserved Neighborhoods, Park People, 2017.

² Role of Parks and Recreation in Conservation, Natural Resource and Park Association, 2006.

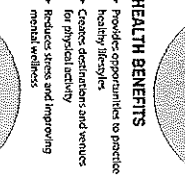


PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN



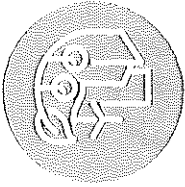
SOCIAL BENEFITS

- Offer excellent opportunities for economic growth and economic equity
- Help ensure overall higher quality of life
- Foster community interaction & social support networks



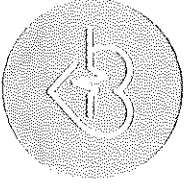
HEALTH BENEFITS

- Provide opportunities to practice healthy lifestyles
- Create destinations and venues for physical activity
- Reduce stress and improve mental wellness



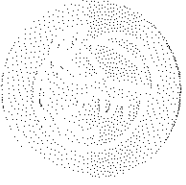
ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

- Reduce air and water pollution
- Mitigate urban heat islands
- Preserve important historic, environmental, and cultural sites



ECONOMIC BENEFITS

- Increase property value of homes in close proximity to parks
- Host tournaments and special events as tourism attractions
- Attract new businesses through enhancing the quality of life



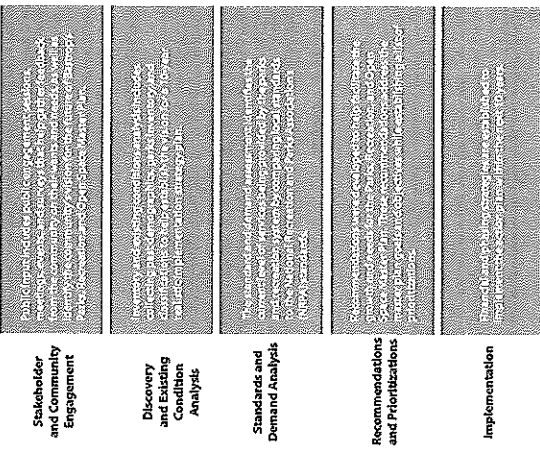
PLANNING FRAMEWORK AND PROCESS

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 amenities/facilities inventories, community demands 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 steadily develop a Plan that tells a story of "Where We Are", "What We Heard", "Where We Want To Be", and "How We Can Get There".

This Planning Framework Process is also beneficial when it comes to applying for various funding opportunities such as some with the Texas Parks & Wildlife Department. This framework displays to the funding agency the specific, in-depth steps that were taken in developing this plan.



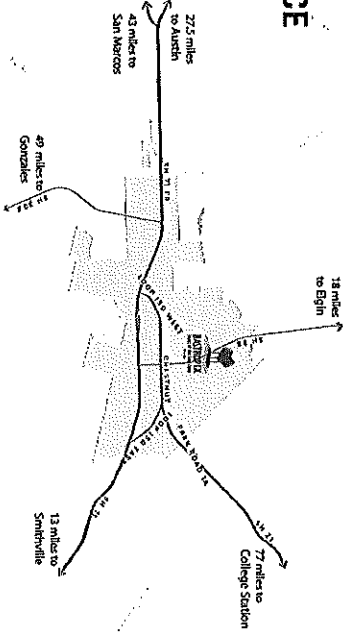
Park Master Planning Components



BASTROP AT A GLANCE

LOCATION DESCRIPTION

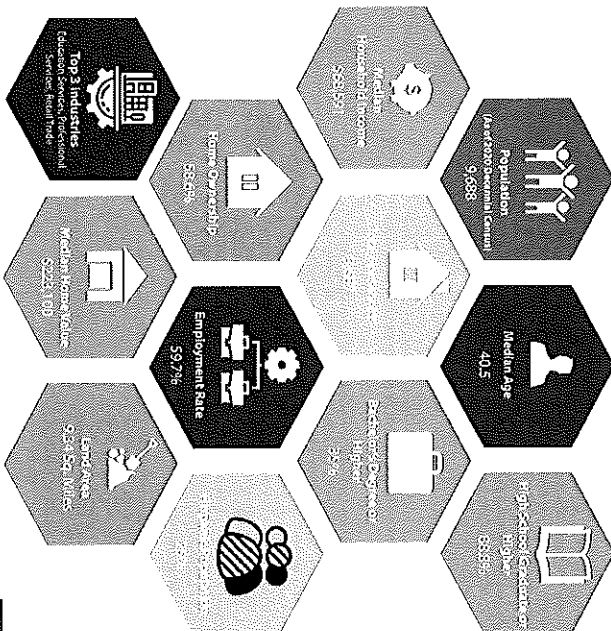
The City of Bastrop is located in Central Texas, approximately 250 miles east of the State Capital, Austin, Texas. It is located at the junctions of State Highways 71, 21, and 96. Bastrop is known to be one of the oldest towns in Texas as it was originally established as part of a Spanish fort used to protect a strategic crossing at the Colorado River. The Colorado River, one of the City's greatest recreational assets, bisects the City from north to south. The City also serves as the seat for the County of Bastrop.



COMMUNITY SNAPSHOT

In order to get an understanding of what has influenced the development of Bastrop's Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan, it is best first to get a basic understanding of the existing demographics, conditions, and dynamics of the City of Bastrop. As one of Texas's oldest cities, Bastrop has seen a lot of change throughout its history, and it continues to see change through its growth in population. These changes come in the forms of median age, household income levels, employment rates, levels of education, and industries operating within the City. Just to name a few. By understanding these changes along with the existing conditions, analysis can be done to begin identifying what and where the needs may be for the community.

To obtain more details on the make-up of Bastrop, see Chapter 4, History and Context, within this document.

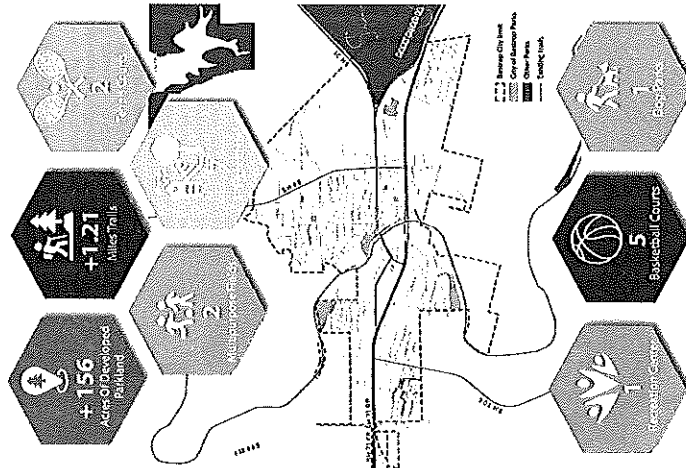


THE PARK SYSTEM TODAY

Currently, the City of Bastrop has a total of 12 city-owned parks and three trails. The majority of the parks are classified as either neighborhood parks or community parks. By having 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 specialized recreational locations such as the rodeo arena at Mayfest and the Camino Real Paddling Trail along the Colorado River. These are unique recreational opportunities provided by the City as they not only are 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 attend a rodeo at the Mayfest arena. To add more uniqueness to the local park and recreational environment, Bastrop is also home to the Bastrop State Park. The close proximity of the State Park to the City allows local and visitors alike to enjoy the hospitality of the City while also being able to take a very short trip from Downtown Bastrop into the piney woods 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 outer limits. As mentioned, the City does house fifteen 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 for use as public parks, thus it is now facing a shortage of these services. Along with this, citizens are also seeking a larger community center. The City does currently own and operate a community recreation center, however it too has been outgrown. 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 applying the recommendations included in this Parks 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 draw visitors, but become a model city for others to follow.

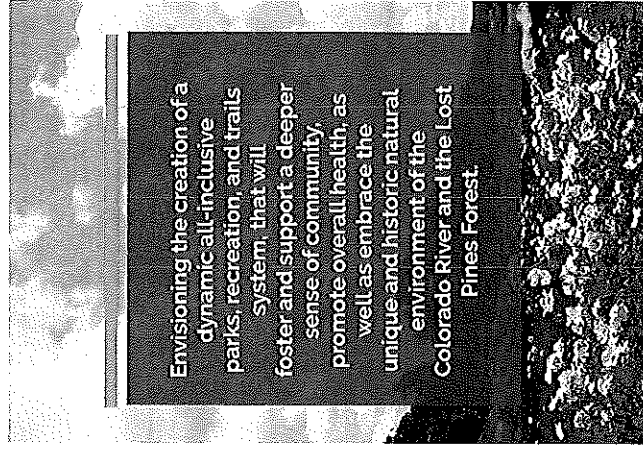


VISION OF THE PLAN

A central element of the parks and recreation planning process involves creating a vision of the future. The vision is a road map that guides decisions within the community and is the basis for the City's long-term plans and recommendations. The vision should guide City staff and decision makers to determine whether or not decisions are ultimately in conformance 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 their health, regardless of abilities, ages, and skills. Through their shared vision, the citizens also indicated that the Park Master Plan must account for the Colorado River and the 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, created with the community's input, was the project team's guiding force to establish the forthcoming goals, objectives, and recommendations within the City of Bastrop's Parks, 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

Goals and objectives within a community plan are the foundation upon which elected and appointed officials make investment and development decisions on behalf of the general public. Goals developed during the parks and recreation planning process provide the underlying philosophical framework when establishing priorities for local park or programming enhancements. The goals in this plan reflect the desires of the residents, elected/appointed officials, and City staff.



Provide an accessible and well-distributed parks and recreation system throughout the community that promotes health, safety and quality-of-life.



Provide new vibrant facilities/amenities to meet the needs of the growing community and all user groups.



Expand recreational programming to meet the needs of all user types and abilities.



Use parks, trails and recreation to support Bastrop's economic development strategies.



Provide active stewardship of Bastrop's natural resources and open spaces to enhance the environment, provide recreation opportunities, and promote the local ecology.



Develop unified standards, branding and awareness for the parks and recreation system.



Conduct repairs, renovations and enhancements to existing parks and recreation facilities.



Expand the existing trail system with improved connectivity to neighboring neighborhoods, school, business, parks, and City facilities.



Identify suitable park funding sources and explore partnerships.



Cooperate and partner with other public and non-profit agencies to achieve mutual goals related to the region's parks, open space, trails and recreational amenities.



GOALS AND OBJECTIVES



Provide an accessible and well-distributed parks and recreation system throughout the community that promotes health, safety and quality-of-life.

GOAL 01 OBJECTIVES:

- 1.1. Provide the citizens of Bastrop with close-to-home parks that are within a ¼ mile or 10-minute walk in existing and new residential developments.
- 1.2. By 2030, increase the existing number of Pocket Parks by 8, increase the number of Neighborhood Parks by 3, and increase the number of Community Parks by 4.

- 1.3. Establish consistency between the parkland recommendations contained in the City's various land use plans and policy documents.
- 1.4. Work with developers to provide suitable parks, trails, and open spaces as part of their development projects.

- 1.5. Pursue continued coordination with other City departments, local organizations, land preservation organizations, and county/state agencies in land acquisitions.
- 1.6. Develop a user-friendly online platform to assist in making park event reservations, maintenance requests, and safety concerns. The platform can also be used to notify the user of upcoming events at the parks and recreation facilities.



Provide new vibrant facilities/amenities to meet the needs of the growing community and all user groups.

GOAL 02 OBJECTIVES:

- 2.1. Provide the citizens of Bastrop with a new and highly requested community recreation center.
- 2.2. Coordinate improvements with the annual budget process.
- 2.3. Apply findings from ADA facility Survey to ensure that all parks and recreation facilities are accessible to all users.
- 2.4. For each park, review the Maintenance Observations & Considerations included within this

- Parks Master Plan (Chapter 5) and apply the recommendations provided. Application of these recommendations will assist in identifying what park amenities and facilities need repairing or replacing.
- 2.5. Develop a tracking system to monitor all new and existing facilities, amenities, and equipment. The tracking system should include details such as: the date of purchase, installation date, warranty period, expected lifespan, and maintenance dates. The tracking system

- will assist in identifying when the facility/amenity/equipment will need repairing or restoration.
- 2.6. Implement sustainable funding source in order to increase the amount of available funds to be used in the replacing, restoring, repairing, or newly installing facilities/amenities at the parks. Funding sources can come in the way of grants, philanthropies, and partnerships. A Funding Source Matrix has been included with this plan and the City is encouraged to use the matrix to identify potential funding sources.





Equal recreational activities and programming to meet the needs of all user types and abilities.

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 FTE for nonseasonal programming to 22.1% of the overall 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 (local gyms, businesses, civic groups and local organizations) to develop programs that are fun and unique to the location and are designed to support operation of community-driven activities and programs.
- 3.5. Develop user group specific and multi-generational recreational events, activities, and programs that will meet various (physical, mental, age, and social) needs.

GOAL 03: Recreation



Use parks, trails and recreation to support Bastrop's economic development strategies.

GOAL 04 OBJECTIVES:

- 4.1. Actively market the local park services and recreational events to attract users to the area.
- 4.2. Host sports and community events to attract out of town visitors.
- 4.3. Attract businesses by showing that the City of Bastrop provides a high quality of life for its citizens and continued enhancements of its parks and recreational system. Showcase the City's plans to develop a new community recreational facility, along with any enhancements/renovations that will be done to the parks such as those proposed in the concepts for Bob Bryant Park, Rafterman's Park, Mayfest Park, and Pecan Park.
- 4.4. Develop a thoroughly connected trail system that will allow all active-transportation users to travel throughout the City. Display the ability of citizens and visitors will have to access various points of interest without the need of using motorized vehicles and having to deal with the traffic/parking issues that come with them.
- 4.5. City's Parks and Recreation Divisions partner with the local Chamber of Commerce and area businesses to develop an annual citywide recreational event, such as a scavenger hunt that requires participants to visit local businesses in order to accomplish goals and win at the event.

GOAL 04: Economic Impact



Provide active stewardship of Bastrop's natural resources and open spaces to enhance the environment, provide educational opportunities, and promote the local ecology.

GOAL 05 OBJECTIVES:

- 5.1. Coordinate with the State of Texas Parks & Wildlife Department and Bossop County on use and maintenance of the Colorado River and the Lost Pines Forest.
- 5.2. Engage neighborhoods to take on the role of steward neighborhood and/or their local community park and/or recreation facility.
- 5.3. Conduct regular (monthly, quarterly, yearly) events designed to highlight the importance of our natural resources (the Colorado River and the Lost Pines Forest).
- 5.4. Continue to foster partnerships with civic groups such as the Master Gardeners and Water Naturalists who can assist in maintaining the natural landscape of parks and open spaces, as well as provide educational opportunities to the public.
- 5.5. Develop an "Adopt-A-Park" maintenance program.

GOAL 05: Natural Resources



Develop unified standards, branding, and awareness for the parks and recreation system.

GOAL 06 OBJECTIVES:

- 6.1. Amend the City's 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 build familiarity 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 clearly identify for the users where and what recreational opportunities are available at each location.
- 6.5. Expand 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.

GOAL 06: Visibility and Branding



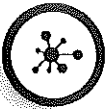


Conduct repairs, renovations and enhancements to existing parks and recreation facilities.

GOAL 07: Safety and Maintenance

GOAL 07 OBJECTIVES:

- 7.1. Conduct monthly inspections of each park and recreational facility to identify needed maintenance.
- 7.2. Work with the City's Finance and Purchasing Departments to develop clear project descriptions and cost estimate. In advance of the City's annual Budget Process and the Capital Improvement Project process, this can create repositioning opportunities for parks and recreation projects to be placed on the CIP list and funded.
- 7.3. Develop a system to track inventory and lifespan of amenities and facilities at each of the park and recreation sites.
- 7.4. By the year 2030 have 1 FTE for each 7 zones of park land to ensure the amenities and facilities are safe and operational.
- 7.5. Follow parks and recreational trends to determine if there will be a need for the upgrading of equipment, amenities, and facilities to support the introduction of the new activity or program.
- 7.6. By 2025, ensure that all parks and recreation facilities are in compliance with the most current accessibility standards set forth in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and the Texas Accessibility Standards (TAS).



Expand the existing trail system, with improved standards, connecting neighborhoods, schools, businesses, parks, and City facilities.

GOAL 08: Connectivity

GOAL 08 OBJECTIVES:

- 8.1. Amend the City's Code of Ordinances to include requirements and standards for the construction of trails as part of all development efforts.
- 8.2. Develop trail connectors where they can be made to residential neighborhoods, parks, recreational facilities, businesses, and other points-of-destination.
- 8.3. Develop and foster partnerships with owners of easements that can potentially be used to expand the City's trail system.
- 8.4. Work with the City's Finance and Purchasing Departments to identify potential sites for the development of proposed trail infrastructure as part of the City of Bastrop's Capital Improvement Project process.
- 8.5. Include the City's existing and proposed trails system as part of the City's Major Thoroughfare Plan (MTP).
- 8.6. Develop a partnership with the PublicWorks Department to include the development of sidewalk and trails as part of street/road projects.



Identify available park funding for each park. Park budgets and explore creative funding partnerships.

GOAL 09: Funding and Resources

GOAL 09 OBJECTIVES:

- 9.1. Establish a meeting with the City's Finance and Purchasing Departments in advance of the budget process to discuss the amount of (and necessity to) fill the parks and recreation's service gaps in Bastrop.
- 9.2. Evaluate and pursue non-traditional funding sources like grants, philanthropies, and sponsorships.
- 9.3. Work with the City's Finance and Purchasing Departments to identify and develop necessary funding levels for the operations and maintenance of existing and future parks and recreational programs.
- 9.4. Develop and foster partnerships with private sector groups that can share in the operation and maintenance of parks and recreational services.
- 9.5. Identify potential partnership opportunities with the City's Economic Development Department to apply for grants.
- 9.6. Amend the City's Code of Ordinance to include a Re-in-Use-Of-Parceled Dedication option to be used by developers when land dedication is not available.
- 9.7. Work with Bastrop County to identify possible funding/cost sharing opportunities for existing and future parks and recreation facilities.



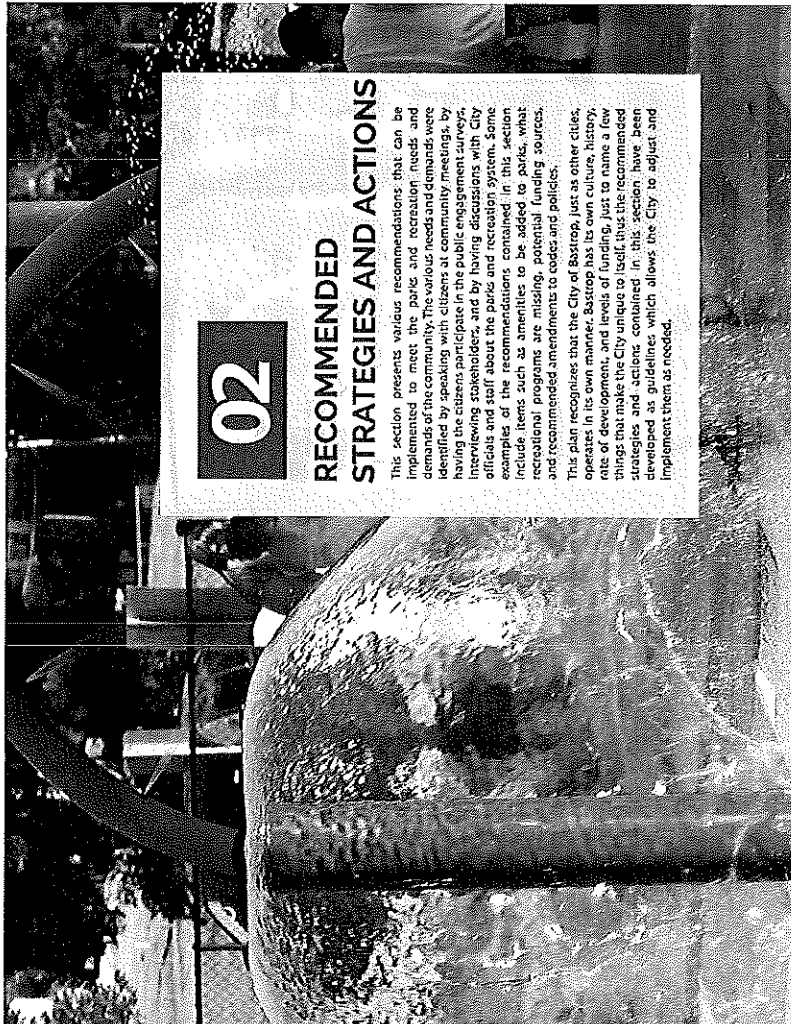
Cooperate and partner with other public and regional agencies to achieve mutual goals related to the region's parks, open space, trails and recreational amenities.

GOAL 10: Regional

GOAL 10 OBJECTIVES:

- 10.1. Continue to foster the partnerships with the State of Texas and Bastrop County regarding branding and signage for better public understanding of park management, operations, and maintenance.
- 10.2. At a minimum, meet twice a year with the State of Texas Parks and Wildlife and the Bastrop County to discuss short-, mid- and long-range parks and recreation plans.
- 10.3. Actively attend all Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (CAMPO) meetings to identify partnership opportunities with other CAMPO member agencies in the development of the area and regional trails.
- 10.4. Develop regular (monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, etc...) meetings with adjacent municipalities to discuss the development of parks, recreation facilities, and trails. Scheduling these meeting will keep all municipalities aware of proposed projects and identify if there are opportunities to develop project partnerships, share in project funding, or other efficiencies.
- 10.5. Coordinate with the State of Texas Parks & Wildlife in the development of events that will draw local and out-of-town users to both the State Park and local parks. Such events can be bicycle races, marathons, geocaching (geographical scavenger hunts) events, multi-location fairs, etc.





02

RECOMMENDED STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS

This section presents various recommendations that can be implemented to meet the parks and recreation needs and demands of the community. The various needs and demands were identified by speaking with citizens at community meetings, 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 recreational programs are missing, potential funding sources, and recommended amendments to codes and policies.

This plan recognizes that the City of Bastrop, just as other cities, operates in its own manner. Bastrop has its own culture, history, rate of development, and levels of funding, just to name a few things that make the City unique to itself, thus the recommended strategies and actions contained in this section have been developed as guidelines which allows the City to adjust and implement them as needed.

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 general themes are:

1. Access for All
2. Multi-Generational Activities
3. Improvements & Maintenance
4. Safety & Comfort

These areas should not be seen as any less important than any other in this document. These are subjects which citizens regularly mentioned, thus indicating that these are basic needs the citizens feel are for the good of the parks and recreation system. Recommendations have been provided to assist the City and its staff to meet these needs.

ACCESS FOR ALL

Accessibility to the parks and recreation facilities for all users, regardless of age, gender or ability, is very important not only for physical health reasons, but also for social and mental health purposes. Parks and recreational facilities provide all citizens with opportunities to meet up with friends and family members or to participate in events where new friendships can be made. Such interactions assist people maintain beneficial social and mental health levels. To ensure these opportunities are made available for all of Bastrop's citizens, equal access needs to be provided to the parks and recreational facilities. It is recommended that the City apply all applicable ADA standards and Texas Accessibility Standards (TAS), as well as any additional best-practices in the construction and maintenance of its parks, recreational facilities, paths, and walkways. All playgrounds, comfort facilities, picnic areas, and other amenities should be fully accessible to all users regardless of age, ability, or abilities. It is highly encouraged that all-inclusive park amenities, such as playground equipment, be included in the park system. These playgrounds consist of equipment that provide adaptive equipment that require the aid of mobility devices such as wheelchairs and walkers.

MULTI-GENERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Throughout the process of obtaining community input, it was heard that more recreational activities need to be made available for all ages groups. Creating parks and recreation systems that target more than one age group has been a growing trend. In a 2018 report created by Heidi Goldman (Executive Editor of the Harvard Health Letter) titled "Multi-generational Fitness Parks," discussed how the City of Bastrop can begin to offer a wider variety of recreational activities that at one time were identified for one age group or another, but now all age groups can participate in.

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

- Babies & Pre-schoolers: 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.
- High School Students: Increased levels of collective efficacy, social capital, and social cohesion.
- Young Adults: Higher rates of civic engagement and gain skills and knowledge for golfing and geology.
- Adults: Less worried about aged parents and happy about their civic engagement.
- Older Adults: Decreased social isolation, learn new skills, leadership proficiencies, and knowledge.



Multi-generational activities have been an important role in not only the development of a close family but have also been important to the development of a united community.

To strengthen its development of multi-generational activities, Bastrop must look to increasing the number of FTEs within the Recreation Division. Currently, the FY23 adopted budget indicates that the City only has two full-time employees for the Recreation Division and those are Recreation Manager and Recreation Worker. To better serve the community, it is encouraged that the number FTEs for the Recreation Division be increased as this will provide the division the ability to better plan, operate, and manage recreational events and programs.

IMPROVEMENTS & MAINTENANCE

The conditions of the existing parks and recreational system were identified as being an area of focus for the community. Comments were received stating that the existing parks have great potential, but to reach that potential the City must enhance its levels of improvements and maintenance for the parks and recreation system.

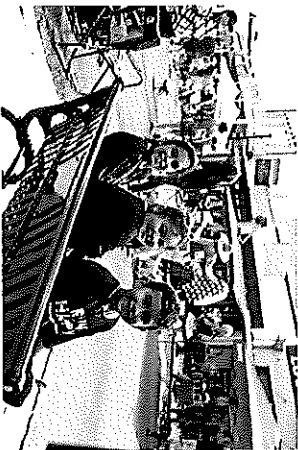
The improvements which were commonly mentioned by members of the community were more trails, updated playgrounds, more shading, more water activities (splash pad, swimming pools, kayaking, tubing), and new restroom facilities. And when it comes to maintenance related items, the citizens encouraged that the City repair the sport courts (basketball/tennis), increase field and brush maintenance, and conduct more regular clean-up of litter and vandalism throughout the park system. By taking steps to meet these needs, the parks and recreation system will most likely see an increased use in its facilities and amenities.

In order to increase the levels of improvement and maintenance to the parks and recreation system, the City needs to identify opportunities to increase the resources for the parks and recreation system. It is recommended that Bastrop seeking creative forms of funding from such things as special events, sponsorships, and public/private partnerships. During the City to increase the maintenance and improvements to the parks, well as have funds to increase its staffing levels for the parks and recreation system.



COMFORT AND SAFETY

In order of most users to fully enjoy the benefits brought on by parks and recreation systems, the need to provide comfort and safety for the user is important. Are there well-maintained restrooms and benches? Is the park and/or recreational facility visible or is it isolated? These are just some questions that need to be asked to determine the current level of comfort and safety that is being offered. From the community engagement efforts, it was heard that there is a need for more maintenance be done to the restroom facilities and recreational equipment at the parks. Visitors to parks like to make sure that amenities such as well-maintained restrooms, drinking fountains, and benches are available for their comfort. By offering these comfort features, there is a greater chance that the visitors will remain longer. There was also a need for an increase in safety and security. Citizens identified that there are trails in wooded areas which are dark and do not provide much visibility to the user. To counter this, it is recommended that maintenance be done to the trees and brush to increase the level of visibility along the trails. The addition of lighting is also recommended, not only along the trails, but throughout the parks. By adding lighting, just as maintaining the brush, will increase visibility thus making the park system more welcoming. The comfort and safety levels of parks can also be achieved by increasing recreational opportunities at the parks as this will place more people in the area. More people in an area means there are more eyes to see what is taking place.



The Big 6

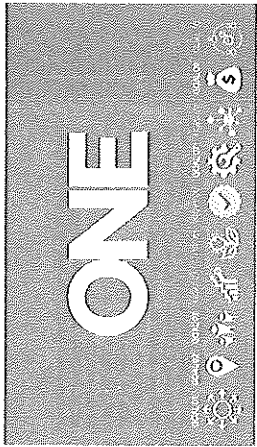
- #1** Develop sustainable and robust funding strategies to support the newly envisioned park system, including the development and improvement of parks and their maintenance and operational requirements.
- #2** Improve existing parks, trails and recreational facilities to support the newly envisioned parks system.
- #3** Develop additional trails/trail connections that consider new design standards, address safety concerns and accessibility, and improve citywide connectivity.
- #4** Expand and create additional recreational programming, special events and educational opportunities.
- #5** Identify and acquire land for parks, recreational facilities, and trails/open space/preservation areas.
- #6** Develop an all-inclusive, multi-use Recreational Community Center to support the recreational needs of the community.



The Big Six are items deemed of great importance to the citizens of Bastrop based on the responses to the community engagement survey, stakeholder interviews, and committee meetings. Each of the Big Six items has been detailed with specific information on what the existing status is, what the national standards are, and recommendations on how to achieve the goals. References are also included within the Big Six items to other chapters and sections in this Plan, providing more details and recommendations on specific topics.

NOTE:

This Parks, Recreation, Open Space Master Plan is intended to be utilized as a guiding document, providing a cohesive vision, overall recommendations for the implementation of future park elements, and aid in budget planning. All recommendations are based on site data, gap analysis, and feedback from the community and stakeholders. While this plan gives guidance across all parks, it is recommended that site specific studies and master plans be developed for each individual park.



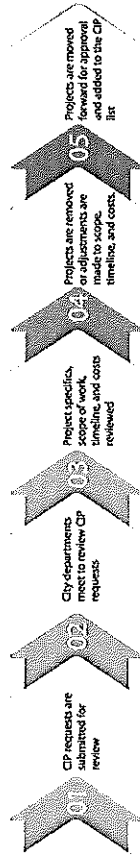
Develop sustainable and robust funding strategies to support the newly envisioned park system, including the development and improvement of parks and their maintenance and operational requirements.

OVERVIEW

The City of Bastrop has adopted a combined budget between the Parks Division and the Recreation Division totaling \$1,201,714,000 for FY2023. Compared to the FY2022 budget of \$1,016,849,000, the FY2023 budget has increased by 27%. When comparing the FY2023 budget to the national standards developed by the NRPA, the City of Bastrop's parks and recreation 3500m budget is in line with the median trend of 1,240,000 identified by the NRPA for cities similar in size to Bastrop. 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 residential growth, the City will need to grow its parks and recreation system to ensure that it is offering the services that are being sought. To do this, it is essential for the City of Bastrop to identify opportunities for additional funding. A funding matrix has been created for the City's convenience, 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/programs, or historical projects such as the Old Iron Bridge linear park concept. To increase the City's chances in obtaining funding from these sources, the City's Parks and Recreation divisions can begin to coordinate with

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROCESS



RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

- ☑ Use the various project recommendations, Park Maintenance, Observation, & Considerations, and the conceptual park master plans included in the PMS document as sources to develop project proposals for the CIP list.
- ☑ Develop meetings with other City departments, such as Public Works, to coordinate projects which may be similar in scope such as the construction of sidewalks as part of the trail system. Such project coordination can assist in finding financial synergies between parks and recreation system projects and those from other departments, thus making City projects more efficient in their financing, planning, and construction.
- ☑ Meet in advance of the start of the CIP process with the City's Engineering, Finance, and Purchasing Departments to discuss potential projects. By meeting 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, cost estimates, and also locate potential funding sources.



the Finance Department in advance of the budget process to start identifying what additional City funds can be leveraged as matching funds for the parks. As matching funds are identified, the City can take steps to mark these funds, and as the new fiscal year budget is created those funds will be ready to be applied toward obtaining grants. This will look favorably on the City as these proactive steps indicate that the it is prepared and is dedicated to the projects the City is seeking the funding for.

Bastrop should also consider various partnerships with private sector businesses, non-profit groups, or other public sector agencies as this can provide opportunities to increase funding for the Parks and Recreation divisions. Private businesses may choose to sponsor the maintenance and operations of a sports field, public sector agencies could agree to cost share the operations or maintenance of a park, or the City may coordinate with a non-profit group to hold regular events at a park where the funds benefit both agencies. Partnerships can provide a wide variety of funding, operating, and maintenance opportunities for the City of Bastrop.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROCESS

In 2016, the City of Bastrop adopted a new comprehensive plan and with its adoption, it led to the creation of a new uniform capital improvement planning process which established a centralized review process for the City's list of desired projects. Prior to this, the project lists were developed by the individual departments without a centralized review. As described by the Office of Engineering and Capital Project Management, the following steps are used to identify what projects are approved for placement on the five-year Capital Improvement Project (CIP) list. 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 received 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 time, the project is reviewed for work, timeline, and estimated costs are reviewed. At this time, the project is either approved, rejected, or the project is returned for estimates adjusted, and/or moved forward to City Council for approval. Once the Assistant City Manager and the Director of Engineering, through the overall CIP list has been established, it is moved forward to the City Council for their final approval.



FUNDING MATRIX

Funding strategies will differ for each type of facility. However, most of the funding required to address the City of Bastrop's parks, trails, and recreation needs come from local sources. The general fund, bond funding and sales tax revenue. While local funds can be used for improvements to existing parks, open space, and trail projects, they may also be able to contend for federal and state funds.

Communities cannot always foresee the infrastructure investment necessary to advance important projects. The City of Bastrop, as part of the General Fund of the FY2023 budget, (\$20,200,180), has allotted 6.6% or \$1,291,714 to support the parks and recreation system. Based on the NPGA standards, Bastrop funding level falls in line with the median budget of \$1,200,000 for cities of comparable population size. This is a good foundation set by the City, however, it must be kept in mind that the City is growing at a rapid pace and to continually meet the parks and recreational needs of the community, the City of Bastrop must continue to find ways of increasing the available budget for the parks and recreation system. Agency and foundational grants exist for parks and trails and should be pursued to leverage the City's parks and recreation systems budgets and stretch tax dollars. Thus, included in this Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan is a Funding Source Matrix, which highlights several such programs that can support the 10-year implementation strategy.

Knowing which project types are eligible for which funds is important, but just because a project is eligible for funding, doesn't mean it will complete well. Demands on federal and state agency programs for outweigh the money available for funding awards. Applicants must be strategic, understand funding programs and craft competitive application packages. The first step is identifying programs and making a preliminary match between City needs and funding programs. Once a program has been identified, it is critical to get to know the staff at the funding agencies; meet with them and get to know what their priorities are for funding within the eligibility framework. What are their hot button issues and how do they line up with the needs of Bastrop and its citizens? Does Bastrop have a program to a bundle of projects that are truly a good fit to their funding program? A formal funding strategy can be created once projects are programmed into the implementation plan. This is step 1 in a four-step process, future steps are:

- Step 2. Engage Funding Partners
- Step 3. Design Funding Strategy / Roadmap
- Step 4. Craft Applications

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

- ☑ Actively pursue the funding sources provided in the funding matrix included in the City of Bastrop's Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan. The funding matrix has been developed specifically for the City of Bastrop by focusing on park and recreational classifications emphasized by the community needs. Those categories are Parks, Trail Connections, Historic Sites, and Greenfields.
- ☑ Develop short-, mid-, and long-range plans/projects with the City's Finance and Purchasing Departments, taking this proactive approach will assist in locating funds well in advance of the improvement/maintenance projects taking place as well as establish an annual practice of examining funds.
- ☑ Conduct mid-fiscal year assessment of service costs for all programs and facilities. This will assist in identifying any changes in costs which will lead to either request an increase in funds for a program/facility or fee up funds which can then be allocated to another park and recreation system need.
- ☑ Develop partnerships between the City and the private sector through programs such as sponsorships and naming rights. Fees obtained through these programs can be applied to the maintenance and operations of park/recreation facilities. Additionally, as part of the partnership between the City and the business/organization, efficiencies can be identified where one or the other may be found to be more efficient at handling a specific maintenance or operation task, thus freeing up labor or capital that can be implemented on another park and recreation related project, program, or facility.

- ☑ Work in conjunction with Economic Development to leverage each other's strengths to create competitive applications for grant funding opportunities.
- ☑ Implement a Right-to-Let/OTL/Deviation action, as this will create an additional funding source which can be used by the parks and recreation system to purchase land to be used for park and recreational facilities.
- ☑ Create a collaborative effort between the City of Bastrop and Bastrop County as supported by the City's Comprehensive Plan in Chapter 2, "City-County coordination facilitates synchronizations of development policies and procedures in Bastrop County and helps to improve regulatory enforcement in the City's ETJ." Such collaboration can lead to the creation of shared responsibilities and opportunities that can benefit each governmental entity. This collaborative effort should be extended to include the State of Texas Parks & Wildlife Department.

Potential Funding Sources for Bestrop TX - Trail Connections		Eligible Applicants	Eligible Uses of Funds
Competitive Tourism & Outdoor Recreation Grants	US Economic Development Administration (EDA)	States, cities, counties, Indian tribes, tribal organizations, and territories of the US, and nonprofits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Water and stormwater/wastewater improvements. (2) New construction and improvements. (3) New outdoor recreation and trail infrastructure and public access. (4) Nature-based infrastructure and public access enhancements. (5) Cultural, arts, and tourism facilities (e.g., visitor or tourist information centers). (6) Workforce training facilities and capacity building programs. (7) Accessibility enhancements. (8) County-wide or multi-state travel, tourism, or outdoor recreation promotion programs.
National Parks, Trails and Conservation Assistance (RTCA)	National Parks Service (NPS)	State and local governments, tribes, nonprofits, or citizen organizations.	This program provides technical assistance to community led conservation and recreation projects throughout the country. The types of assistance NPS provides includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project planning and design • Collaborative partner and stakeholder, and other consulting services that can be tailored towards the needs of the project.
AARP Foundation Grants	AARP	501(C)(3), 501(C)(6), and 501(c)(6) nonprofits, government entities, other types of organizations will be considered on a case-by-case basis.	<p>Project projects that aim to achieve the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase public exposure with focus on underserved populations that bring greater sense of community inclusion and diversity. • Create vibrant public places that improve open spaces, parks and access to other amenities. • Increase range of transportation and mobility options that increase connectivity, walkability, bicyclability, wayfinding, access to transportation options and roadway improvements. • Support the availability of a range of housing that increases accessible and affordable housing options. <p>Demonstrate the tangible value of "Smart Cities" with programs that engage residents and participating in decision-making to increase the quality of life for all.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other community improvements: In addition to the five areas of focus, AARP wants to hear about local needs and new, innovative ideas for addressing them.

Potential Funding Sources for Bestrop TX - Trail Connections		Eligible Applicants	Eligible Uses of Funds
Competitive Grants	US Economic Development Administration (EDA)	States, cities, counties, Indian tribes, tribal organizations, and territories of the US, and nonprofits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Water and stormwater/wastewater improvements. (2) New construction and improvements. (3) New outdoor recreation and trail infrastructure and public access. (4) Nature-based infrastructure and public access enhancements. (5) Cultural, arts, and tourism facilities (e.g., visitor or tourist information centers). (6) Workforce training facilities and capacity building programs. (7) Accessibility enhancements. (8) County-wide or multi-state travel, tourism, or outdoor recreation promotion programs.
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Potential Funding Sources for Bastrop, TX - Trail Connections			
Program	Agency	Purpose/Goals	Eligible Applicants
A Community Thrives Fact! Grant Program	USA TODAY Network	To support projects focused on community building	The ACT Challenge is only open to legal entities incorporated or organized within the 50 United States, Guam, or the District of Columbia. Eligible organizations must have a physical address in the US, Guam, or District of Columbia and support domestic projects only, and maintain tax-exempt status under sections 501 (c)(3), and 509(a)(1) 2) of the Internal Revenue Code throughout the ACT Challenge. Multi-jurisdictional (for example, divisions of both state and federal government) entities are eligible. Sponsors and grant providers and their respective parents, affiliate companies, subsidiaries, their respective officers, directors, independent contractors, agents, representatives, partners, employees, independent contractors, and any other individuals involved in the development of the ACT Challenge are not eligible to submit an entry or to receive an award.
Community Grants	People for Bikes	To build infrastructure for bicycling in communities across the US.	National Project Grants can be awarded to any applicant accepted to the challenge after the organization meets the fundraising minimum. Grants will range from \$25,000 to \$100,000. Local Operating Grants can be awarded to any applicant that scores a local grant metric, accepted to the challenge by 12/25/09. Organizations that receive a Local Operating Grant will be awarded during the fundraising phase of the Campaign to those qualifying organizations that raise the most funds or activate the most unique donors; see full description below. Organizations that receive a Local Operating Grant must fundraise through the crowdfunding campaign. A minimum amount of \$25,000 must be raised through the crowdfunding campaign. A minimum amount of \$500,000 must be raised through the crowdfunding campaign. Organizations must undertake to be eligible for the "Bonus" Incentive grant.
			Bioclim infrastructure projects such as bike paths, lanes, trails, and bridges. Mountain bike facilities, filter parks and pump tracks, BMX facilities, bird-of-prey facilities such as bike racks, bike parking, bike repair stations and bike storage.



Potential Funding Sources for Bastrop, TX - Trail Connections				
Amount of Grant/Maximum	Terms/Restrictions/Notes	Funding Cycle	Contact	Website
Grant: \$50k up to \$10,000	Two-step application process: 1. Full application: PB will request a full project application from a short list of qualified applicants.	No current open grant cycles.	Zoe Becca (720) 726-3335 zbecca@peopleforbikes.org	http://www.gamact.com/education/act/ http://www.peopleforbikes.com/act/
They 1 organizations will be those organizations that entered an Annual Operating Budget of less than \$500,000 in 2009 application, and they 2 organizations will be those organizations that entered an Annual Operating Budget of \$500,000 or more in their application, and must raise \$250,000 minimum.				

Problem		Potential Funding Sources for Bastrop TX - Trail Connections		Eligible Applicants	
Areas		Project Goals		Eligible Applicants	
Local Parks Grants	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)	The Local Park Grant Program consists of 5 grant programs that assist local governments with the acquisition and/or development of public lands and facilities throughout the State of Texas. Emphasis on public health, safety, the natural environment, historic resources, and the protection of recreational community values of the area.	The 5 different grant programs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Park Grant Community (eligible population > 200,000) Nonurban Outdoor Recreation (150,000-200,000) Urban Outdoor Recreation (> 500,000) Urban Indoor Recreation (> 500,000) Eligible applicants include cities, counties, river authorities, municipal utility districts, and other special districts. All grant applications must be submitted with a public hearing prior to submission.	Eligible projects may consist of basic outdoor recreation facilities and related support facilities that serve the general public. Facilities may be developed, improved, or replaced. Eligible development projects include trails, trails, golf courses, sports courts, community gardens, recreational support facilities.	Eligible applicants include cities, counties, river authorities, municipal utility districts, and other special districts. All grant applications must be submitted with a public hearing prior to submission.
Local Parks Non-Urban Outdoor Recreation	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)	To assist local units of government with the acquisition and/or development of public recreation areas and facilities throughout the State of Texas.	Eligible applicants include political subdivisions of the State of Texas legally responsible for providing public recreation services to their citizens. This includes cities, counties, river authorities, municipal utility districts, and other special districts. For this program, community must be 200,000 or less in population.	Acquisition and/or development of public recreation areas and facilities. Projects may be received through the applicable Project Priority Scoring System for outdoor parks, recreation, and open space master plans. A jurisdiction wide master plan is NOT required to participate in the grant program, nor does TPWD provide funding for master plans. The grant program is open to all jurisdictions and is available for any project. The grant program is available for projects with a public hearing prior to the grant deadline in which you wish to participate in order to be considered for points.	Local Governments
Recreational Trails Grants	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)	In conjunction with the Federal Highway Administration, this federally funded program receives to support the acquisition and/or development of non-highway used in non-highway recreational vehicles.	Local Governments	Funds can be spent on both reserved and non-reserved recreational trail projects such as the construction of new recreational trails, improvements to existing trails, navigational aids such as signage, development of trailheads or trailside facilities, and to acquire trail corridors.	Local Governments



Problem		Potential Funding Sources for Bastrop TX - Trail Connections		Eligible Applicants	
Areas		Project Goals		Eligible Applicants	
Local Parks Grants	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)	Grant funds are provided on a matching basis with the local applicant providing 50% of the project costs that must be available at the time of the application. The maximum amount of grant funds for Nonurban Outdoor Recreation Program is \$750,000. The grant ceiling for the Nonurban Indoor Recreation Program is \$1 million.	Local Parks Grants are funded on an annual basis. Applications typically open at the beginning of September with an application deadline of October 15. The awards are announced in May.	For Small Community and Non-Urban Outdoor and Indoor Recreation Grants Programs, all active projects that are at least 2 years old must be reimbursed for a minimum of 25% of the approved grant funds that have not been reimbursed may not exceed \$2 million for all active grant projects.	Local Parks Program Manager Dan Reese, (512) 389-4656, dan_reese@tpwd.texas.gov
Local Parks Non-Urban Outdoor Recreation	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)	Will fund 50% of project costs, up to \$750,000.	Annually, October 1.	All grant funded sites must be dedicated as parkland and open to the public. All applications must hold at least one public hearing prior to submission.	Local Parks Program Manager Dan Reese, (512) 389-4656, dan_reese@tpwd.texas.gov
Recreational Trails Grants	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)	Maximum award of \$200,000 for non-reserved trail grants and maximum award of \$400,000 for reserved trail grants.	The annual application deadline is May 15. Awards are typically announced in May. In 2016, TPWD approved \$3.54 million in recreational trail grants to fund 22 projects throughout the state.	Reimbursable grants can be up to 85% of project costs.	Recreational Trails Program Dan Reese, (512) 389-4743, dan_reese@tpwd.texas.gov





Program	Agency	Purpose & Goals	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Use of Funds
Community Outdoor Achievement Awards (CO-CA)	Project Parks Department (TPMID)	To engage the target audience in outdoor recreation, educational and enrichment activities.	Transmitted organizations such as local government, universities, school districts, and nonprofit organizations.	Programming for outdoor recreation, environmental education, and/or conservation. Eligible expenses include: Personnel, Food and Travel, Training, Participant Liability Insurance, Fees (Tee, Program, and Lodging Fees), Outdoor Service Project Expenses, Supplies and Equipment.
Governor's Community Achievement Awards	Key Year Board in partnership with Department of Transportation	To award Year's communities for their outstanding contributions to their communities beautiful.	Year's communities	The funds are to be used for undertaking projects along local right-of-way. A community's permanent property project shall include: environmental education, beautification and community improvement, litter prevention and cleanup, solid waste management, litter law and illegal dumping enforcement.
Team Commission on the Arts (TCA)	Team Commission on the Arts (TCA)	Investing in a creative	Any county, municipality, or other organization undertaking a public conservation project estimated to cost more than \$250K.	Staff are eligible to assist in conducting a public art project tandem from the project. Developing the RFP, identifying committee members, developing a review process. Individual property rights, condemnation, etc.
Our Town	Regional Department for the Arts	Support project activities, into efforts that strengthen communities by recognizing and celebrating their physical and social outcomes.	Partnership required between local government, nonprofit, and private sector leadership. These partnerships must involve two primary partners, at least one of which must be a nonprofit organization. Local government entities must be a cultural arts or design organization.	Project may include activities such as: - Art's Engagement: Artist residency, Art's Council, Community co-creation of art, Performances, Public art - Cultural Runnings: Creating a cultural plan, or integrating plans and policies around art and culture as part of a city master planning process. Cultural district planning, Creative space planning, Community planning, Design of artist space, Design of cultural facilities to design processes to support the creation of a dedicated building or space for creating and/or showcasing art and culture, Public space design i.e. The process of designing elements of public infrastructure, or spaces where people congregate (e.g., parks, plazas, etc.) - Art's Engagement: Art's Council, Artist Residency, Artist-in-Residence, Art's and Creative Industry Support, Creative Business development, Professional artist development.



Source of Funding Mechanism	Terms/Requirements/Notes	Funding Cycle	Contact	Website
Grant up to \$600K no match required	Project demographic include female, elderly, low income and individuals with a disability. Projects can serve other audiences, however, projects will be more competitive in the scoring evaluation process.	Annually, November 1.	City of Baton Rouge 571.239.4209 city@batonrouge.gov	https://www.batonrouge.gov/development/development
For winning communities will split \$2 million with the amount awarded based on population size. (range from 100,000 to 1,000,000) (population 100,000-1,000,000 population) receiving \$310K.	After being awarded an applicant is not eligible for four years.	Applications for the 2023 awards are closed. Anticipate 2024 award cycle will open January 2024.	Sara Mitchell, sara@batonrouge.gov	https://www.batonrouge.gov/development/development
No maximum grant amount or matching requirements listed	A percent not to exceed one percent of the cost of the competition project shall be used for the art project.	No Cycle/ Irred.	Laura Weigand (571) 239-6655 laura@batonrouge.gov	https://www.batonrouge.gov/development/development
Grant range from \$25,000 - \$150,000 with 50% non-federal match required.	Project may be subject to the National Heritage Preservation Act (NHPA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).	Annual Program, typically in August.	OT@art.gov	https://www.art.gov/grants-competitions

Program		Potential Funding Sources for Bastrop TX - Trail Connections		Eligible Applicants	
Agency	Project/Goal	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Applicants
Asphalt Art Initiative	Using art to reimagine roadways and vertical infrastructure, improving street safety, mobilizing local artists and bringing communities together.	US cities with populations of approximately 50,000-500,000	Three categories: 1. ART ON THE ROADWAY - mural projects on paved areas that are accessible to motor vehicles, such as intersections, crosswalks, and other surfaces within the active roadway. 2. ART IN PEDICURIAN SPACE - art projects on paved areas that are accessible to pedestrians, such as sidewalks, crosswalks, and other surfaces that have been converted into a public space or plaza. 3. ART ON VERTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE - art projects installed on vertical infrastructure, including utility boxes, traffic barriers, and highway underpasses.	US cities with populations of approximately 50,000-500,000	Three categories: 1. ART ON THE ROADWAY - mural projects on paved areas that are accessible to motor vehicles, such as intersections, crosswalks, and other surfaces within the active roadway. 2. ART IN PEDICURIAN SPACE - art projects on paved areas that are accessible to pedestrians, such as sidewalks, crosswalks, and other surfaces that have been converted into a public space or plaza. 3. ART ON VERTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE - art projects installed on vertical infrastructure, including utility boxes, traffic barriers, and highway underpasses.
Community Grants	To build momentum for bicycling in communities across the US.	Non-profit organizations, city or county agencies or departments, and state or federal agencies working locally	Projects that focus on safety, health, and higher quality of life for bicyclists. Examples of eligible facilities include bike repair stations and bike storage.	Non-profit organizations, city or county agencies or departments, and state or federal agencies working locally	Projects that focus on safety, health, and higher quality of life for bicyclists. Examples of eligible facilities include bike repair stations and bike storage.
Healthy/Good, Healthy Familiar (HGHF)	To support the health and well-being of the children and families across the state in Texas through the state's Healthy Families Texas program through the Texas Health and Human Services Commission, Physical Activity, Mobile Health Units, Food Banks.	Non-profit organizations, with 501(c)(3) IRS status or government, CNK and cultural organizations in Texas.	The program must be measurable and demonstrate how the goals will be met as defined in the grant proposal. The community lead organization must be a nonprofit, tax exempt, 501(c)(3) organization with the financial capacity and qualified staff to oversee and manage the program. The program must be a minimum of \$2 million or more; collaborate on proposed program with a health partner - i.e., hospital, clinic, federally qualified health center.	Non-profit organizations, with 501(c)(3) IRS status or government, CNK and cultural organizations in Texas.	The program must be measurable and demonstrate how the goals will be met as defined in the grant proposal. The community lead organization must be a nonprofit, tax exempt, 501(c)(3) organization with the financial capacity and qualified staff to oversee and manage the program. The program must be a minimum of \$2 million or more; collaborate on proposed program with a health partner - i.e., hospital, clinic, federally qualified health center.
Homeown Grants	To support small towns across America by funding community projects.	Small towns with populations less than 50,000.	Projects to build, rebuild, or refresh community spaces that help foster local connection in the town. For example, this might include the town square pavilion, a historic building, an outdoor park, a ball field, or a library - places where friends and neighbors connect.	Small towns with populations less than 50,000.	Projects to build, rebuild, or refresh community spaces that help foster local connection in the town. For example, this might include the town square pavilion, a historic building, an outdoor park, a ball field, or a library - places where friends and neighbors connect.



Program		Potential Funding Sources for Bastrop TX - Trail Connections		Eligible Applicants	
Agency	Project/Goal	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Applicants
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Potential Funding Sources for Bastrop, TX - Parks				
Program	Agency	Purpose / Goals	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Uses of Funds
Our Town	National Endowment for the Arts	Support projects in arts, culture and design activities and programs that strengthen communities by advancing local economic, social, and cultural development.	Partnerships required between governmental, nonprofit and private sector leadership. These partnerships must include one nonprofit organization, local government entity, and one of those two primary partners must be a cultural arts or design organization.	Projects may include activities such as: Arts Engagement, Arts residency, Arts festivals, Community Celebration of the Arts, Creative cultural fabric or importing plans and policies around arts and culture as part of a city master planning process, Cultural district planning, Creative asset mapping, Public art planning. Design in Art/design-declared community planning. Design in Arts space. Design of cultural facilities, design processes to support the creation of a dedicated building or space for creating and/or displaying art and design. Infrastructure or spaces where people congregate: local, parks, plazas, landscapes, neighborhoods, districts, infrastructure, and artist-produced elements of streetscape, and artist-produced elements of streetscape, infrastructure, and Creative Industry Support, Creative business development, Professional artist development.
National Parks Service Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance (RTCA)	National Parks Service (NPS)	The main focus areas of this program are building healthy communities, recognizing such as in outdoor recreation, and facilitating support between NPS and communities to achieve stated goals.	State and local government, tribe, nonprofit, or citizen organizations.	This program provides technical assistance to community led conservation and outdoor recreation projects throughout the country. The type of assistance NPS provides includes: community outreach strategy, developing concept plans for trails and park planning, partnership and relationships, and other consulting services that can be tailored towards the needs of the project.



Potential Funding Sources for Bastrop, TX - Parks				
Amount of Grant/Minimum	Terms/Requirements/Notes	Funding Cycle	Contact	Website
Grants range from \$25,000 - \$150,000 with 50% non-federal match required.	Project may be subject to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and/or the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).	Annual program, typically in August.	OTI@nps.gov	http://www.nps.gov/otira/otira.htm http://www.nps.gov/otira/otira.htm
This is a nonmonetary grant program. NPS seeks communities to provide a letter of support for the project. They are also helpful in bringing funding partners to the table.	NPS requires specific guidelines consult with a staff member for 30 days prior to the application deadline.	The program is offered on an annual basis, typically due the 1st week of March.	Eckel@nps.gov, RTCA_Appr@nps.gov	http://www.nps.gov/otira/otira.htm

Program		Potential Funding Sources for Bastrop, TX - Parks		Eligible Local Funds	
Agency	Purpose/Goals	Eligible Applicants	Purpose/Goals	Eligible Local Funds	Eligible Local Funds
AARP Foundation Grants	To improve housing, transportation, public space, "front porch", civic engagement and more.	501(C)(3), 501(C)(4) and 501(C)(6) nonprofits, government entities, other types of organizations will be considered on a case-by-case basis.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing civic engagement with innovative and tangible projects that bring residents and local leaders together to address challenges and facilitate a greater sense of community inclusion and diversity. • Create vibrant public places that improve open spaces, parks and recreation. • Deliver a range of transportation and mobility options that increase connectivity, walkability, bicyclability, waterfaring, access to transportation options and roadway improvements. • Support the availability of a range of housing that increases accessible and affordable housing options. • Demonstrate the tangible value of "Smart Cities" with programs that engage residents in decision-making to increase the quality of life local. • Other community improvements in addition to the five areas of focus. AARP wants to hear about local needs and new innovative ideas for addressing them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Project Grants can be awarded to any applicant accepted to the challenge after the organization meets the fundraising minimum. Grants will range from \$25,000 to \$100,000. • Local Operating Grants can be awarded to any applicant that meets a local contract market, accepts to the challenge after the fundraising minimum. Minimum grants will be \$25,000. • Incentive Grants will be awarded based on fundraising success. A total of \$200,000 will be awarded during the fundraising phase of the Campaign to those qualifying organizations that raise the most funds or activate the most unique donors. See full description below. • Projects awarded will be considered for the National Project and Local Operating Campaign, A Community Thinker Challenge, and also a minimum amount depending on the organization's operating budget. Organizations must fundraise to be eligible for the "bonus" incentive grants.
A Community Thinker (ACT) Grant Program	To support projects used in community building	The ACT Challenge is only open to legal entities located in the U.S., Guam, or District of Columbia and with valid Employer Identification Numbers (EIN's) and physical mailing addresses. Support domestic projects only, and that have and will maintain tax-exempt status under Code the Internal Revenue Code. The following are eligible to apply: Municipalities (for example, departments of park and recreation, schools) are also eligible to apply. Sponsor and Grant Provider and their respective parents, affiliates, companies, subsidiaries, their respective officers, directors, independent contractors, agents, judges, advertising and promotion agencies and anyone involved in the operation of the ACT Challenge are not eligible to submit an entry or to receive an award.			



Potential Funding Sources for Bastrop, TX - Parks			
Location/Grant Program	Terms/Requirements/Notes	Funding Cycle	Contact
Grants can range from several hundred dollars for smaller, short-term activities to several thousand or tens of thousands of dollars for larger projects.	Planning activities not eligible.	Rolling pre-application.	Lurabelle@AARP.org https://www.aarp.org/about-us/about-us/pressroom/
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tier 1 organizations will be those organizations with an Annual Operating Budget of less than \$500,000 \$1,000. • Tier 2 organizations will be those organizations that entered an Annual Operating Budget of \$500,000 or more in their application, and must raise \$6,000 minimum. 		No current open grant cycles.	foundations@pattmet.com https://www.aarp.org/about-us/about-us/pressroom/





Potential Funding Sources for Bastrop, TX - Parks				
Program	Agency	Purpose / Goals	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Use of Funds
ADAPTABLE America	Collaboration among a number of local, state, federal agencies and financial institutions	A future of equitable, healthy and sustainable communities in which everyone agrees to creating, curating, adaptive and responsive solutions.	Five groups: civic, social and faith, commercial, government, nonprofit, and philanthropy	Broad definition of art: craft and culinary arts, dance, design and architecture, film and media, folk and traditional, literature, music, theater and performance, and other formal and informal creative practices.
Local Parks Grants	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)	The Local Park Grant Program consists of 5 individual programs that assist local governments with the acquisition and development of public recreation areas and facilities throughout the State of Texas. Emphasis on public health, safety and recreational activities. The barrier-free access and the protection of recreational community values of the area.	The 5 different grant programs include: Small Community (eligible population <20,000), Nonurban Outdoor Recreation (<500,000 people), Nonurban Indoor Recreation (<500,000), Urban Outdoor Recreation (<500,000) and Urban Outdoor Recreation (>500,000). Eligible applicants include cities, counties, town, village, and independent utility districts, and other special districts. All grant applications must receive at least one public hearing prior to submission.	Eligible projects may consist of basic outdoor recreation facilities and related support facilities that serve the general public. Facilities may be developed, renovated or redeveloped on lands or water owned or controlled by the applicant. Examples of eligible development projects: playgrounds, trails, golf courses, sports courts, community gardens, recreational support facilities.



Potential Funding Sources for Bastrop, TX - Parks				
Agency	Terms/Requirements/Notes	Funding Cycle	Contact	Website
Dependent on foundation	Dependent on foundation	Dependent on foundation.	sa@h.wednet.edu ph@h.wednet.edu	http://www.wednet.edu/education
Grant funds are provided on a matching basis with the local applicant providing 50% of the project costs. They must be available at the time of the application. The grant ceiling for the Local Parks Nonurban Outdoor Recreation Program is \$750,000. The grant ceiling for the Nonurban Indoor Recreation Program is \$1 million.	For Small Community and Non-Urban Outdoor and Indoor Recreation Grants Programs, all active projects that are at least 2 years old must be reimbursed for a minimum of 50% of the approved grant amount. The total of approved grant funds that have been reimbursed for must not exceed \$2.5 million for all active grant projects.	Local Parks Grants are funded typically once at the beginning of September with an application deadline of December 4th. Awards are announced in May.	Local Parks Program Manager Dan Henge (512) 398-4656, dan.henge@tpwd.texas.gov	http://www.texas.gov http://www.texas.gov/tpwd http://www.texas.gov/tpwd/tpwd-local-parks-grants

Region	Agency	Agency Goals	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Uses/Benefits
Local Parks, Non-Urban Outdoor Recreation	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)	To assist local units of government with the acquisition and/or development of public recreation through the State of Texas.	Eligible applicants includes political subdivisions of the State of Texas legally responsible for providing public recreation services to their citizens. This includes cities, counties, five authorities, municipal utility districts, and special districts. For this program, community must be 50,000 or less in population.	Acquisition and/or development of public recreation areas and facilities. Points may be received through the applicable "Project Priority Scoring System" for projects which meet priority criteria. Projects may be eligible for additional award points if they are located in a high priority area. A maximum award of \$50,000 is available per grant. Acceptance of a plan guarantees that points will be awarded for any project. There are no points in the Small Community scoring criteria for having a master plan. Master Plans must be submitted to TPWD at least 60 days prior to the grant deadline in which you wish to participate in order to be considered for points.
Community Outdoor Outreach Program (CO-OP)	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)	To engage the target under-represented audiences in outdoor recreation, education and conservation.	has-ownership organizations such as local government, Universities, activist districts, and non-profit organizations.	Programming for outdoor recreation, environmental education, and/or conservation. Eligible expenses include: Seed money, staff salaries, and travel. Insurance. Fees (Park, Program, and Lodging fees). Outdoor service project expenses, Supplies and equipment. Funds cannot be used for facility construction projects, gazebos, picnic benches, trail building, etc. The CO-OP grant is to be used to fund programs, not construction projects.
Texas Commission on the Arts (TCA)	Texas Commission on the Arts (TCA)	Investing in a creative Texas.	Any county, municipality, or other political subdivision of Texas undertaking a public construction project estimated to cost more than \$250k	Staff are available to advise on conducting a public art project ranging from scoping the project, developing the RFP, identifying committee members, developing a review process, intellectual property rights, conservation, etc. Three categories: 1. ART ON THE ROADWAY - mural projects on paved roads, sidewalks, and other surfaces within the active roadway. 2. ART IN PEDESTRIAN SPACE - art projects on paved areas that are inaccessible to motor vehicles while the artwork is in place, such as curb and sidewalk extensions as well as any surface that has been temporarily or permanently converted into a public space or plaza. 3. ART ON PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE - art projects installed on public infrastructure including utility boxes, traffic barriers, and highway underpasses.
Asphalt Art Initiative	Bloomington Philanthropics	Using art to reimagine roadways and vertical infrastructure, increase safety, revitalize public spaces, and bringing communities together.	U.S. cities with populations of approximately 30,000-500,000	

Some Grants Maximum	Funding Cycle	Terms/Requirements/Notes	Contact	Website
Will fund 50% of project costs up to \$750,000.	Annually, October 1.	All grant selected sites must be dedicated and dedicated to the public. All applicants must hold at least one public hearing prior to submission.	Dan Reetz (512) 389-4666 dan.reetz@tpwd.texas.gov	
Grants up to \$60,000; no match required.	Annually, November 1.	Target demographics include female, ethnic minority, low income, and individuals with a disability. Projects can serve other audiences, however, proposals who serve the target audience will be more competitive in the scoring evaluation process.	Carly Blankenship (512) 389-4209 carly.blankenship@tpwd.texas.gov	https://www.texas.gov/arts-grants-competition ID-15
No maximum grant amount or matching requirements listed	No cycle listed.	A percent not to exceed one percent of the cost of the construction project shall be used for the arts projects.	Laura Weigand (512) 593-6666 laura.weigand@tpwd.texas.gov	https://www.texas.gov/arts-grants-competition
Maximum grant award is \$25,000; no match required however competitive proposals will include in-kind support from the municipality and/or funding from other sources.	Filling application period; no deadline for submission.	Eligible sites can include portions of active roadway, sidewalks, pedestrian paths, or transportation infrastructure underpasses or utility boxes. Sites may be located in and managed by one or multiple jurisdictions (city, state or county, public utility, regional transit authority, etc) but must be largely or completely on public property and be fully open to the public.		https://www.texas.gov/arts-grants-competition



Potential Funding Sources for Bastrop, TX - Historical Sites				
Program	Agency	Purpose / Goals	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Project Types
Texas Main Street Program	Texas Historical Commission	To provide technical expertise, resources and support for Texas communities in the preservation and revitalization of historic downtowns and commercial corridors. The program is awarded with the National Main Street Four Point Approach of organization, economic vitality, design and promotion.	Main Street Cities	Access to resources for downtown revitalization
Hometown Grants	T-Mobile	To support small towns across America by funding community projects	Small towns with populations less than 50,000.	Projects to build, rebuild, or refresh community spaces that help foster local connections. In the town, for example, this might include the town square pavilion, a historic building, an outdoor park, a ball field, or a library – places where friends and neighbors connect.

Potential Funding Sources for Bastrop, TX - Historical Sites				
Event or Grant Program	Terms/Requirements/Notes	Funding Cycle	Contact	Website
Up to \$50,000.	Applicants will be notified 30 days prior to the start of the quarter on the status of the submission.	Applicants will be open on a quarterly basis with the following schedule: Spring: Jan – March Summer: April – June Fall: July – Sept Winter: Oct – Dec Funds will close on the last day of each quarter or the first of the month.		https://www.txc.com/online-contribution/instruction/community
The set amount. No application fee.	Texas Historical Commission selects up to five cities for historic preservation. Commercial districts are also eligible to apply.	Applications are typically accepted once each year on the last working day of July for submission the following January.	debra.dachbender@txc.com	https://www.txc.com/online-contribution/instruction/community



Potential Funding Sources for Eastrop, TX - Brownfields				
Program	Agency	Purpose / Goals	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Use of Funds
Brownfields Assessment Grant	United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)	To empower states, communities, and stakeholders in economic redevelopment to work together in a timely manner to prevent, assess, safely clean up, and sustainably reuse brownfields.	County, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, interstate district, council of governments (whether or not incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under state law), any other regional or agency or instrumentality of a local government.	Provides funding to inventory, characterize, assess, conduct clean-up, develop site-specific cleanup plans, and conduct community involvement related to brownfield sites.
Region 6 Targeted Brownfields Assessment	U.S. EPA	To provide funding for brownfield site cleanup, environmental assessments, and cleanup planning.	Local units of government, quasi-public entities, non-profit entities, tribal entities, private owners may also be eligible.	Phase I and II EISs, clean up planning, SAs, cleanup cost estimates.
Brownfield Site Assessment Program	Toxic Commission on Environmental Quality	The Brownfields program supports communities by assisting and assisting with site redevelopment and revitalization of these properties, broadly referred to as brownfields.	States; Cities; Local Governments; Tribes; Nonprofit Organizations; Regional Councils of Governments; Redevelopment Agencies	records review; site reconnaissance; interviews with past and current owners, operators, neighbors, governmental officials, sampling performed under TSD/C contact



Potential Funding Sources for Eastrop, TX - Brownfields				
Loan or Grant Maximum	Term/Requirements/Notes	Reporting Cycle	Contact	Website
No match required; maximum amount for the Community-wide grant - \$500,000	Must address eligible contamination; hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants (including hazardous substances contaminated with petroleum, and/or petroleum.	Annual program; current cycle is closed and will open for FY2024 in the fall of 2021.	Allyson Foster, (214) 665-2268 Foster.Alyson@epa.gov (US EPA Region 6)	https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/loans-grants
No loan or grant maximum	May take up to 180 days to get a final document	Year-round until funding runs out	Allyson Foster, (214) 665-2268 Foster.Alyson@epa.gov (US EPA Region 6)	https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/loans-grants
No set amount; sites are chosen on a case by case review of application	The site must meet one of the following criteria: owned or plan to be owned by the applying local government; property taxes must be owed to the local government on the site and liable for failure to pay those taxes; or redevelopment and/or long-term use of the site by local government or non-profit organization.	Year-round until funding runs out	Christina Whittier, (512) 335-0843; whittier.christina@epa.gov	https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/loans-grants





Potential Funding Sources for Eastrop, TX - Brownfields					
Program	Agency	Propose / Goals	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Sites / Funds	
Brownfields Clean Up Grant	US EPA	To empower states, communities, and other stakeholders in economic redevelopment to work together in a timely manner to prevent, assess, safely clean up, and sustainably reuse brownfields.	County, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, or other political entity of government (whether or not incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under state law), any other regional or interstate government entity, or any agency or instrumentality of a local government.	To carry out cleanup activities at brownfield sites owned by the applicant. Funds may be used to address sites contaminated by petroleum and/or hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants including hazardous waste. Can address either a single brownfield site or multiple brownfield sites within the same application.	
Brownfields Response Program	United Commission of Toxic	Provide grant-funded Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) for targeted brownfields. Provide no cost cleanups on qualified sites. Coordinate the approach to site assessment, cleanup and redevelopment through the BRIC's Voluntary Cleanup Program.	Local government, nonprofit organizations, tribes, universities, school districts and economic development corporations	Phase I and II ESAs, cleanups on qualified sites, coordinate the approach to site assessment, cleanup, and redevelopment through the BRIC's Voluntary Cleanup Program	



Potential Funding Sources for Eastrop, TX - Brownfields					
Location / Grant / Program	Terms / Requirements / Notes	Funding Cycle	Contact	Website	
Grant up to \$500,000, 20% non-federal match was required for FY2023 may be waived in FY2024.	An applicant must own the site for which it is requesting funding. The performance period for these grants is three years.	Annual program, current cycle is closed and will open for FY2024 in the fall of 2023.	Althon Fozar, D14 665-2268 Fozar.A1@epa.gov (DPA Region 6)	https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/dpa-circular-grants-program	
No set amount sites are chosen on a case by case review of application	The site does not need to be owned by applicant and can have a developer involved	Year-round until funding runs out	Brownfields Response Program (BRP) Site Remediation Section 13450 West Loop South P.O. Box 13460 Houston, TX 77240-1346 Email: SRP@epa.gov	https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/dpa-circular-grants-program	



Potential Funding Sources for Bastrop, TX - Events & Programming				
Program	Agency	Purpose/Goals	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Funding Forms
ARTPLACE America	Collaboration among a number of foundations, federal agencies, and municipal institutions	A future of equitable, healthy and sustainable communities in which everyone has a voice and agency in creating communal, adaptive, and responsive solutions.	Five groups: civic, social and faith-based, local government, nonprofit and philanthropy	Broad definition of arts and cultural arts: design and architecture, film and video, music, dance, theater and other visual arts, theater and performance, and other formal and informal creative practices.
Texas Commission on the Arts (TCA)	TCA	Investing in a creative Texas	Any county, municipality, or other political subdivision of Texas undertaking a public construction project estimated to cost more than \$250k	Staff are available to advise on conducting a public art project ranging from scoping the project, developing the RFP, identifying construction firms, and awarding a contract. Intellectual property rights, conservation, etc.



Potential Funding Sources for Bastrop, TX - Events & Programming				
Terms/Requirements	Funding Cycle	Contact	Website	
Dependent on foundation	Dependent on foundation	SouthwestTexasArts.com/Arts/About/AboutUs/AboutUs.aspx	http://www.southwestarts.com/AboutUs/AboutUs.aspx	
No maximum grant amount or matching requirements listed	A process not to exceed one percent of the cost of the construction project shall be used for fine-arts projects.	Laura Wilson and (512) 816-4565 laura@swtexasarts.gov	https://www.southwestarts.com/AboutUs/AboutUs.aspx	

TWO

Improve existing parks, trails, and recreational facilities to support the newly envisioned parks system.

OVERVIEW

The community engagement survey indicated that residents do not use the parks and recreation system in Bastrop because the system does not meet their needs or interests. Nearly 20% of the respondents felt their park and recreation needs were simply not being met. This is further supported by 45% of the respondents agreeing with the statement "I believe that the city should more fully develop the parkland and greenspace that it already owns." When asked about their satisfaction with recreational programming, for all age groups, the majority of the response indicated dissatisfaction. The citizens of Bastrop want to see more in their existing parks and recreation system.

50% of the survey respondents believe their park and recreation needs were simply not being met.

45% of the survey respondents believe the city should more fully develop the parkland and greenspace that it already owns.



- As the project team analyzed the feedback provided through the online engagement with the stakeholders involved, and the meetings with City staff, it became evident that the specific improvements, which would make the parks and recreation system more appealing. Examples of those improvements include:
- Addition of swimming pools
 - More hike and bike trails connecting throughout the city
 - Accessibility for everyone
 - More playgrounds
 - A community center
 - More shade at the parks
 - More restroom facilities at the parks
 - More water activities

It is important that the city take steps to achieve these improvements, along with others that have been identified in the Needs Assessment section of this Master Plan document. The citizens of Bastrop support the improving of the existing parks and recreation system and the funding necessary to achieve such improvements. The existing budget for the parks and recreation system is combined total of \$1,291,714 (between Parks Division and Recreation Division) and while this budget is in line with other cities of similar sized populations, it should be seen as a starting point for Bastrop due to the expected increase in population. Additionally, it is recommended that the existing budget be increased. When they were asked about how strongly they would support the use of various funding options to help improve the parks and recreation system, 57% of survey respondents indicated they would support the use of voter approved bond programs, 55% of respondents indicated they would support the use of grant funding to obtain 50%, to improve the use of corporate advertising/donating in a more creative/recreational way. 50% of respondents indicated they would support the use of grant funding to obtain 50%, to improve the use of corporate advertising/donating in a more creative/recreational way. 50% of respondents indicated they would support the use of grant funding to obtain 50%, to improve the use of corporate advertising/donating in a more creative/recreational way. 50% of respondents indicated they would support the use of grant funding to obtain 50%, to improve the use of corporate advertising/donating in a more creative/recreational way.

54% Support the use of voter approved bond programs

55% Support the City applying for grant funding

50% Support the use of corporate advertising/donating rights to acquire funds

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

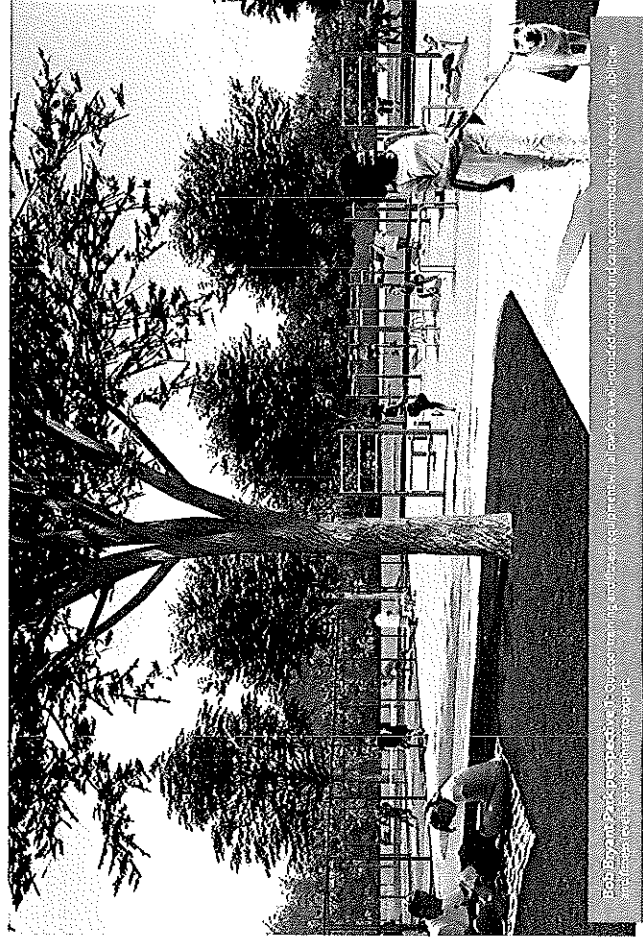
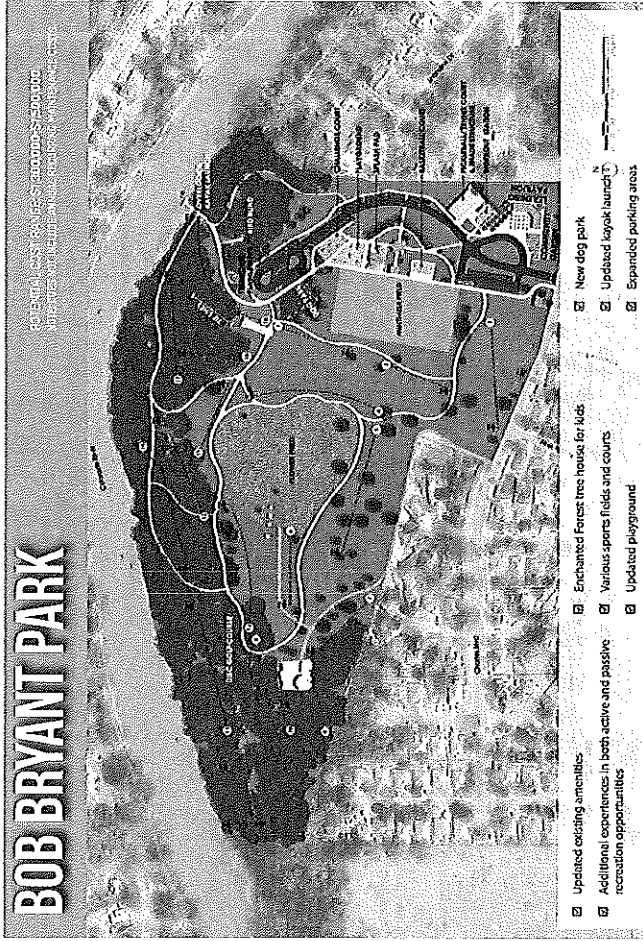
- Coordinate with the Finance Department to identify creative funding options for park and recreation system improvement projects.
- Work with other city departments, such as Public Works, to coordinate projects where efficiencies may be found.
- Develop signage and branding for the parks and recreation system.
- Conduct an inspection of facilities and amenities at the existing parks. Develop a rating system to determine the level of maintenance and/or repairs needed.

- BASTROP WAYFINDING**
- Establish standards for park and recreation equipment/facilities/amenities. When repairs or replacements need to be done, these standards will ensure the quality of improvements matches or exceeds the previous conditions.
 - Create and adopt a Fee-In-Lieu-Of parkland dedication fee process that can be used to fund park and recreation system improvements.
 - Hold events at each park where information can be obtained regarding what specific improvements users would like to see accomplished at that park.
 - Keep a constant supply of materials (such as sport court surfacing, surface crack/sealant, play-scape surface, climbing supplies, etc.) in stock in order to promptly provide needed repairs to park and recreational amenities.
 - Include adult play-scape and ADA accessible playground equipment and infrastructure in parks.

POTENTIAL COST RANGE FOR EACH SIGN TYPE: \$50,000-\$50,000

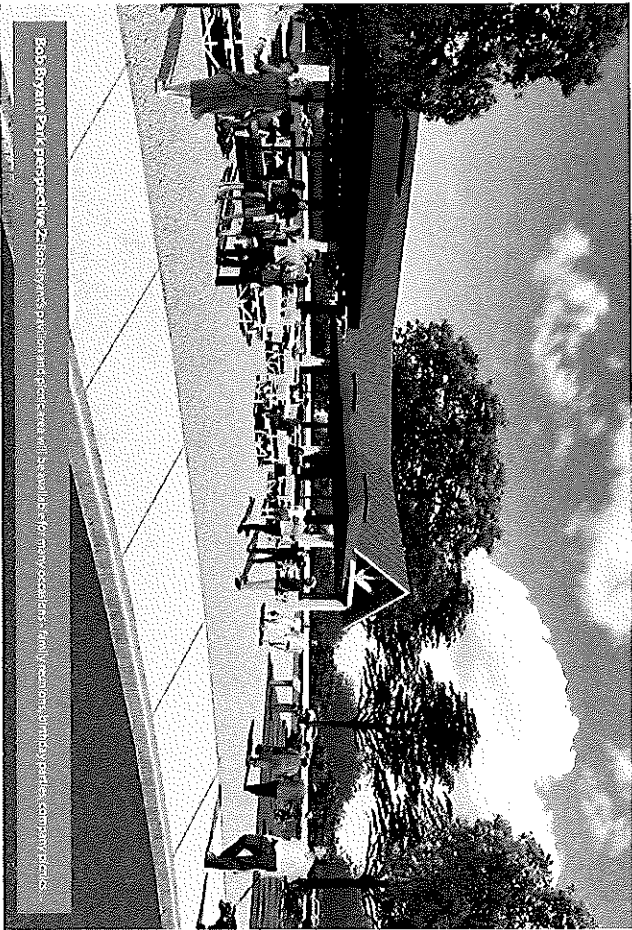
POTENTIAL COST RANGE FOR EACH SIGN TYPE: \$15,000-\$20,000 \$5,000-\$10,000 \$3,000-\$5,000





Bob Bryant Park perspective. Proposed dog park and a new community center building.



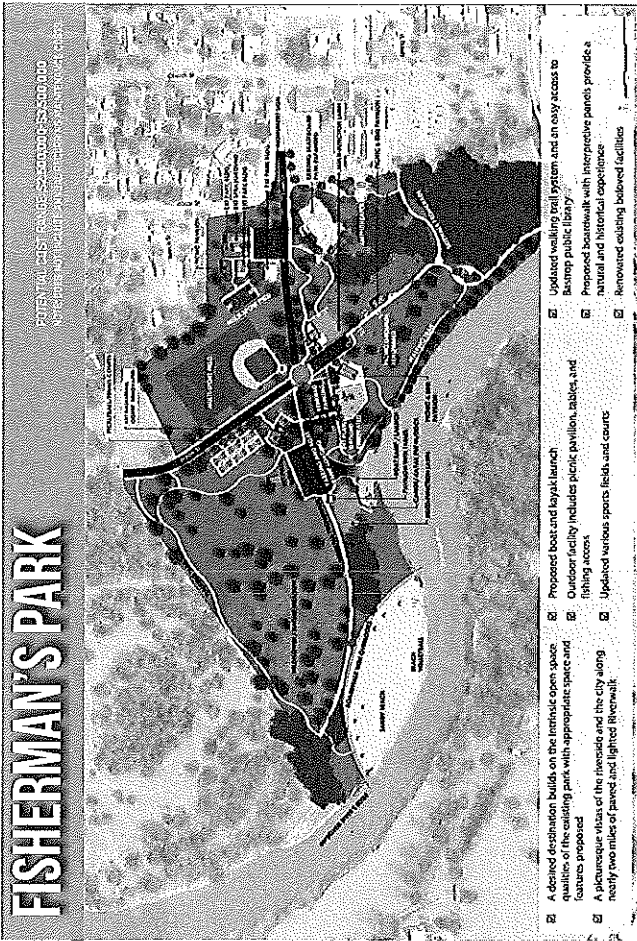


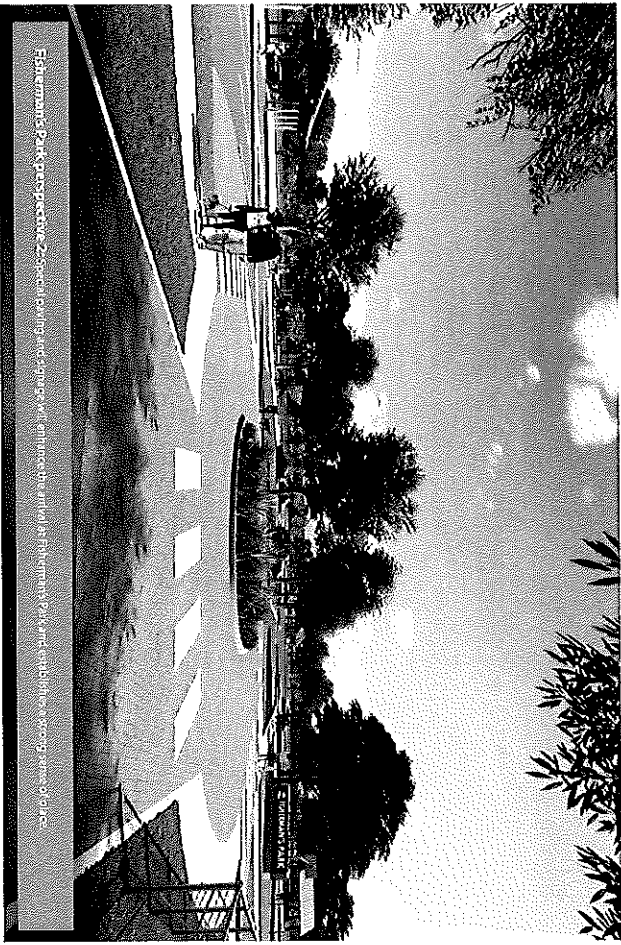
Bob Bryant Park perspective 2: 800 square picnic tables and picnic area will be available for picnicking - family reunion, birthday parties, company picnics.



Bob Bryant Park perspective 3: A variety of trails, campsites and recreational amenities designed to accommodate active and passive recreation may be located.







Esplanade Park perspective 2: special dining and seating area adjacent to the main building.



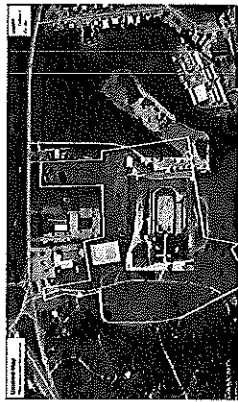
Esplanade Park perspective 3: with a fountain, adjacent to the main building.



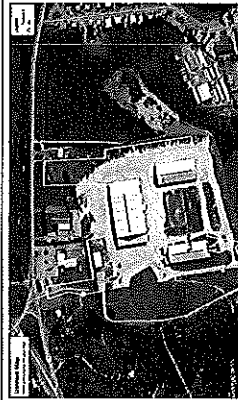
MAYFEST PARK



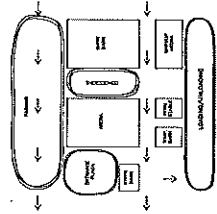
SITE PLAN



SITE PLAN



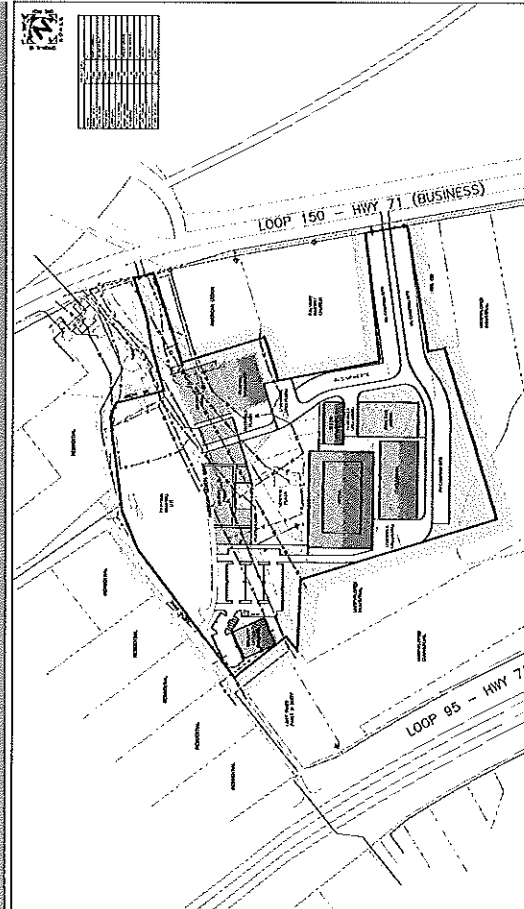
SITE PHOTO



FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM

PROJECT NAME MAYFEST PARK MAYFEST PARK	DATE 11/15/2011
PROJECT NUMBER MAYFEST PARK	SCALE AS SHOWN
DESIGNER BATROPPA	DATE 11/15/2011
PROJECT LOCATION MAYFEST PARK	PROJECT NUMBER MAYFEST PARK

MAYFEST PARK

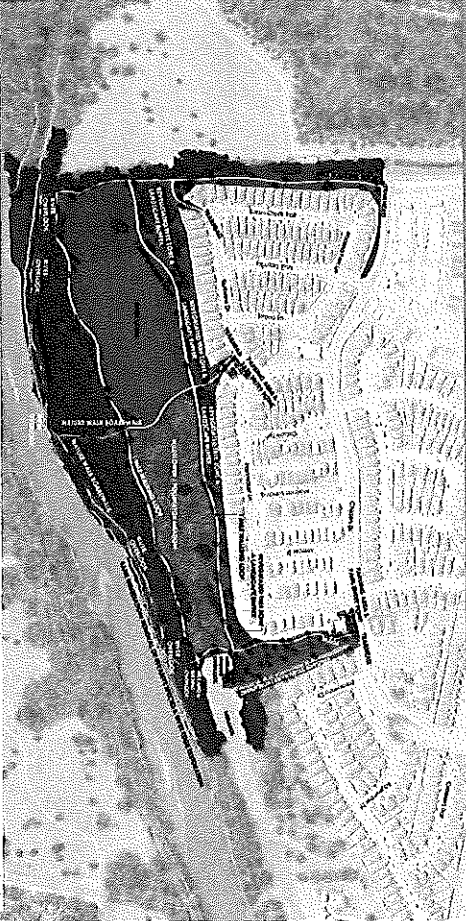


PROJECT NAME MAYFEST PARK MAYFEST PARK	DATE 11/15/2011
PROJECT NUMBER MAYFEST PARK	SCALE AS SHOWN
DESIGNER BATROPPA	DATE 11/15/2011
PROJECT LOCATION MAYFEST PARK	PROJECT NUMBER MAYFEST PARK

PARK AND RODEO CONCEPTUAL PLAN

PECAN PARK

PROJECT NO. 0827 PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE
 PREPARED FOR THE CITY OF EAST TARRANT, TEXAS

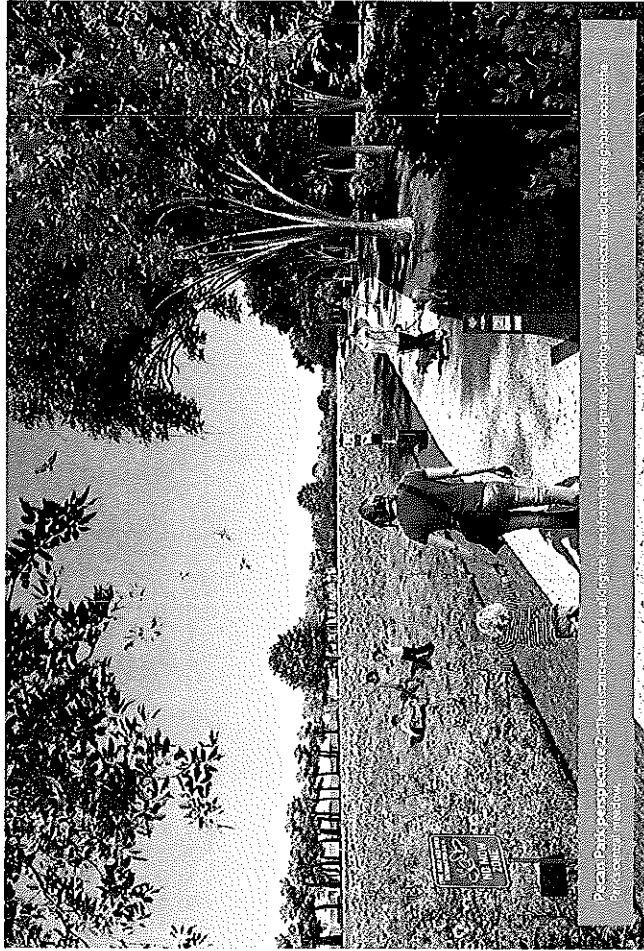


- A scenic beauty with open meadows and wooded bottomland
- Additional experience in both active and passive recreation opportunities
- New facility includes a community building, a large outdoor pavilion, and an outdoor multi-function arena
- Updated walking trail system
- Proposed wildflower gardens
- New playground
- Plenty of parking



Pecan Park Perspective - A boardwalk is to be added along the Colorado River (see also the plan) in hardwood forest with mature trees and a pond with a swan and other waterfowl.





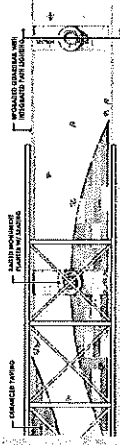
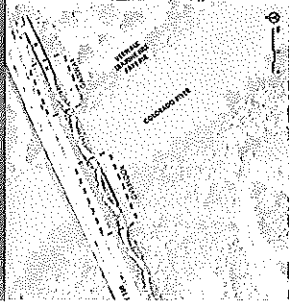
PICCOLA DOLINA SPORSTAVNOSTI - This is an example of a park area that has been developed in the area of the Dolina sports area. It is a good example of a park area that has been developed in the area of the Dolina sports area.



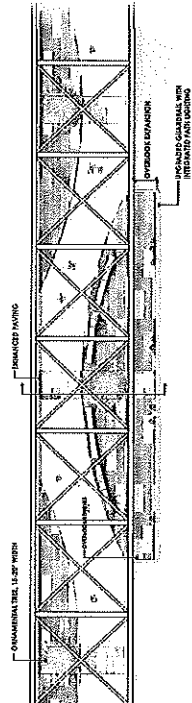
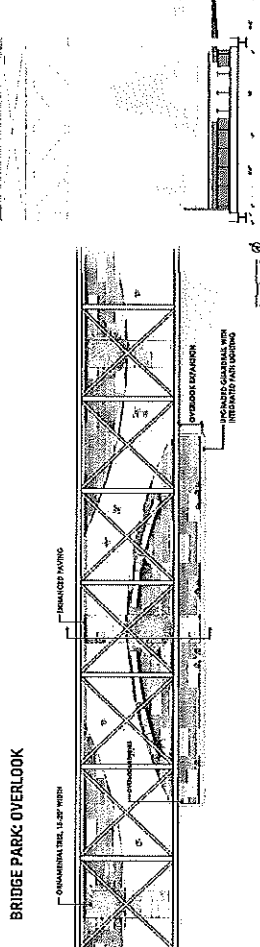
BRIDGE PARK

POTENTIAL BEST-PRACTICE SCENARIOS FOR BRIDGE PARK, INCLUDING RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE

BRIDGE PARK GATEWAY

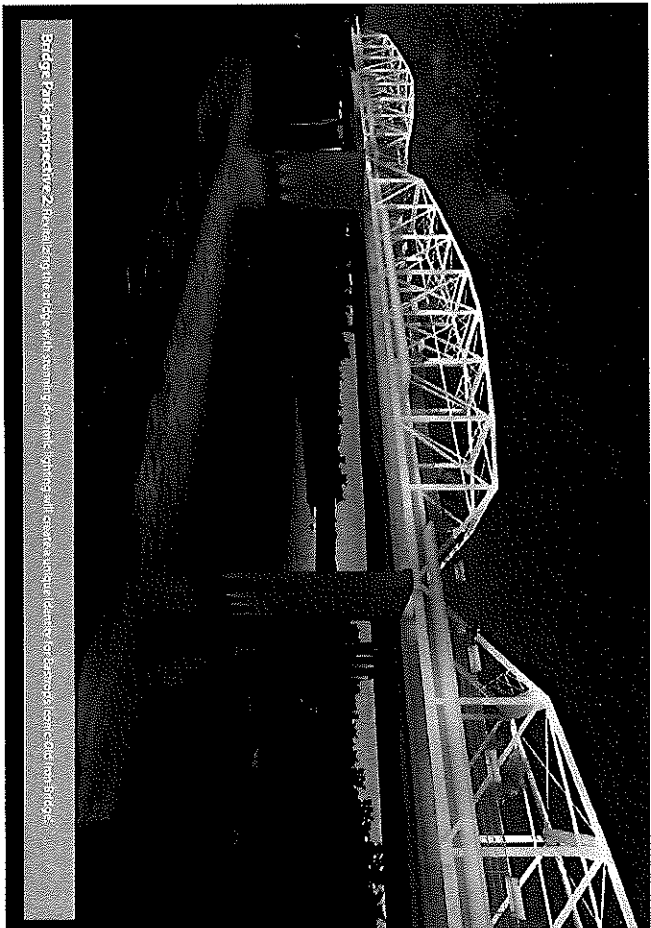


BRIDGE PARK OVERLOOK





Bridge Park perspective 1: Bridge structure from deck perspective looking out over the Zionsville and Grand



Bridge Park perspective 2: Reinforcing the bridge structure with central light element of bridge structure for 3765



JEWELL HODGES PARK

POTENTIAL COST RANGE: \$200,000-\$250,000
 COSTS FOR TURF, PLAY AMENITIES, AND MAINTENANCE COSTS

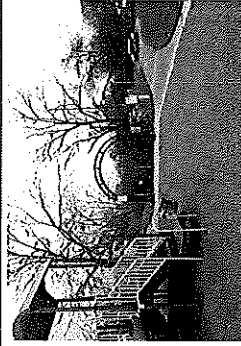


Jewell Hodges Park appears to be well-maintained and has appropriate fall protection. Some turf areas have thinned due to shade from the tree canopy and additional foot traffic. Recommendations for this park are provided below:

- Add connection paths for accessibility and to minimize well worn paths through the gates.
- Repair the swing set to eliminate mismatched touch-ups and rust spots.
- Include weekly maintenance, paint touch-ups, fence cleaning, turf aeration, and playground surfacing touch-ups in the annual maintenance routine
- Include play amenities on a capital schedule for replacement based on life expectancy

FERRY PARK

POTENTIAL COST RANGE: \$100,000-\$200,000
 COSTS FOR TURF, PLAY AMENITIES, AND MAINTENANCE COSTS



Ferry Park appears to be well utilized and accessible from the limited parking spaces. The pour in place rubber playground surfacing appears to be in good condition, but some areas of grass have thinned out due to foot traffic. Recommendations for this park are provided below:

- Replace the pea gravel under the swings with more appropriate fall protection such as engineered wood fiber or poured in place rubber
- Repair or replace old chain link fencing
- Include the cleaning and rescaling of wood fencing in the annual budget
- Aerate and topdress turf areas that are thinned by foot traffic
- Replace narrow areas of grass adjacent to the wood fence with an aggregate or other landscape material
- Include play amenities on a capital schedule for replacement based on life expectancy



MINERVA DELGADO PARK

POTENTIAL COST RANGE: \$100,000-\$250,000
 COSTS FOR TURF, PLAY AMENITIES, AND MAINTENANCE COSTS



As one of the newer park installations, Minerva Delgado Park amenities appear to be in good condition. Fences and playground surfacing appear to be in good shape with only the shade fabric showing some mold/mildew growth. Recommendations for this park are provided below:

- Develop and install wayfinding signage to improve the visibility of the park. Delgado Park is bordered by residential housing on all four-sides, thus concealing it from public view.
- Develop a site-specific plan for Delgado Park by implementing recommendations provided in this Master Plan regarding the enhancement of parks through the introduction of new facilities and amenities such as sports courts, multi-generational playgrounds, community gardens, and accessible trails.
- Clean structures annual to protect and extend the life of the built assets
- Account for the time and equipment needed for weekly maintenance and accommodate it within the annually budget process
- Include play amenities on a capital schedule for replacement based on life expectancy

HUNTER'S CROSSING PARK

POTENTIAL COST RANGE: \$500,000-\$600,000
 COSTS FOR TURF, PLAY AMENITIES, AND MAINTENANCE COSTS



Hunter's Crossing has sufficient accessibility around the amenities, however the pea gravel under the play amenities is not appropriate fall protection surface. The basketball court appears to be in good shape, but repair and cleaning efforts are needed for the pavilion and play recommendations for this park are provided below:

- Replace pea gravel under play amenities with engineered wood fiber or poured in place rubber
- Clean the pavilion and pier
- Repair and/or replace boards on the pier
- Conduct a monthly inspection of fall protection along the water
- Construct concrete or aggregate trails where turf has been worn down due to foot traffic to avoid worsening conditions



KERR COMMUNITY PARK

POTENTIAL COST RANGE \$200,000-\$500,000
 APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET \$100,000-\$250,000

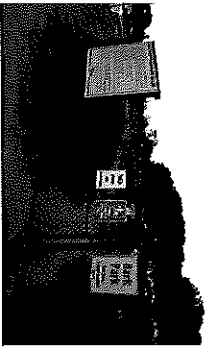
- ❑ Your Community Park appears to be well maintained, but picnic tables and basketball courts are showing age. The grass ground under play amenities is not an appropriate surface, and some trees need to be removed or trimmed. Recommendations for this park are provided below:
- ❑ Replace the base ground under play amenities with engineered wood fiber or poured in place rubber
- ❑ Replace picnic tables under the pavilion
- ❑ Clean and restrap the basketball court
- ❑ Include basketball court upkeep in the annual budget
- ❑ Consult an arborist and evaluate all trees for health
- ❑ Include play amenities on a capital schedule for replacement based on life expectancy



BASTROP BARK PARK

POTENTIAL COST RANGE \$500,000-\$1,000,000
 APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET \$250,000-\$500,000

- ❑ Bastrop Bark shows heavy utilization of the grass area. The large dog facility appears to have worse wear than other areas of the park. Recommendations for this park are provided below:
- ❑ Aerate grass multiple times a year to minimize compaction
- ❑ Routinely flag off small areas from access to allow grass to grow back from over-use
- ❑ Add a concrete maintenance band under the chain link fence to benefit maintenance efforts and extend the life of the fence
- ❑ Install an edging to separate the grass from the aggregate walkway



FIREMAN'S PARK

POTENTIAL COST RANGE \$200,000-\$500,000
 APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET \$100,000-\$250,000



- ❑ As one of the only open spaces in the City with lighting for evening events, this field gets utilized for baseball, softball, and soccer in the outside. This usage of different sports require additional maintenance on the turf to ensure it can be used for these field sports in good shape, however, the wood bleachers are in special. Recommendations for this park are provided below:
- ❑ Add annual aeration and topdressing to the budget to mitigate compaction
- ❑ Implement a weed control and fertilizer schedule with routine mowing
- ❑ Rerodline, maintain, and seal infield edges in addition to weekly mowing
- ❑ Replace wood bleachers
- ❑ Repair ballfield fencing
- ❑ Update metal surfaces such as the foul poles with fresh coats of paint
- ❑ Annually evaluate weekly maintenance needs and budget accordingly

EL CAMINO REAL PADDLING TRAIL

POTENTIAL COST RANGE \$500,000-\$1,000,000
 APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET \$250,000-\$500,000

- ❑ As a waterway paddling trail, the river has much fluctuation and can impact access seasonally. Drop in and take out access needs to be kept accessible. Recommendations for this trail are provided below:
- ❑ Inspect drop in and take out locations weekly
- ❑ Remove any debris or other obstacles hindering access to the river on a weekly basis



JUNE HILL PAPE RIVERWALK TRAIL

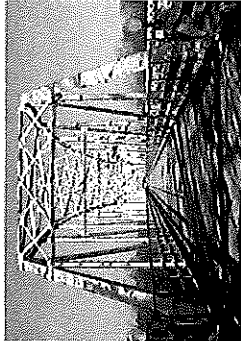
June Hill Pape Riverwalk Trail is a unique amenity for the City that appears to be heavily utilized. Most of the trail appears to be in good shape structurally. Some areas look to fit better, primarily along the access connections. Recommendations for this trail are provided below:

- Pressure wash the stairs to freshen up the aesthetics
- Pick up litter on a weekly basis
- Inspect lighting on a quarterly basis
- Budget routine replacement for all site furnishings based on life expectancy

PHOTO: JUNE HILL PAPE RIVERWALK TRAIL, 2018



OLD IRON BRIDGE



At the time of this Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan update, this bridge was closed and in the process of being updated. Once completed it would be recommended to account for weekly litter pickup, annual paint touchups, and annual bridge inspection to the budget.

PHOTO: OLD IRON BRIDGE, 2018

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, has more recently become an essential infrastructure similar to that for motorized vehicles. There is a growing need for separate and connected active transportation network. However, such infrastructure is limited, and most municipalities are trying to catch-up with the demand of active modes. In recent years, cities are expanding and enhancing their infrastructure to accommodate bicycles and pedestrians.

EXISTING TRAIL AND SIDEWALK NETWORK

The existing trails within the City of Bastrop consist of June Hill Pape Riverwalk Trail and El Camino Real Trail. The June Hill Pape Riverwalk Trail provides connection between Halsemer Park and Ferry Park along the Colorado River with 0.5 miles of trail adjacent with trail amenities like benches and natural shade. The El Camino Real Trail is part of the national historic trail that extends from the historic Old Iron Bridge to the intersection of Old Austin Highway and Portage 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 to the Old Iron Bridge and is made part of the City's trail system, existing trail system will go from 1.21 miles to 1.45 miles (based on the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, the Old Iron Bridge measures to be 1,285 linear feet or 34 miles long). There are some trails in the Hunter's Crossing Park and 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 sidewalk infrastructure, especially along major corridors is limited or lacking. About 57% of the respondents to the online community engagement survey indicated that they use the trails for exercise. With the growing hiking and biking community in the region, a need for a well-connected trail network is imperative.

When comparing the Bastrop trail system to the NIPRA 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 of about 1.21 miles of trails with some sidewalk infrastructure throughout the City. While Bastrop's trail system may be comparable to NIPRA standards these existing facilities are not connected making it insufficient.

The Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (CAMPO) region's 2045 Regional Active Transportation Plan (RAPT) is a vision of a 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 RAPT included the involvement from local governments, partner agencies, as well as public outreach. As the 2045 Regional Active Transportation Plan map in the following pages show, this plan identifies several on-street and off-street bicycle facilities, multi-use pathways, and pedestrian facilities within the City of Bastrop that connects to the overall regional network.



JUNE HILL PAPE RIVERWALK TRAIL

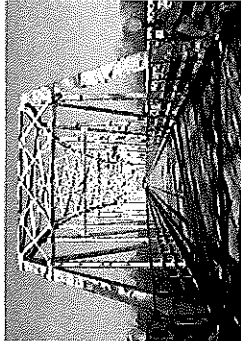
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PHOTO: JUNE HILL PAPE RIVERWALK TRAIL, 2018



OLD IRON BRIDGE



At the time of this Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan update, this bridge was closed and in the process of being updated. Once completed it would be recommended to account for weekly litter pickup, annual paint touchups, and annual bridge inspection to the budget.

PHOTO: OLD IRON BRIDGE, 2018



FUTURE TRAILS AND TRAIL CONNECTIONS

According to the community engagement survey and community events, city residents voted for expanding the hiking and biking network throughout the city as one of the top three priorities. People strongly desire that the trails be developed where they live or work to destinations throughout Bastrop. Thirty-seven percent of the residents that took the online survey said they would use their bicycle to get work if the trails or bike lanes made it more accessible to commute to their place of employment. This shows the desire of this community to expand the bikeways and trails to serve as an active transportation mode. Improved connectivity of trails and sidewalks from residential neighborhoods to city parks was identified as part of the stakeholder interview. About 84% of survey respondents indicated the use of trails is to take a leisurely walk, followed by walking/running for exercise and viewing scenery or wildlife.

In order to expand Bastrop's trail system to meet the community's future needs will require continuous focus on connectivity and safety. The emphasis on linking local destinations for different modes while providing appropriate separation from vehicular traffic will be needed.

CONNECTIVITY ANALYSIS

The connectivity analysis focused on identifying the current gaps in the pedestrian and bicycle network and pinpointing major destinations such as existing parks, schools, and local businesses that could be access points for the future network. Several local areas were identified to enhance the on-street as well as the off-street network for current and future use of the community.

Western Quadrant, Access West of TX - 304

The Hunter's Crossing neighborhood, being a fairly recent development, is well connected with sidewalks and trails around the pond area to the Hunter's Crossing Park. The neighborhood has limited sidewalk and trail connection to nearby commercial and retail development along the SH-71 Frontage Road, State Highway 21 creates a physical barrier between the land west to the north and to the south of the highway.

West of Colorado River, north of TX - 21

The apartments, daycare, and retail developments along Settlement Drive have limited sidewalk access. The immediately adjacent undeveloped parcels of land limit access to and from this development along with the SH-71 Frontage Road. Similarly, the retail development between SH-71 Frontage Road and Old Austin Highway lack internal connectivity. Similar to other neighborhoods, the Riverside Grove neighborhood has well connected sidewalks within the neighborhood, but lacks the connection to nearby middle and intermediate schools.



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

There is the existing Riverwalk Trail between Fisherman's Park and Ferry Park. This area also includes part of downtown and residential neighborhoods that are not well connected, with the exception of some sidewalks along Main Street. This area is built-out and due to limited area for right-of-way, there are few opportunities to expand trails or multiuse paths in these areas. Development of trails or multiuse paths along an existing arterial roadway, along with improving on-street connectivity with the existing trail network, especially around the High School which has very limited connectivity in this area. The Hunter's Crossing development has sidewalks connections and has the ability to connect to future open space to the west. The existing creek provides an opportunity to connect this residential neighborhood to the Fisherman's Park as well.

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 connections today so necessary steps can be taken to ensure the system adequately connects to destinations and residential neighborhoods in the future. Connections along Hoffman Road and other utility corridors can connect to Lake Bastrop to the City.

Eastern Quadrant, south of SH-71

Bastrop State Park and Mayfest Park are located near the SH-21 and Loop 150 East intersection. These roadways lack multiuse paths connecting to both of these parks. SH-71 creates a physical barrier between these parks and the residential neighborhoods located to the south. Developing trails in the existing utility corridors and floodplain along the creek could provide an opportunity to fill those gaps.



MAJOR BARRIERS

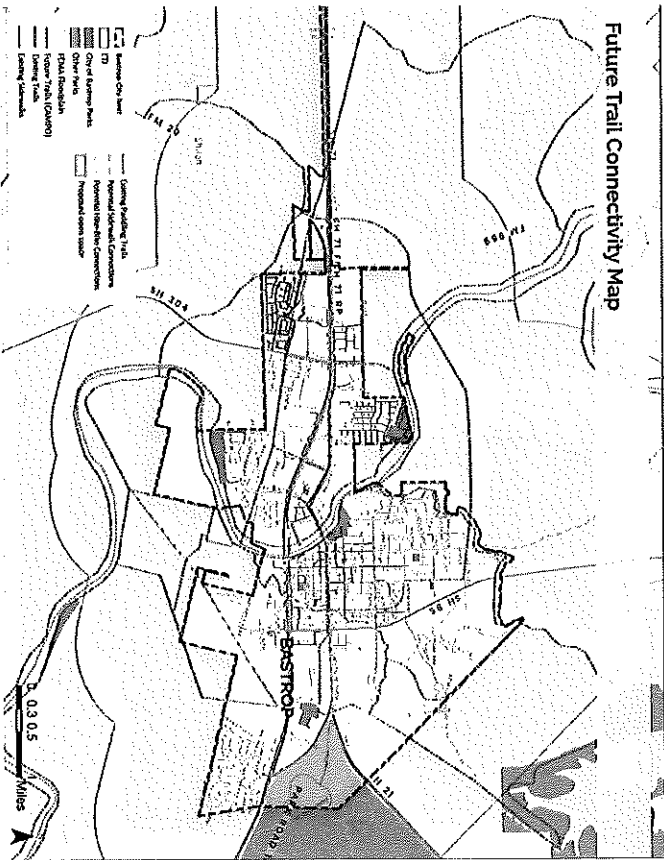
State Highways

The highways in this area were built to provide improved access and connectivity for motor vehicles. These roadways lack connections for other modes of transportation making it challenging to provide trail crossings or multiuse paths. There are few locations along SH-71, like Water Street and Main Lumber King Drive, that provide north-south underpass access. The City should coordinate with Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) in development of multiuse paths along the highways that are safe and comfortable for all users.

Colorado River

There are limited crossing locations across the Colorado River which creates a bottleneck along the two existing crossing locations: Loop 150 and SH-71. This issue has been identified in the City's Comprehensive Plan as well. An additional bridge is planned near the XS Ranch development, just north of Bastrop, as noted in the Comprehensive Plan. It is important to prioritize river crossings to ensure they provide pedestrian and bicycling connectivity. Exploring funding sources and working with CAMPO and TxDOT for additional river crossing should be a high priority for the City of Bastrop.





TRAIL STANDARDS AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

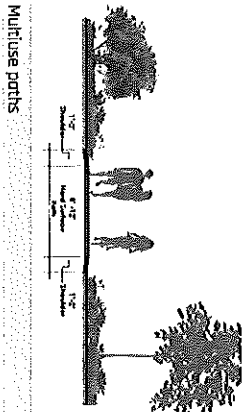
Building upon the past planning efforts, public input, and new opportunities, Bastrop's existing trail system can be expanded to connect all major destinations in the area and more. The information obtained supports expanding the trail system to increase connectivity to the State Park, the Lake, residential neighborhoods, and local schools, thus providing a safe walking and biking environment throughout the City.

FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

A comprehensive Trails Plan would provide a comprehensive outlook at the different types of on-street and off-street facilities that constitute this network. Generally a trail network is a combination of interconnected network of trails, multiuse paths, and sidewalks to facilitate pedestrian and bicycle movement. This network provides local as well as regional access and connectivity. Trails, multiuse paths, and sidewalks should be built based on ASAS/ID design guidelines and comply with Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) along with local and State codes and ordinances.

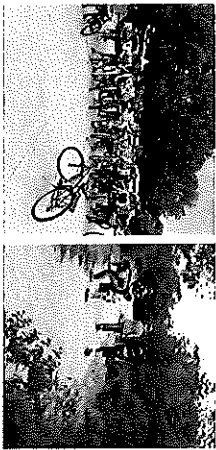
TRAILS

Trails, also known as shared use paths, are generally paved and typically located in an independent right-of-way such as a utility corridor or abandoned railroad. Trail width is determined by the context of the surrounding land use intended. The recommended standard for trails is 10 to 12 feet wide, to comfortably accommodate multiple users and bi-directional traffic. Trails are constructed of different materials depending on the context, usage and availability of materials. Some of the different surface types of trails are concrete paved, recycled material like crushed stone surface, and natural surface trails. Trails are designed to be used by a variety of users for recreational and athletic use.



Multiuse paths

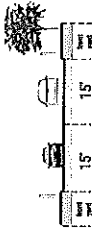
Multiuse paths, also known as sidepaths, are paved trails or paths located along a roadway. These multiuse paths are intended to accommodate pedestrian and bicycle movement. These are used where the right-of-way is constrained to provide on-street bicycle facility. The standard minimum width for multiuse path is 8 feet. Major multiuse paths with higher usage should be 12 feet wide or more. The multiuse paths may present a challenge due to increased conflict between users and vehicular traffic at intersections and driveway crossings. Reduced number of driveways or grade-separated crossings are some of the access management strategies that can be implemented to reduce conflict. Landscape buffers should be implemented between vehicular travel lanes and path users to increase physical and visual separation.



Sidewalks

Sidewalk are walking paths along the side of a roadway. Safe, accessible, and well-maintained sidewalks enhance general public health and boost economy. Sidewalks are primarily meant for pedestrian movement. Sidewalks require a minimum width of 5 feet if set back from the curb. Where a sidewalk is directly adjacent to moving traffic, the desired minimum is 8 feet, providing a minimum 2-foot buffer for street amenities. Similar to multi-use paths, sidewalks present increased conflicts between users and vehicular traffic. Appropriate connection treatments is pertinent for a safe and convenient user experience.

Current Typical Residential Street



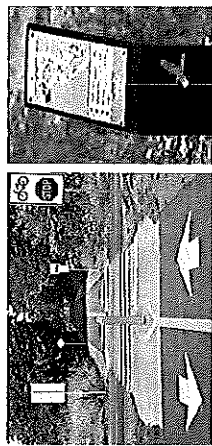
Sidewalk Enhancement on Existing Pavement



Other Considerations

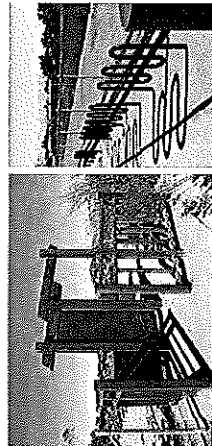
Intersection Considerations: For multi-use paths and sidewalks, conflict between users and vehicular traffic exist that pose a challenge for the active transportation users. The roadway design, speeds, traffic volumes, and traffic control affect the type of treatment needed for the intersection. Marked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

Wayfinding and Signage: Wayfinding should be provided along the trail to identify location, distance to key destination, and directional guidance of nearby routes. Interpretive signage informs the trail users of the historical, cultural, and natural story of the area and are strategically placed along the trails. A comprehensive Parks and Trails Wayfinding Plan is used to ensure that the signage throughout the area is consistent.



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

Amenities: Trails should include amenities like bike racks, parking, seating, trash receptacles, shade, bike repair stations, and hydration stations.



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 developed based on the input through public engagement for this Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan. Recommendations from past planning efforts were also considered.

- ☑ Amend development code to require the construction of trails/sidewalks as part of all development. The current Barrow Building Block Code is lacking in standards, thus by establishing specific planning, design, engineering, and construction standards the City can ensure that all trails/paths/sidewalks are consistent in their construction.
- ☑ Conduct a detailed feasibility study to specifically analyze the needs and locations for a connected multi-modal trail system throughout the City of Bastrop.
- ☑ Prioritize development and maintenance of trails infrastructure in City's annual budget.
- ☑ Seek out funding opportunities through Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (CAMPO) for the development and maintenance of the trail system.
- ☑ Develop multiple access points to and from the trail system to key destinations such as residential neighborhoods, commercial/business areas, schools, and parks.
- ☑ Include the existing and proposed trail systems in the City's Major Transportation Plan. This will provide support to the required construction of a trail if located within a proposed development project.
- ☑ Prepare and implement safe routes to school programs to improve pedestrian mobility near the schools.

- ☑ Coordinate with the owners (private utility companies, landowners, developers, other governmental departments/agencies) on the size of utility corridor / access easements as part of the multi-modal trail system. Easement 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.
- ☑ Partner with property owners on dedicating land or creation of easements for trails.
- ☑ Develop agreements with the utility providers, County, State, and/or respective entities along existing transportation 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.
- ☑ Utilize transportation corridors identified in CAMPO's 2045 Regional Active Transportation Plan (BATP) for different facility types such as trails, dedicated on-street bike lanes or shared lanes, sidewalks and other pedestrian and bicycle facilities.
- ☑ Focus on constructing the smaller gaps in the existing network to make a bigger impact especially in short-trip mobility zones identified in CAMPO's 2045 BATP.

FOUR

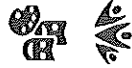
Expand and create additional recreational programming, special events and educational opportunities.

OVERVIEW

In analyzing responses from the community engagement survey, it is evident that the public desires more recreational programming, facilities, special events, and educational opportunities, local civic and non profit groups host several events and programs throughout the year, however investment into the Parks Division and Recreation Division could have a lasting impact on the future of the community. Citizens were asked what athletic or other recreational programs they would support in Bastrop. The citizens expressed a strong desire for:



Year-round swimming pools and swim programs
A wider variety of classes and programs suited for people of all ages, interests, and abilities including sports leagues, music classes, art workshops, health education, fitness groups, and/or gardening classes.

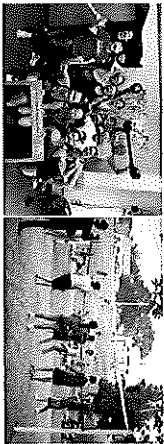


New recreational infrastructure such as a gym, volleyball courts, basketball courts, dog park, splash fountains, and adult friendly playstructure

Community events such as live music in the park, walking tours, and art shows

Based on the NBPA's 2022 Agency Performance Review, most parks and recreation agencies offer the following types of recreational activities:

- Themed special events (offered by 90 % of agencies)
- Social recreation events (offered by 88 % of agencies)
- Team sports (offered by 87 % of agencies)
- Fitness enhancement classes (offered by 82 % of agencies)
- Health and wellness education (offered by 80 % of agencies)
- Individual sports (offered by 76 % of agencies)
- Safety training (offered by 72 % of agencies)
- Barquet sports (offered by 71 % of agencies)
- Aquatics (offered by 70 % of agencies)
- Performing Arts (offered by 64% of agencies)

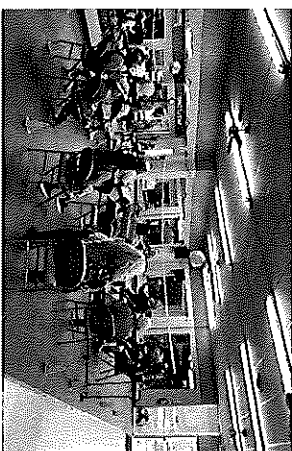


By applying the information obtained from the community input, along with NBPA's finding of the most common recreational programs, the City of Bastrop can begin to develop a plan as to what recreational programs to best offer the community. This recreation programming plan, along with the supporting information, can be used to determine what amount of funding support will be needed. The plan can also be used to identify potential funding sources outside of the City's budget such as grants. The recreational programming plan should also provide guidance on developing partnerships with private sector groups, non-profit community organizations, and the Bastrop Independent School District as each of these groups may be able to provide added support (either through funding, use of facilities/equipment and/or by operating the recreational program) to provide recreational programming and events to the citizens of Bastrop.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

- Design new parks and facilities to be flexible so they can be used for multiple activities.
- Increase accessibility and inclusivity for people of all ages in the parks and recreational programming.
- Coordinate recreational programming with existing events in the City of Bastrop.
- Develop a communications strategy to promote recreational programming and events to Bastrop citizens.
- Expand recreational programming and facilities to include indoor, outdoor, and water-based activities.
- Conduct an assessment of recreational needs for all age groups at least every three years. Use the information obtained to develop new recreational programming being requested.
- Design parks and recreation facilities with open space and supporting infrastructure such as restrooms, concession stands, park benches, picnic tables, shade structures, and drinking fountains.

- Create sports programs, educational classes, and community events for a wide variety of user groups, but also consider programs tailored to specific groups such as Mommy and Me classes, activities for single parents, teen dance, senior gardening, etc.
- Partner with civic groups such as the Master Gardeners and the Master Naturalists to provide educational opportunities to the community at the parks.
- Partner with the community groups and organizations to expand recreational programs and community events and utilize the parks and recreation facilities to host these activities.
- Promote events on the City of Bastrop's website and/or social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter. Establish a monthly newsletter explaining important dates and events.
- Provide more pools and splash parks, indoor activities such as volleyball, basketball, and/or pickleball, and outdoor activities such as sand volleyball, soccer, and/or gardening.



FIVE

Identify and acquire land for parks, recreational facilities, and trails/open space/preservation areas.

OVERVIEW

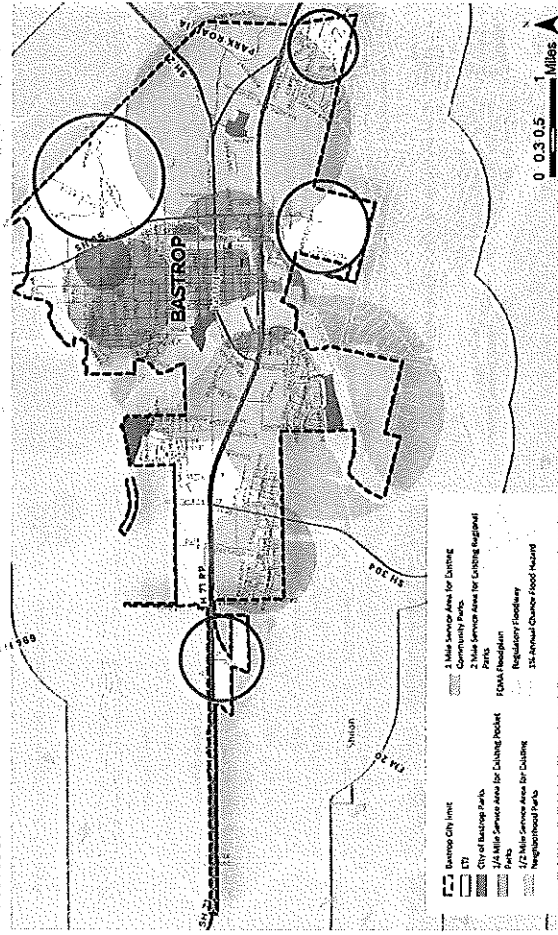
The City of Bastrop currently has 11.3 acres of parks, recreational facilities, and trails/open space/preservation areas per 1,000 persons. The 2002 NRP Agency Performance Review standards recommends 12.5 acres per 1,000 persons for cities with population sizes similar to Bastrop's. Using the 2022 population for Bastrop, this would mean that the NRP total acreage is approximately 127.7 acres, and the Bastrop total acreage is 11.36 acres (for close-to-home parks). The gap between the NRP standard and the City of Bastrop is 1.21 acres, thus indicating that the City is nearly close to meeting the national standards, however there are gaps in the spatial distribution of park and recreation services within the City's limits.



CITY OF BASTROP

NRPA

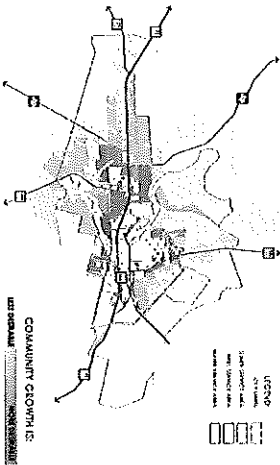
Opportunity areas for the City of Bastrop to increase the Parks and Recreation Level of Service:



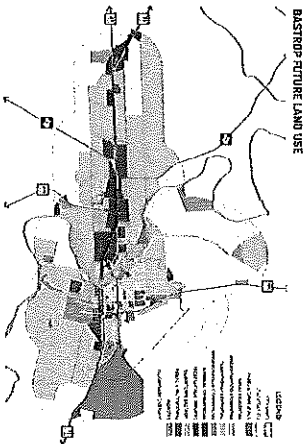
PAGE 99

A collaborative effort between the Parks and Recreation Division and the City's Planning Department identify the current uses of the first zone shown by the expectations of future growth. Areas where to seek suitable land for parks and recreation. The City should be able to identify the City will need to decide how to acquire the land and if the land is located, the City will need to decide how to acquire the land. The City should be able to identify the City will need to decide how to acquire the land and if the land is located, the City will need to decide how to acquire the land. The City should be able to identify the City will need to decide how to acquire the land and if the land is located, the City will need to decide how to acquire the land.

CITY OF BASTROP GROWTH PROGRAM



Source: 2016-2035 Bastrop Camp Plan, Chapter 2, Community Growth



Source: 2016-2035 Bastrop Camp Plan, Chapter 5, Land Use and Urban Design

PARKLAND DEDICATION AND FEE-IN-LIEU

As Bastrop continues to grow, the City needs to make sure that it is providing equitable parks and recreation services to all its citizens regardless if they are in the newer or older communities. As mentioned earlier, there are currently gaps in the level of parks and recreational services. These can be overcome by implementing measures such as parkland dedication requirements and fee-in-lieu of dedication to all development projects that come into the City. The City should be able to identify the City will need to decide how to acquire the land and if the land is located, the City will need to decide how to acquire the land.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

- Amend the City's existing development code to include specific standards: (dimensional, location, amenities, etc.) regarding the required dedication of parkland and/or recreational facilities as part of the development process.
- Consider developing a Fee-in-Lieu-of-dedication process to be used in cases where the developer is not able to dedicate land for parks within the development.
- Include language in the Parkland Dedication ordinance to identify how much land can be dedicated to floodplains.
- Coordinate with private property owners to develop agreements or easements for the future acquisition of land to be used for parks and recreational facilities.
- Support the creation of a detailed multi-modal/active transportation plan for the City. This plan should include items such as: locations for the development of multi-modal/active transportation and specific design and construction standards for each type of trail/path/bike/walkway type. The adoption of the multi-modal/active transportation plan should also include language stating the requirements within the plan shall be part of all developments which contain any portion of the proposed trail, path, and sidewalk/way to be built.
- Establish a regular meeting between the Parks and Recreation Divisions 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 any potential future gaps in park or recreational services.

DEVELOPER'S RESPONSIBILITY

When it comes to the planning and construction of new developments, it is recommended that the City establish ordinances which place the responsibility of providing parks and recreational services on the developer for the communities they are building. The developer should be made responsible for creating a community that not only offers residential/housing opportunities but a community that also provides the future residents with a quality of life that includes areas to walk, play, rest, and socialize with their neighbors. To show that the City is supportive of a new community being developed, coordination meetings (also known as pre-development meetings) should be established between City staff and the developer. These meetings can be used to discuss various details of the proposed development such as block layout, design of roadways, and should definitely include coordinating the placement of parks and associated facilities/amenities within the community. The City should also require that the developer be responsible for identifying (if the parkland, open space, and trails will be dedicated to the City or if they will be owned and maintained by a private homeowners association (HOA)). If it is decided that the parkland is to be privately owned by an HOA, the developer should be made responsible for the creation of covenants and restrictions to be followed by the HOA regarding the ownership and maintenance of the parkland.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

- Create the requirement that developers meet with staff from the Parks, Recreation, and Planning prior to submitting any application for development to discuss proposed developments and placement of parks and recreational facilities/amenities.
- Require that certain recreational amenities be provided for each park type that is included in a new development.
- Amend the City's existing development code to create a process for the dedication of parkland and recreational facilities/amenities to a homeowner association (HOA) for ownership, management, and maintenance. The standards which apply to the development of a public park should be made the same standards for private HOA parks.
- Require that the developer(s) of a residential development submit documented covenants and restrictions to the City for review regarding any parkland and/or recreational facilities/amenities to be dedicated to a HOA prior to the recording of plats. Also consider requiring that the covenants and restrictions be formally recorded as part of the development.

PARKLAND DEDICATION POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Parks, trails, and open spaces are important features when it comes to the development policies and regulations for a city. Without strong 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 park-goers without there being any impediments such as, but not limited to, a site being too small, or there is consistently 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 submittal of new development projects to the city. To do so, the city's codes, policies and regulations need to be clear in their parkland/open space/trails/facilities/amenities dedication processes. The following are some recommendations which the City may use to better support the acquisition of parkland and open spaces.

- ❑ Enact a specific parkland dedication ordinance
 - Acquiring land for future parkland/open space/trails/facilities/amenities through a specific parkland dedication ordinance that requires developers to dedicate land from a development to be used for parkland/open space/trails/facilities/amenities that service the neighborhood and surrounding area.
 - As part of this ordinance, wording shall be included stating that the rule/regulations/policies/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 park/open space/trails/facilities
 - Explanation and descriptions of the various park classifications
 - How to calculate payment of fees (inclusion-of, parkland development fees, etc...) associated with the parkland dedication process
 - List of minimum required amenities per park classification

- ❑ Amend the Bastrop Building Block Code (B3 Code), Article 7.5 Civic Space & Civic Building Standards, with clarification on how much parkland/open space dedication is required.

→ The current code has a requirement of 10% of land area to be dedicated to a civic space within each pedestrian shed. Pedestrian shed as defined by the B3 Code means the area covered by a 5-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 NRP& and planning organizations in determining if a service is within acceptable walking distance.
- Most dedication requirements are based on the number of single-family dwelling units within a subdivision as opposed to a percentage of land area.

- ❑ Establish 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 168 dwelling units (see Comparison of Parkland Dedication Requirements Table)

→ In reviewing six of the larger subdivisions in the City of Bastrop, most of the subdivisions were developing at low as 22 lots in a phase up to 105 lots in a phase. The median was identified at 62 residential lots. Based on this, it is recommended that the City of Bastrop amend the development code to require that a ratio of 1 acre of parkland/open space be dedicated for every 90 residential dwellings begin developed as part of a residential development.

- Separate requirements for single-family, and multi-family based on land-use policies established in the City's zoning section, comprehensive plan and growth management policies.

- Include language identifying how much land can be dedicated within floodplains.

- Comparison cities in the region allow up to 60% of the total parkland dedication to be in a floodplain. Some cities do not allow for any parkland dedication within 100-year flood plain. Cities that do allow for parkland dedication within the 100-year flood plain require approval from City Council prior to acceptance of dedication.

- It is recommended that a maximum of 50% parkland be allowed to be dedicated within a floodplain.
- It is recommended that any parkland proposed to be dedicated with the 100-year flood plain be subject to the approval of the City Council.

- ❑ Amend the Bastrop Building Block Code, Article 7.5 Civic Space & Civic Building Standards to include dimensional standards for each type of parkland/open space/trail/facility

→ Developing and adopting such standards will ensure that the parkland/open space/trail/facility being dedicated to the City meets the intent for public use.

→ Dimensional standards will also create consistency in categorizing parkland/open space/trails/facilities for inventory purposes.

- ❑ Define and develop standards for soil design, engineering, and construction in the Bastrop Building Block Code.

→ The current B3 Code does not provide any details on how trails should be constructed nor where they should be specifically located.

- The B3 Code only speaks to what general park classifications should have trails.

→ Consider requiring trail dedication, development and maintenance fees for commercial developments, as these can be used to connect neighborhoods to the business areas in addition to parks throughout the City.

- ❑ Include a section in the development code that outlines a process for developers to create private parks that are to be managed and maintained by a Homeowners' Association (HOAs)

→ Require that park standards, as those applied to the development of public parks, are applied to HOA parks, as these could potentially be transferred over to the City for ownership.

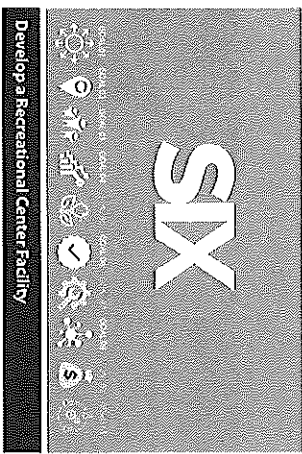
- This will ensure that the HOA park complies with at least the minimum code requirements for the City to accept a park dedicated as a public park.

- This will mitigate any potential work the City would have to do to bring the parkland/open space/trails up to code.



City	Definition	Fee Schedule	Permitted Dedication Fee	Permitted Dedication Fee	Permitted Dedication Fee
Buda	1 acre per 50 dwelling units	from located within 100-year floodplain of the main channel of Onion Creek or Concho Creek may be dedicated in fulfillment of dedication requirements, subject to approval by the City Council	\$500 per dwelling unit	\$800 per residential unit	\$1,000 per residential unit
Seguin	1 acre per 75 residential dwelling units	1/2 acre in floodplain, no more than 50%	-	\$400 per proposed residential unit	\$600 per proposed residential unit
Schertz	1 acre per 100 dwelling units	50% lot to be level, well-drained and suitable for open play, not exceed 5% slope. Every acre within floodplain shall count as 1/2 acre toward permitted dedication. Dedication of other open/land zone identified on most recently approved FEMA FEMA map.	\$350 per dwelling unit	-	\$650 per dwelling unit
New Braunfels	1 acre per 125 residential dwelling units	3/4 acre in floodplain, no more than 10% of parkland in floodplain, no more than 10% shall be allowed in a floodplain.	\$200 per dwelling unit	-	\$2,000 per dwelling unit
Kyle	1 acre per 75 residential dwelling units	Any area which is located within the 100-year floodplain is unacceptable.	-	\$750 per dwelling unit	\$750 per dwelling unit
Choke	Total land dedication of at least 10% of the total tract, excluding commercial or industry land uses.	No more than 60%	-	Developer \$600 per single or 2-family unit or Council approved vendor/builder of multi-family \$400 per dwelling unit	Builder \$800 per single or 2-family unit or Council approved vendor/builder of multi-family land dedication
San Marcos	\$7 acres*(Pay/1000)	No more than 50%	-	-	*Park Development Cost Factor/ Park Facilities Level of Service/ Park Development Cost per Unit

San Marcos - "Park Development Cost Factor" is based on the average purchase price to the City for acquiring and acre of parkland.
 San Marcos - "Park Facilities Level of Service" is determined by the City Council based on the average cost of developing an acre of parkland.
 San Marcos - "Park Facilities Level of Service" formula City Population divided by Number of Developed Parks



OVERVIEW

Currently, the City of Bastrop's Recreation Division owns a small building at 1008 Water St, which is used as the community's recreation center. Based on the Bastrop County Appraisal District information, the community center is approximately 3,993 square feet in overall size. The area within the recreation center is much smaller than the due to portions of the building being reserved for City staff and storage of recreational equipment. Being better because the usable area within the building is the majority of the building. The internal size also limits the amount of recreational equipment which is currently housed. All this being said, it has been emphasized by the community, city staff, and City officials that a new community recreation center is greatly needed in Bastrop.

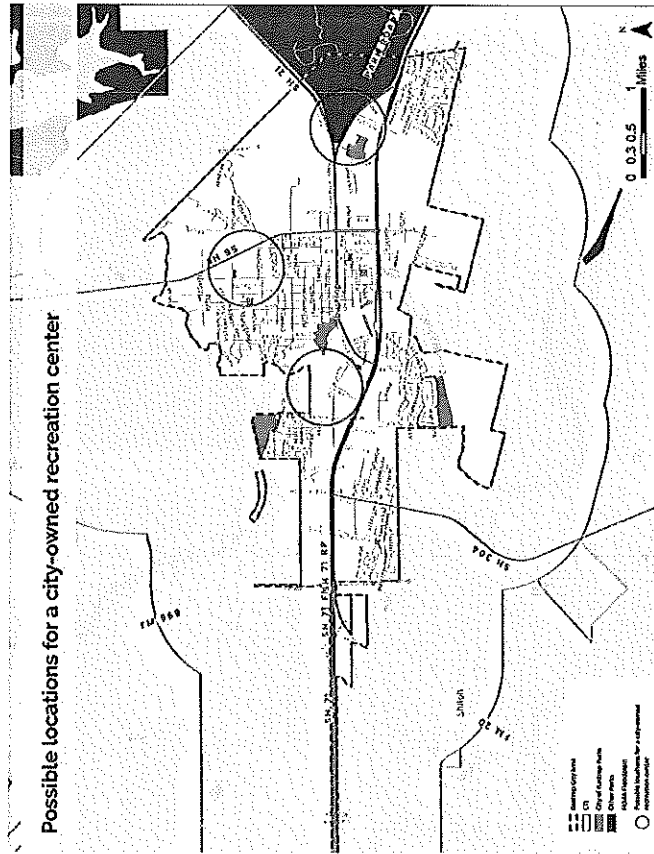
For many cities, the community recreation centers have become more than just locations for recreational activities. They have also become locations for providing education, and medical services. As indicated by a 2017 NBA, poll "Americans urge their local recreation center to offer a wide variety of nontraditional services." This poll showed that nontraditional services such as health living classes (51% of those polled), programming for older adults (46%), nature-based learning activities (45%), access to computers and the internet (43%), inclusive facilities for all abilities and needs (41%), and health clinic/services (38%) were wanted along with the traditional fitness centers, out-of-school time programming, and aquatic facilities. Community recreational centers have become an important feature to the quality

- Life for communities. When inquiring about the importance of a recreational facility, approximately 53% of the respondents from the City of Bastrop's Park Master Plan community survey stated that an indoor recreation center is needed. The need for a new larger community recreation center was also mentioned by City officials, City staff, stakeholders, and members of the Steering Committee. According to NBA guidelines, cities with a population less than 20,000 are advised to have one recreation center per 9,745 residents. Thus, Bastrop would require a single citywide recreation center to align with these standards. This type of facility encloses 10-20 acres and usually includes the following amenities:
 - Gymnastics Room
 - Recreation Classrooms
 - Weight Room
 - Climbing Wall
 - Fees/Game Room
 - Indoor Track
 - Gymnastics
 - Indoor and Outdoor Swimming Pools
 - Room and Pool Rentals

These are all good recommendations to include as part of a design for a new community recreation center. The following map shows potential locations for a new recreation center. In order to meet the community center needs of the citizens of Bastrop, the following steps are recommended:

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

- ☑ Conduct feasibility study specifically on the development of a new community recreation center.
- ☑ The feasibility study conducted should include detailed information regarding preferred locations for the community recreation center and recommendations on what associated amenities and facilities should be provided. One of the areas to be reviewed as a potential site is Mayfest Park as proposed in the conceptual drawings included in this document.
- ☑ Require that feasibility study include recommendations on the positions and numbers of FTE that will be needed to manage, operate, and maintain the new community recreation center.
- ☑ Trail connectivity should be planned to the community recreation center, thus making it accessible through the City's multi-modal trail system.
- ☑ As part of the construction of the community recreation center, its facilities should be made available for renting to the community. Rental fees made can then be applied to the maintenance and operations budget of the facility.
- ☑ To fund the feasibility, construction, and eventual maintenance & operations, the City should look into applying for grants such as the Local Parks Grants provided by the Texas Parks & Wildlife Department.



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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. Improved health has 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 underappreciated when decisions 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 Bastrop's parks and recreation system can play a role in advancing the City's economic goals. A Bastrop Comprehensive Plan devotes a chapter to information and strategies related to tourism, and identified four tourism subsectors:

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

Bastrop's park and recreation system has an important role to play in several of these subsectors. The third subsector, especially related to family-friendly activities, are at the forefront of the park system's identity. Parks and recreation systems can

also contribute to building the area's offerings and images related to natural resources, and support the development of its visual and performing arts sector.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Bastrop is well known for its wealth of natural areas in and around it. Bastrop and Buescher State Parks are just outside the City, and McKinney Roughs Nature 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 Bastrop's city parks are situated along the Colorado River including Fisherman's Park and Bob Bryant Park.



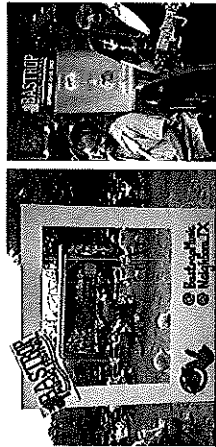
The City's park and recreation system can build the identity and attractiveness of its natural resources offerings in two ways:

- **Asset building.** It can enhance the quality of and access to the natural areas it controls through many of the recommendations of this plan, including coordinating with the Bastrop County and the Texas Parks & Wildlife Department to protect the parks to the City's use system, increase the number of access points for the park, develop trails along the river to support water-based recreation such as boating, tubing and fishing, and its expanding trail system by developing low-impact multi-user nature trails along the Colorado River and through the Lost Pine Forest.

- **Marketing.** The parks and recreation system can work with the City of Bastrop to create marketing material and an outreach strategy specifically focused on the natural attractions and opportunities in the area. These materials would tout the natural assets within the City as well as the major natural amenities in the areas surrounding Bastrop.

VISUAL AND PERFORMING ARTS

The arts are sometimes an underappreciated economic anchor, but they can be economically powerful because they attract residents and tourism and build attachments to a community. Bastrop has an important cluster of artists for the visual and performing arts which can be leveraged through Bastrop's parks and recreation system to support the City's arts and visual arts programming. Ways to integrate the energy of the local arts community into the parks and their programming. Local artists can be commissioned to create physical features in the parks—whether permanent or temporary. The parks can also be activated by hosting art festivals, live music, or theater. These opportunities can be explored through building relationships with local arts organizations, and talking about the potential for collaboration.



Parks can directly contribute to local economic through offering a venue for business activity. There is a complementarity between small scale business activity and city parks because when food offerings, markets, and services are offered in parks, they not only generate economic activity but they also bring people into the parks, and expand the population of park users. They can also generate revenue for the park system.

The opportunities for commercial activity in the parks are extremely broad. Some are highlighted below.

- **Food.** People are drawn to food, and parks are great locations for food-oriented events. Food truck events and farmer markets are held regularly scheduled events in parks, and might be suitable in parks like Mayfield.

Bob Bryant, or Delgado. A concessions fee may be charged to individual participants or the event's organizer. Busy local parks may also be able to support a permanent structure that offers food and drinks from a simple food menu. Where permanent food structures are viable, the park division will typically have a concessions contract with the food and beverage operator that will charge a fixed monthly fee and/or a percent of sales.

Markets. Parks can also host non-food markets. Art fairs or markets focused on arts and crafts should be given particular consideration because it would advance Bastrop's goals of fostering its art and cultural community.

Pavilions and portable event tents. Consideration should be given to renting the pavilions in the park. They could still be available on a "first come, first served" basis as a general rule, but they could also be made available for reservation for special events such as weddings, birthdays, graduation parties, etc.—and if reserved a rental fee should be charged. Some park systems also own and rent out portable event tents that can be used in the park system for smaller events (or even alongside sports events), and can be set up in locations that don't have a permanent pavilion.

Kayaking. Every effort should be made to build the kayak rental and transport systems for the El Camino Real Paddling Trail so that that service is consistently available during more hours of the week and more months of the year. Identifying an operator partner to incrementally build that business should be a short term goal.

Services and programs. Private service businesses can activate parks. Early morning yoga or Zumba is offered in parks in some locations, and they pay a fee to the park system for the right to operate their classes in the park space. Chair or table massages could be offered under tents at sporting tournaments.

Sports complex. The economic impact of a new Bastrop sports complex is discussed in the next section. A sports complex would bring new activity to Bastrop, and advance its tourism goals. It would also generate ongoing revenues for the Parks system through scheduling fees, admission fees, and concessions opportunities.

These are representative examples of business activities that can be offered in parks. They are synergistic with park goals, and provide revenue streams to support park budget.



SPORTS FACILITY MARKET AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

As part of the park, recreation, and open space 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/or soccer. This section 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 lodging and going out after the game, the hotel facilities that are available, and how far players and visitors have traveled to come to the event.

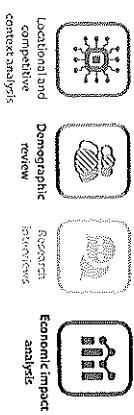
Economic analysis can illuminate important considerations relative to the sports complex, such as the following:

- **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 benefits 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 ballfield facilities and soccer facilities in surrounding communities are in different locations and have different levels of quality. Likewise, the organizational context, the demand environment, the revenue potential, and the economic impact is different for soccer than for ball sports. There are also important distinctions within ball sports. While youth baseball, youth fastpitch softball, and adult slow-pitch softball can to some degree share fields, there are also important distinctions in their organizational and economic contexts.

Four primary modes of research and analysis were utilized for this study:



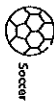
(For a more detailed summary of study findings, please refer to Appendix B.)

LOCATIONAL AND COMPETITIVE CONTEXT ANALYSIS

For ball sports and soccer, nearby sports facilities were identified, researched, rated for quality, and mapped to understand the competitive context of a new sports facility in Bastrop. In addition to sports that would drive the potential demand for a field-based sports facility, the competitive conditions for pickleball and par-3 golf were also analyzed for comparison purposes as possible alternative investments of park resources. A summary of key competitive findings for each sport follows:

Baseball & Softball

The study identified and evaluated 13 baseball/softball facilities based on their location, number of fields, or quality of amenities. 5 facilities were ultimately deemed competitive as tournament-quality given their number and quality of fields and amenities. None of these 5 facilities are within 25 miles of Bastrop. The 5 standout facilities in terms of their ability to host tournaments are the Northeast Metropolitan Sports Complex in Pilgrimage, Old Settlers Park in Round Rock, and Hobbit Park in Bertram. Old Settlers Park, with more than 25 ballfields, has hosted national and international tournaments.



Soccer

The study identified and evaluated 13 soccer facilities based on their location, number of fields, or quality of amenities. 6 facilities were ultimately deemed competitive as tournament-quality given their number and quality of fields and amenities. None of these 6 facilities are within 25 miles of Bastrop. The three standout facilities in terms of their ability to host tournaments are the Northeast Metropolitan Sports Complex in Pilgrimage, Round Rock Multipurpose Complex, and Bee Creek Sports Complex in Spicewood.

Pickleball

The study identified and evaluated 33 facilities with a total of 105 pickleball courts within 25 miles of Bastrop. Only 2 facilities with a 10 combined courts are within 25 miles of Bastrop. Only five facilities (15%) have been constructed for pickleball usage. The vast majority (85%) have been adapted from other uses (e.g., tennis, basketball, etc.) and lack features like permanent nets and pickleball striping.

10 COURTS 95 COURTS

within 25 miles of Bastrop
between 25 to 35 miles from Bastrop - distant or within the Austin metro area

Par-3 Golf

The study identified and evaluated 8 par-3 golf courses within 150 miles of Bastrop. Only 1 course, Butler-Pritchard Park 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.

8 COURSES 1 COURSE

open to the public within 150 miles of Bastrop
within 50 miles

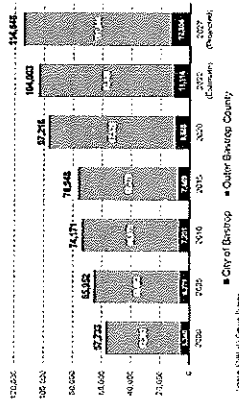




DEMOGRAPHIC REVIEW

In order to better understand how future growth in the Bastrop area will impact the demand for a new sports facility, 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 2015, the County has added 27,000 people, a growth rate of 35%. Over the next five years, the county is projected to grow by another 10,500 people.
- All age groups are forecasted to grow significantly in Bastrop County over the next five years. This will fuel demand for both organized youth sports as well as adult-oriented sports.



POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS OF BASTROP AND BASTROP COUNTY



ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

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

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

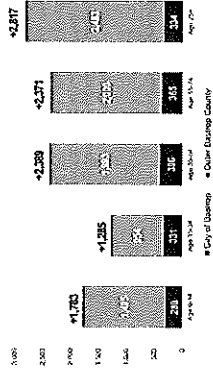
	Baseball/Softball Complex	Soccer Complex
Out of Town Visitors	87,552	98,496
New Visitor Spending	\$5.1 million	\$5.6 million
Additional Local Full-Time Equivalent Jobs	81	85
Additional Local Tax Receipts	\$218,263	\$226,668

Note that this analysis is focused on impacts from hosting tournament events. There are additional positive economic impacts from other uses of a sports complex. A new complex will capture a greater share of the games and practices that would otherwise be elsewhere. Although not 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.

- 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. Particular concerns were field conditions, and lack of field amenities (e.g., adequate parking, lighting, family areas, covered spectator seating, etc.).
- All of those interviewed stated a desire to host bigger events and tournaments, but that the inadequacy of the existing field facilities is the biggest barrier.
- All of those interviewed felt that any additional investment in new or upgraded sports facilities would be money well spent regardless of its size or ability to host tournaments.

Regional Sports Facility Managers

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



FORECASTED POPULATION GROWTH BY AGE GROUP



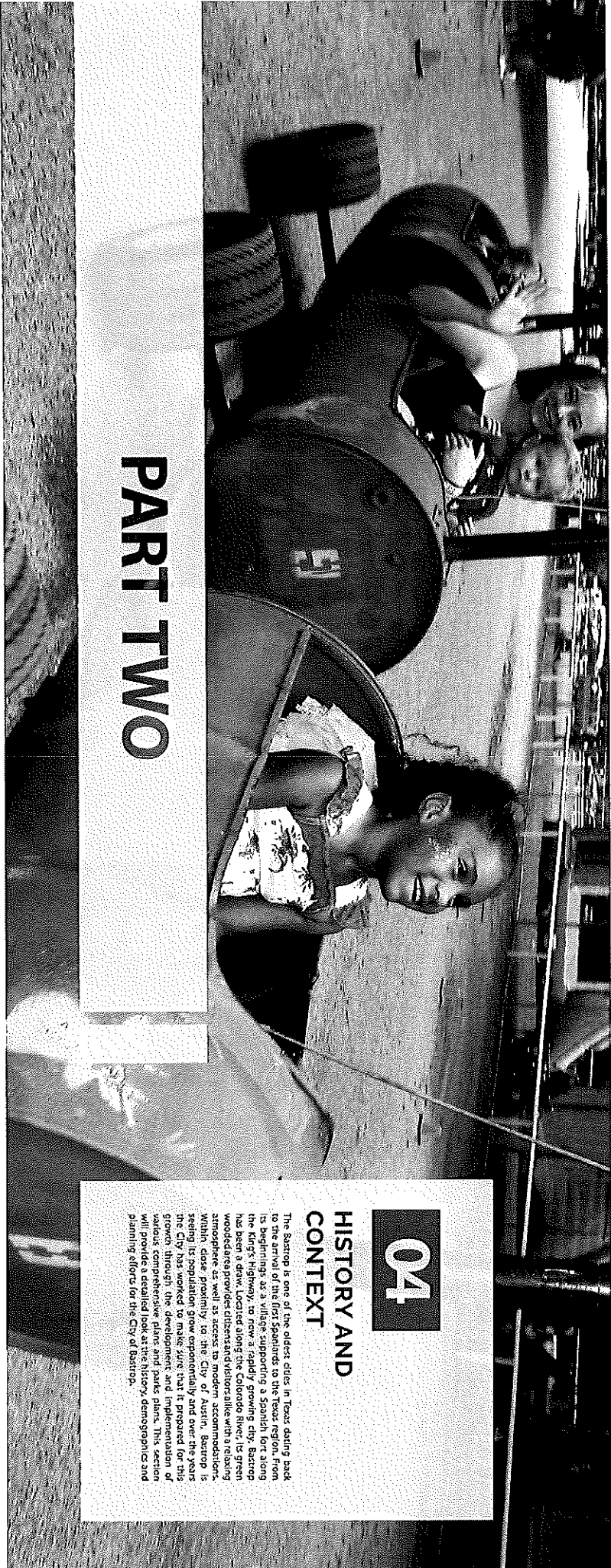
RESEARCH INTERVIEWS

Structured conversations with facility managers and organizational representatives yielded a wealth of information relative to facility demand, pricing, siting, desirable features, and other things. Below are key findings from the interviews.

Local Youth Sports Organizations

- All youth sports programs have been growing rapidly in recent years, which has generated a lot of demand for existing field facilities in Bastrop, especially soccer fields.





PART TWO

04

HISTORY AND CONTEXT

The Bastrop is one of the oldest cities in Texas, dating back to the arrival of the first Spaniards to the Texas region. From its beginnings as a village supporting a Spanish fort along the King's Highway, to now a rapidly growing city, Bastrop has been a draw. Located along the Colorado River, its green wooded area provides citizens and visitors alike with a relaxing atmosphere as well as access to modern accommodations. Within close proximity to the City of Austin, Bastrop is seeing its population grow exponentially and over the years the City has worked to make sure that it prepared for this growth through the development and implementation of various comprehensive plans and parks plans. This section will provide a detailed look at the history, demographics and planning efforts for the City of Bastrop.

BRIEF HISTORY OF BASTROP

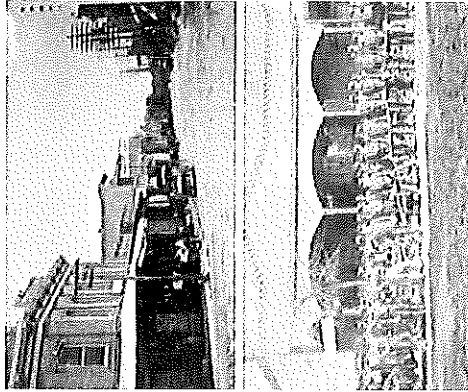
The following sections have been developed to provide a historical and cultural context about the City of Bastrop and its citizens that live, work, and play there. This brief historical perspective provides the needed framework for the process to create the City's Park, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan.

The Very Early Beginnings

The City of Bastrop can trace its roots back to the early beginnings of Texas. The area now known as Bastrop was originally settled back in 1804 for the placement of the Fort Puerta del Colorado. This fort was established by the Spanish to protect the commerce traveling along the Camino Real as it crossed the Colorado River. In conjunction with the fort, there came the settling of a community also at the site. As the years progressed, a land grant was obtained from the Spanish by the Baron de Bastrop in 1823 to found a German colony at the site, but it failed to establish. Then in 1827, Stephen F. Austin was permitted by the Mexican Land Commission to formally establish another colony on the site with 100 families. Within 8 years of the establishment of the Austin's colony, the fight for Texas independence broke out and support of the fight for independence, many members of the original families served in the various battles. It wasn't until after Texas won its independence from Mexico that on December 18, 1827, the town of Bastrop was officially incorporated under the new Texas law. Stephen F. Austin named his newly incorporated town Bastrop in honor the Baron de Bastrop for the support he provided in the founding of the site.

In the following years from its incorporation to the 1890s, Bastrop grew from the small 100 original founding families to a population of over 2,000 residents. This was all due in part to the commerce being produced from Bastrop to the nearby cities of Austin and San Antonio. Additional growth was spurred on during this time by the introduction of the railroad. The town's steady growth continued well into the 1940s with the introduction of new industries such as a pecan-shelling plant, a cedar-chest factory, and a cedar-oil factory. Also during this time Camp Swift was established for use in the training of soldiers during World War II.

Since then, the City of Bastrop has continued to see its population grow by leaps and bounds as more people from larger cities are seeking more relaxed lifestyles. As these new residents are moving to Bastrop, the city has seen its level of commercial activity also increase to provide goods, services, and employment opportunities for the growing population.



PAST PLANNING EFFORTS

City of Bastrop Master Parks Plan Update (2008)

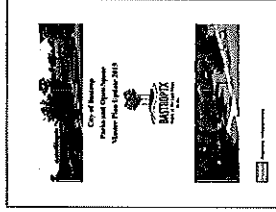
The 2008 Master Parks Plan Update was an updated version of the prior Parks Master Plan that was adopted on April 13, 2000. The 2000 Parks Master Plan had three main goals and objectives for each goal. During the implementation period of the 2005 Parks Master Plan, the City made several accomplishments in its parks and trails system. The City added two new parks: Bob Bryant Park (2004) and Kerr Community Park (2006), completed the El Camino Real Bicycle and Pedestrian Trail (2004), and launched the El Camino Real Paddling Trail (2007). Improvements were also done to four parks under the guidance of the 2000 Parks Master Plan. These parkland improvements were for Fireman's Park, Fisherman's Park, the Rusty Reynolds Baseball Complex, and the Perry Park.

In 2007, it was determined by the City Council and the Parks Board that the Master Parks Plan once again needed to be updated. This update was triggered by the rapid growth, changing demographics, and the citizens seeking different types of parks and recreational services. The 2008 Master Parks Plan Update was completed and adopted in 2008 by the City Council. The 2008 Parks and Recreation Master Plan can be found at: <https://www.ci.bastrop.tx.us/online/open/0262768c2c>. Email: Patricia_Zinn_0534@ci.bastrop.tx.us

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 proceed with updating the plan. The City wanted the 2015 update to reflect the updated population data from the 2010 Census. This new update did not call for a change in the new parks maps and inventories. What the new update did include were five new goals which were identified by the citizens and staff as important to improve the park system. These goals are:

- Address Existing Infrastructure, Maintenance, and Safety Needs
- Identify Land for Future Park Development
- Increase Advocacy / Partnership for long term sustainable parks and rec divisions
- Provide additional amenities to increase / improve parks facilities and programming



City of Bastrop Transportation Master Plan (2017)

2015

Bastrop Comprehensive Plan Update (2016)

2015

City of Bastrop Master Parks Plan Update (2008)

2008

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

2015



- Provide and improve connectivity for Bikes and Pedestrians' Throughout Bastrop
- Using the 2008 Master Park Plan, the City did reach four accomplishments:
 - Dog Park: The Bark Park has been built and is a popular destination for residents and visitors
 - Skate Park: The site has been established and funding to build is being secured
 - Splash Pad Built in Fisherman's Park
 - Playscape in Fisherman's Park Scheduled for replacement this year

- The 2015 Park and Recreation Master Plan Update can be found at <https://www.ci.bastrop.la.us/DocumentCenter/View/1400/2015-Park-and-Recreation-Master-Plan-Update>
- Lower in community conservation through improvements to streets, sidewalks, and street lighting.
- Improve the visual appearance of residential developments by encouraging the use of street facing porches, stoops, and balconies, as well as provide access to the rear of the properties for vehicular parking/storage.
- Preserving the local pine tree population through tree preservation and tree planting.
- Encourage the City to incorporate resiliency and sustainability practices in the construction of new facilities and in the retrofitting of existing facilities.

The 2016 Bastrop Comprehensive Plan Update can be found at <https://www.ci.bastrop.la.us/DocumentCenter/View/1400/2016-Comprehensive-Plan-Update>

City of Bastrop Transportation Master Plan (2017)

In 2016, the City of Bastrop embarked upon the development of its Transportation Master Plan in order to have a long-range planning document to guide the development of the community's transportation system. The development of this plan was seen as very important due to the rapid increase in its population, which in turn leads to an increase in traffic. The City wanted to ensure that the future transportation network meets the needs of personal motorized vehicles, but also the needs for pedestrians, cyclists, and public transportation. The Council made certain that the Transportation Plan remained flexible, thus it would allow the City to address general guidance document. This would allow the City to address such a variety of factors and have the ability to adjust the plan as needed. The Transportation Master Plan was developed in 2016. Bastrop County Transportation Plan to help put the City's transportation system in proper context within the County and to ensure that the City's facilities and plans within the TIL. It was also developed as a companion document to the City of Bastrop Comprehensive Plan to align the two plans.

The 2016 Bastrop Comprehensive Plan Update can be found at <https://www.ci.bastrop.la.us/DocumentCenter/View/1400/2016-Comprehensive-Plan-Update>

CONTEXT

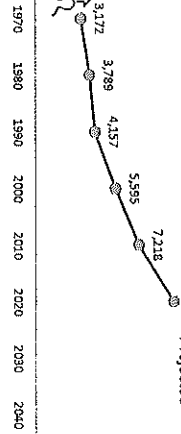
The demographic fabric of a community is important to understand at the outset of any planning process. This section describes the past, current, and projected population trends for Bastrop. For park system planning specifically, growth trends are used to determine the need for new facilities. The primary purpose of this section is to gain an understanding of the potential impacts of various factors on the future growth and development of the City. The source of the data is from the U.S. Decennial Census, the 2017-2021 American Community Survey (ACS) five-year estimates, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the City of Bastrop.

POPULATION

Based on the 2020 US Decennial Census, the City of Bastrop saw an increase in its population from 7,218 in 2010 to 9,688 in 2020 which is a 34.2% increase. This population increase can be attributed to the growth in economic development within the county as well as the growth in residential development between the years of 2000 and 2020. According to the City Water Demand Projection Scenario 2 (City of Bastrop Water Demand Projection Scenario 2 (2017)), the City's most probable population projection scenario for 2021 reflects a population of 10,200. Bastrop population is expected to continue growing at the rate of 5.33% from 2020 to 2030. As City's population has continued to grow, parks and recreational facilities should expand.



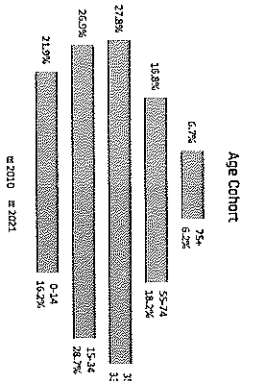
BASTROP POPULATION 1970-2040



Age Cohort

When age is looked at for the population (2021 ACS 5-year Estimated Data Profiles - DP05 ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates) of the City of Bastrop, it is assessed that the population of the City is being driven by citizens in the age ranges from 25 to 54. The ACS five-year summary for the age composition of Bastrop shows the largest group being between the ages of 45 to 54, making up 15.5% of the total population. Additionally, approximately over 58% of the population is under the age of 54, and 42% is over the age of 54.

Comparing Bastrop's population by age in the years 2020 and 2021 shows that the population of the City is aging. The median age has risen from 35.5 in 2010 to 40.5 in 2021.

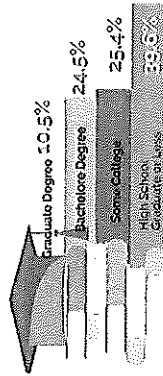


Selected Households Characteristics

Number of Households	2,723	3,687	984
Average Household Size	2.6	2.43	2.17
Total Housing Units	3,005	4,039	1,034
Homeownership Rate	66.90%	58.97%	81.5
Median Household Income	54,179	68,521	14,412
Vacancy Rate	10%	3.60%	1.4
Median Home Value	187,200	223,100	83,990

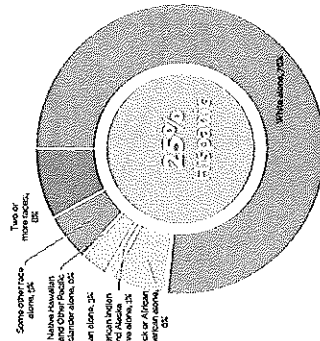
Educational Attainment

The education attainment data gathered from the US Census, QuickFacts for the City of Bastrop indicates that 84.2% of its citizens ages 25 years and older have graduated from high school and that 31.5% have attained a Bachelor's degree or higher; the rate of high school graduation attainment is in line with the County of Bastrop at 84.4% and the State of Texas at 86.9%. The rate of attainment for a Bachelor's degree or higher is above the County's percentage of 23.1%.



Race and Ethnicity

The City's racial makeup was 76% White, 6% African American, 1% Native American, 3% Asian, 0% Pacific Islander, 5% some other race, and 8% from two or more races (2021 ACS 5-Year Estimated Data Profiles - 802001 Race), Hispanic or Latino people of any race were 23% of the population (2021 ACS 5-Year Estimated Data Profile - P2 Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino By Race).



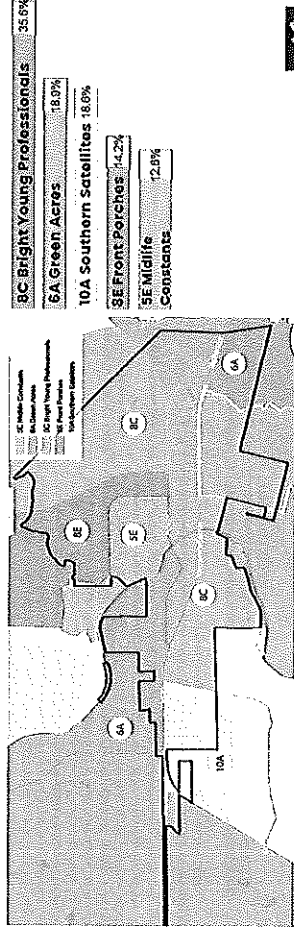
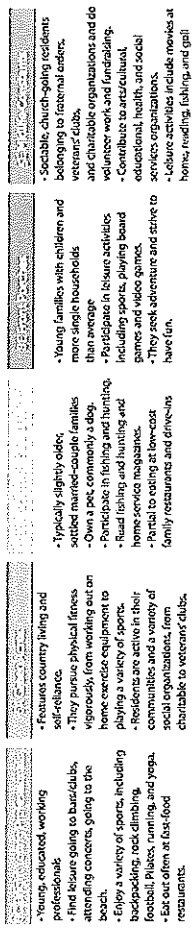
Household Characteristics

The total number of housing units in Bastrop as of the 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates - 82,501 Housing Units, was estimated to be 4,036 which indicates an increase of 1,031 houses since the 2010 decennial census. Out of the 4,036 housing units, the US Census showed that 3,714 were occupied while only 375 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, lifestyle, purchasing habits, and other factors. Two people might be demographically identical - the same age, household size, profession, income, etc. - but one might prefer canned domestic beer, for example, while the other prefers bottled imports.

The following map is based on ESRI's psychographic categories and information, which is based on the 2010 Census. The City of Bastrop is divided into 14 major "clusters" or segments. The City's profile is dominated by 5 different psychographic segments or sub-groups representing a homogeneous community. The City's top 3 segments are listed in the following figure.





05

CLASSIFICATIONS, STANDARDS AND INVENTORY

This section has been developed to provide an overview of the existing parks, facilities, and amenities. The classifications for each park type have been provided to assist in analyzing such things as the service area of a park, what usual amenities are provided in a type of park, as well as what the type of recreational activities a park is normally used for. This part of the PGOS Plan also contains specific information such as existing amenities, condition rating, and maintenance considerations for each individual park owned and operated by the City. The Classification, Standards, and Inventory section is a valuable tool to be used by the City in its daily maintenance and operations of the existing parks as well as the planning for the development of future parks.

PARK CLASSIFICATION

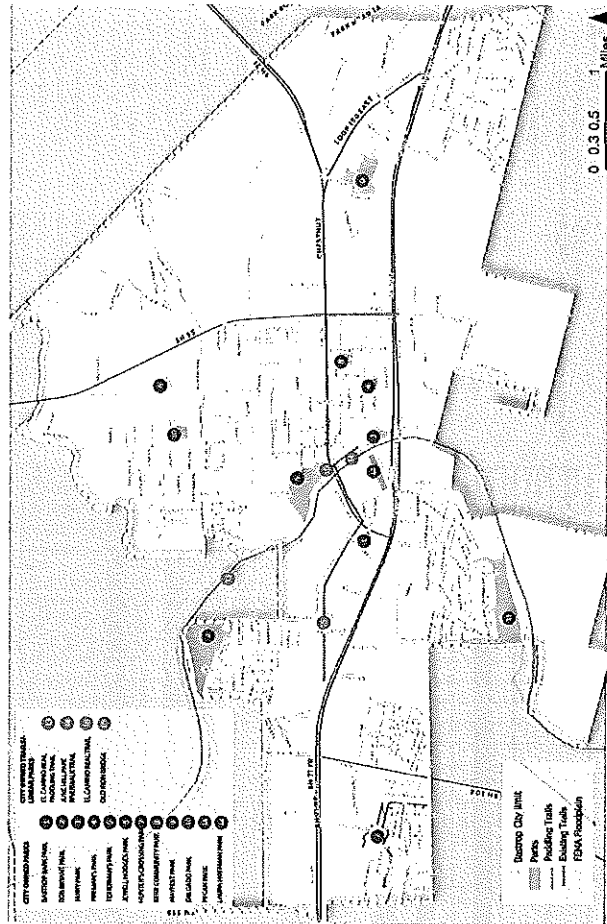
Existing inventory, park classifications and the need assessment were synthesized to create the ultimate park recommendations. Analysis of all the community's size and the size of existing parks were conducted to determine park classifications. Traditional classifications for Pocket, Neighborhood and Community Parks were analyzed, including their respective service radius and recreational features in comparison to the City's physical layout. Six primary classifications were determined appropriate for Bastrop. The traditional Pocket, Neighborhood and Community Park types will be well served with close-to-home type parks. Larger, all-encompassing type parks will be provided in the Regional Park category. The final two park classifications include Special Use Parks and Linear Parks, both types usually exhibiting single amenity types, special locations or end targeted users.

- Pocket Parks**
 - Varies by location, ranging from playgrounds to more passive gathering spaces, such as a city plaza
- Neighborhood Parks**
 - Neighborhood Parks are designed to provide the basic recreational needs for residents of the immediate neighborhood
- Community Parks**
 - Community Parks offer a wide range of recreational opportunities for area residents and larger segments of the community
- Regional Parks**
 - Regional Parks are the largest park classification. They provide recreational amenities to the entire community and serve as a destination for surrounding communities.
- Special Use Park**
 - Special Use Parks cover a wide range of facilities and descriptions but are most likely oriented for a single purpose
- Linear Park**
 - Linear Parks are developed areas for one or more varying modes of recreational use.

Park Name	CITY PARKS						REGIONAL PARKS		SPECIAL USE PARKS		LINEAR PARKS	
	Area	Size	Service Area	Facilities	Rating	Notes	Area	Size	Facilities	Rating	Notes	
City Park	100	100	City Center	Playground, Picnic Area	4		100	100	Playground, Picnic Area	4		
Neighborhood Park	50	50	Neighborhood	Playground, Picnic Area	3		50	50	Playground, Picnic Area	3		
Community Park	150	150	Community	Playground, Picnic Area, Sports Field	4		150	150	Playground, Picnic Area, Sports Field	4		
Regional Park	500	500	Regional	Playground, Picnic Area, Sports Field, Amphitheater	5		500	500	Playground, Picnic Area, Sports Field, Amphitheater	5		
Special Use Park	20	20	Special Use	Amphitheater	4		20	20	Amphitheater	4		
Linear Park	10	10	Linear	Walking Path	3		10	10	Walking Path	3		



Bastrop City Owned Parks and Trails/Linear Parks Map



Pocket Parks

Varies by location, ranging from playgrounds or dog parks to more passive gathering spaces such as a community garden or an urban plaza with seating, landscaping, and other features. Pocket parks are typically privately-owned and maintained by a homeowners or business association.

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

Classification Standards

- Typical Size: Less than 1 acre; however, some may be as large as 2 acres.
- Service Area: Intended to serve a concentrated population within walking distance (¼ mile radius).
- Location: In neighborhoods, centers, corridors, or other areas where they are readily accessible to concentrated populations on foot.

Site Selection

Pocket Parks are best located near the geographic center of a residential neighborhood at quarter-mile intervals. While population densities play a role in location, their justification often lies more in serving a specific need based on a service area, if not serviced by other park types.

Usually, Pocket Parks should not be located along heavily traveled streets. Accessibility by way of trails and sidewalks or low-volume residentially streets



Typical Amenities Provided

- Children's playgrounds with fall surface and equipment with shade structures
- Hard surface play area or court games such as basketball, tennis, and volleyball
- Small lawn for passive non-organized team sports such as toss
- Passive recreation elements such as tables, benches, trash receptacles, walls, and small shade structures
- Pavilions or multi-purpose structures for family events or activities
- Gardens or water features
- Monuments, memorials, and educational signage

Park List

- Jewell Hodges Park



Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood Parks are designed to provide the basic recreational needs for residents of the immediate neighborhood; they are commensurate of the City of Bostons' overall park system and a primary focus for attainment. The design and programming of a neighborhood park will vary based on the needs of residents within the service area.

Classification Standards

Typical Size: A typical Neighborhood Park is approximately 5 to 10 acres, but can range up to 15 acres. Their sizes should be determined based on intended uses, function, surrounding development, land attributes and available lands.

Service Area: should be 0.25-mile radius, and in some cases may be larger. The recommended service level is 1,000 acres of Neighborhood Parks per 1,000 residents.

Site Selection

Neighborhood Parks should be integrated to maximize service areas and accessibility while minimizing unnecessary overlap in service level coverage. Their service area needs to consider the physical barriers such as major roadways. Adequate vehicular access and parking should be provided.

Neighborhood Parks are best located central to several neighborhoods. While population densities

play a role in their location, in the community, their location selection is often justified upon spatial need based on a 0.50 mile service area.

Neighborhood Parks should not be located along heavily traveled streets, unless necessary. Accessibility by way of trails and sidewalks or low-volume residential streets increases viability. The park should have adequate soils for furnishing plantings. Generally, their sites should be a gentle slope to increase usability and should properly drain to allow safe use. Street access should be required on at least one side of the park. Placement near greenbelts and trail corridors will help provide connectivity throughout the community. The site may include preserved areas for passive recreation, but the site slope and soils should accommodate safe use for park facilities and allow proper drainage.

Design Consideration

- Additional resident input may be considered during design phases.
- Some vehicular surface parking, in addition to on-street parking, may be needed and should be based on the individual park design, users and programming.
- 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 site.
- 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 fall surface and equipment with shade structures
- Hard surface play areas or court games such as basketball, tennis and volleyball
- Limited sportfields
- Splash pads or swimming pools
- Small lawn for passive non-organized play such as toys
- Loop trails and railhead connectors to any adjacent city-wide trail system
- Pavilions or multi-purpose structures for family events or activities
- Passive recreation elements and site furnishing such as tables, picnic areas, benches, trash receptacles, bike racks, walks and small shade structures
- Restrooms

Park List

- Milena Delgado Park
- Ferry Park
- Hunter's Crossing Park
- Ken Community Park
- Liana Hoffman 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 sports fields/complexes, aquatic facilities, recreation centers, cultural and special event venues, and/or natural features that may require preservation. Community Parks are often adjacent to other public facilities such as middle schools, libraries, golf courses, or open space.

Classification Standards

Typical Size: Between 15 and 50 acres; minimum of 5 acres for new construction.

Service Area: 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 parking should be provided. The site may include preserve areas for passive recreation, but the site's slopes and soils should accommodate safe use for park facilities and allow proper drainage. Community Parks should incorporate natural features when possible and could

be situated along greenbelts to include nature areas and access to adjacent trail systems.

Design Consideration

- Additional community input may be considered during design phases.
- Vehicular parking should be required based on the individual park's programming
- 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 sites
- 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

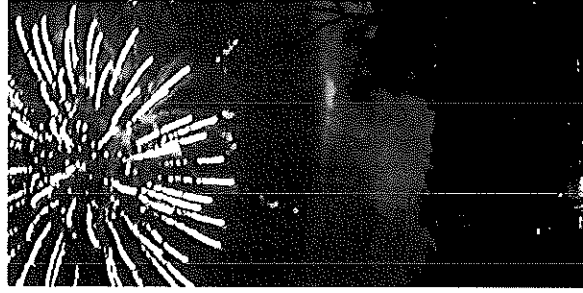


Typical Amenities Provided

- Children's playground with full surface and equipment with shade structures
- Hard surface play areas or court games, such as basketball, tennis and volleyball
- Sport and practice fields for organized team sports
- Walking loop trails, access to trail systems and trailhead connections to any adjacent city-wide trail system
- Splash pads or swimming pool
- Open lawn for passive non-organized play such as toss
- Passive recreation elements and site furnishings such as tables, benches, trash receptacles, bike racks, walks and small shade structures
- Large and small pavilions or multi-purpose structures for family events or activities
- Restrooms
- Monuments, memorials and educational signage
- Support facilities such as maintenance buildings
- Natural or preserved areas including unique terrain, floodplains, greenbelts, gardens or water features

Park List

- Pecan Park
- Fisherman's Park
- Mayfest Park



Regional Parks

Traditional Regional Parks may have environmental preservation and education as a primary focus. With this in mind, sport, aquatic, and recreation center facilities are generally not the predominant feature of a regional park. The facilities and activities offered at a traditional Regional Park generally include special interest use such as equestrian activities, historic interpretation, and nature observation. Regional Parks are designed to promote important natural environmental features within their boundaries and provide significant open space.

Classification Standards

Typical Size: Their sizes should be determined based on intended uses, available lands, natural resources and other special programming requirements. The service area is the entire community.

Service Area: 2 miles radius. The service area is the entire community.

Site Selection

Regional Parks should be integrated to maintain service areas. Their specific locations will likely be based on natural amenities and preserves. Many sites, Regional Park locations are solely based on available lands to accommodate such large sites. Site selections should consider regional access and convenient, wayfinding signage for visitors. Also, highly visible locations support the greater economic impact that Regional Parks can have.

As with other parks, adequate vehicular access and



parking should be provided. The site may include preserved areas for passive recreation, but the site's slopes and soils should accommodate safe use for park facilities and allow proper drainage. These parks should incorporate nature features when possible and could be situated along greenbelts to include nature areas and access to adjacent trail systems.

Design Consideration

- Citywide parks and recreational offices and maintenance facilities
- Additional community input may be considered during design phase.
- Vehicular parking should be required based on the individual park's programming
- Safe pedestrian access should be provided to the park and include safe internal circulation
- Trail access should be provided when adjacent to trail corridors
- Protection from the sun should be considered through shade structures or trees
- Facilities should have aesthetic landscape plantings and trees

Typical Amenities Provided

- Destination children's playgrounds with fall surface and equipment with shade structure
- Hard surface play areas or court games such as basketball, tennis and volleyball
- Large sport complexes and practice fields for organized team sports
- Walking loop trails, access to trail systems, and trailhead connections to any adjacent citywide trail system
- Lighted facilities
- Water sports such as kayaking or fishing
- Amphitheaters and educational facilities
- Splash pads or swimming pools
- Open lawn for passive non-organized play such as: tags, recreational elements and site furnishings such as tables, benches, trash receptacles, bike racks, walls and small shade structures
- Small and large pavilions or multi-purpose structures for family events or activities
- Restrooms
- Support facilities such as maintenance buildings
- Gardens or water features
- Natural or preserved areas including unique terrain, floodplains, greenbelts or water feature

Park List

- Bob Bryant Park

Special Use Parks

Special Use Parks can cover a wide range of facilities and disciplines, but are most likely oriented for a single purpose. These types of parks serve the community in many ways including economic development, defining character and promoting community pride. Special Use Parks generally fall into three categories: 1. Social/Cultural/Historic Sites - Plaza, squares, municipal sites or historic sites; 2. Recreational Facilities - Senior center, golf course, nature center, community center or aquatic facility; 3. Outdoor Recreational facilities - Stadium or sports complex for single type event

Classification Standards

Typical Size: Special Use Parks vary in size depending on programming, location and natural features.

Service Area: As a destination point, their service area is the entire community and region.

Site Selection

Due to the targeted program element of these parks, there are no specific site selection criteria. However, the site should consider existing points of interest and available land. Special Use Parks should be visible and fit into the community's existing development patterns. Their locations should serve as a hub to surrounding areas.

Design Consideration

- Additional community input could be considered during design phase
- Vehicular parking should be required based on the individual park's programming
- Safe pedestrian access should be provided to the park and include safe internal circulation
- Design for Special Use Parks should consider the community's overall character and impact for economic development
- Facilities should have aesthetic landscape plantings and trees
- Restrooms
- Monuments, memorials and educational signage

Park List

- Fineman's Park
- Bark Park



5 Linear Parks

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

Classification Standards

Typical Size: The NPRA 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
- Turf areas
- Ornamental plantings
- Fences, landscaping, or other features to control access near adjoining residential areas
- Viewpoints

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

Park List

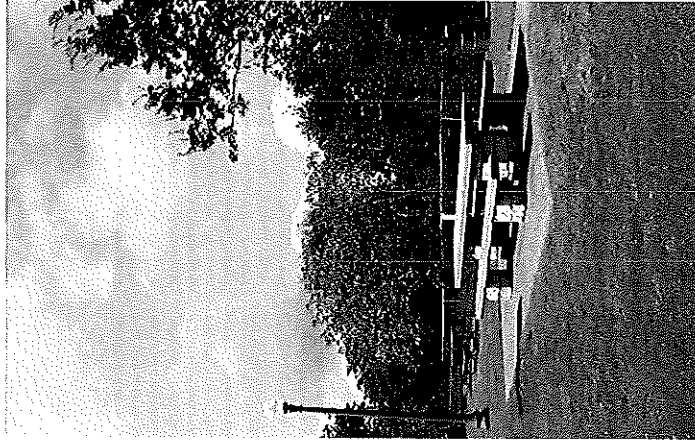
- June Hill Page Riverwalk Trail
- El Camino Real Trail
- El Camino Real Paddling Trail
- Once the repairs and park/trail enhancements have been completed to the Old Iron Bridge, it is recommended that it be made part of the City's overall trail system and be classified as part of the Linear Park listing. This will add an additional 0.24 miles to the existing trail system and create a connection from the eastern side of the Colorado River to the western side.



PARK INVENTORY

The City of Boulder's parks and recreation system provides its citizens and visitors with a variety of parks, open space and trail amenities. The City currently owns twelve parks and three trail/linear parks totaling to approximately 156 acres. Five of the parks are centrally located. The remaining parks are spread throughout the city's neighborhoods. Among the twelve city-owned parks, there are three large community parks within city and one city-owned community park located just outside in the EU. Each of these parks provide the citizens with varying degrees of amenities and features. An example of this is Eisenhower Park that contains a portion of the El Camino Paddling Trail. This aquatic trail system is part of the Colorado River which travels north to south through the City. The Colorado River, itself, is not a city-owned park, however it does provide additional recreational opportunities to the City.

As mentioned above, each city-owned park provides its users with a variety of recreational opportunities. However, this is not to say that more cannot be added. As the City continues to grow, so will the future pressures 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 these new additions to the City. This section will assist citizens, elected/appointed official, and city staff understand what parks and recreational services are being provided throughout its system, as well as act as a tool to see where additional services are or will be needed.





General Description

Address: 1209 Linden Street

Area: 1 Acre

Classification: Pocket Park

Current Condition

GOOD

Maintenance Observations & Considerations

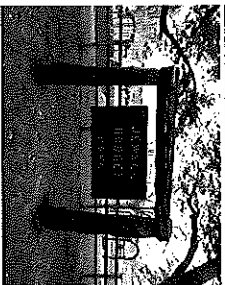
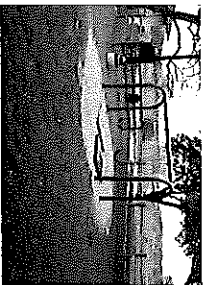
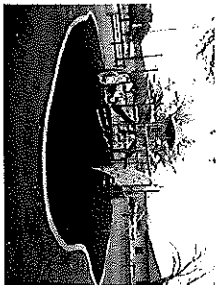
- Thinned turf areas due to tree shade and foot traffic
- Mismatched paint touch-ups and rust on swing set
- Paint touch-ups, fence cleaning, turf aeration, and playground surfacing touch-ups should be conducted annually

Inventory of Amenities/Furnishings

- Fenced Playground
- Area
- Swings (2)
- Picnic Tables (2)
- Small BBQ Pit (2)
- Basketball Court in Parking Lot
- Spring Saw Ride
- Trash Cans
- Portable Toilet

Accessibility Observations & Considerations

The primary accessible route from the public right-of-way to the entry of the facility is via Hill and Linden St. 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 park amenities to an accessible surface material.



General Description

Address: 502 Water Street

Area: 1 Acre

Classification: Neighborhood Park

Current Condition

GOOD

Maintenance Observations & Considerations

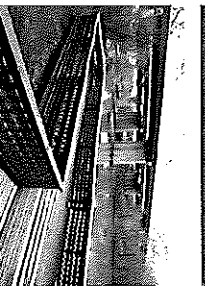
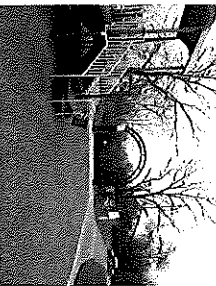
- Park is accessible from limited parking spaces
- Pour in place rubber playground surfacing in good shape
- Res gravel under swings is not an appropriate fall protection surface
- Thinned turf due to foot traffic

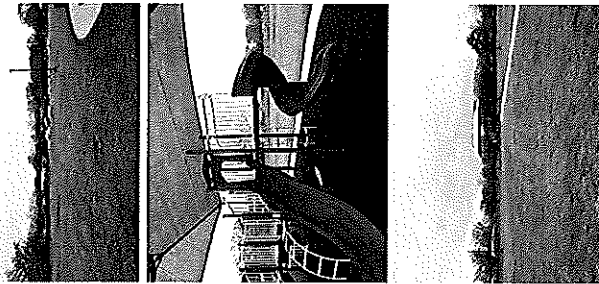
Inventory of Amenities/Furnishings

- New Playground
- Swing Set
- Gabbo
- Picnic Tables (6)
- BBQ Pit
- Benches
- Swinging Bench
- Portable Toilet
- Trash Cans

Accessibility Observations & Considerations

The primary accessible route from the public right-of-way to the entry of the facility is via Water St. and is compliant. Update existing route surfaces to park amenities to an accessible surface material.





General Description

Address: 799 Laurel St.
 Area: 3.0 Acre
 Classification: Neighborhood Park

Current Condition

799 LAUREL GOOD EXCELLENT

Maintenance Observations & Considerations

- Park amenities appear to be in good condition
- Facilities and playground surfacing in good condition
- Shade fabric showing some mold/mildew growth
- Replace play amenities based on life expectancy

Accessibility Observations & Considerations

The park is currently only accessible by vehicles 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 oriented throughout the park, thus offering an additional site amenity.

Inventory of Amenities/Furnishings

- Shaded Playground Area
- Swing Set
- Trash Cans
- Restroom



General Description

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

Current Condition

301 HUNTER'S CROSSING GOOD EXCELLENT

Maintenance Observations & Considerations

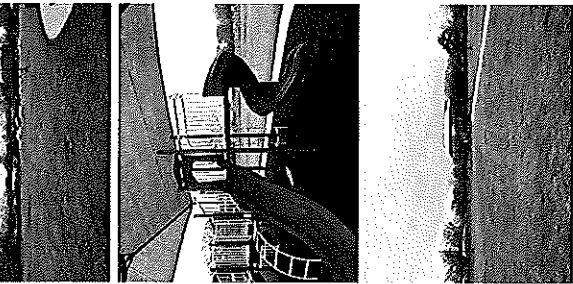
- Accessibility around amenities appears sufficient
- Poo gravel under play amenities is not an appropriate fall protection surface
- Basketball court appears to be in good shape
- Thinned turf due to foot traffic

Accessibility Observations & Considerations

The primary accessible route from the public right-of-way to the entry of the facility is via Hunters Crossing Blvd, and it is compliant. Update existing route surfaces to park amenities to an accessible surface material. Accessible parking is provided. Update existing playground surface to an accessible surface material.

Inventory of Amenities/Furnishings

- 2 Playgrounds (Small & Large Set)
- Swings (4)
- Gazebo
- Outlook & Fishing Pier
- Pond
- Picnic Tables (6)
- BBQ Pit
- Half-Court Basketball Court
- Pavilion with 2 Ceiling Fans
- Baseball Field (dugouts in the back & fence)
- Restrooms (limited access to public)
- Bike Racks (2)



NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

General Description

Address: 1308 Walnut Street
 Area: 1.39 Acre
 Classification: Neighborhood Park

Current Condition

GOOD

Inventory of Amenities/Furnishings

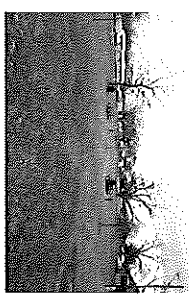
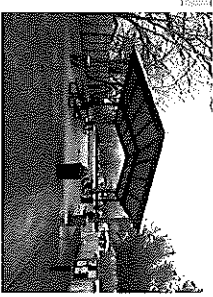
- Fenced Playground Area
- Swings (2)
- Picnic Tables (2)
- Small BBQ Pit (2)
- Basketball Court in Parking Lot
- Spring Saw Ride
- Trash Cans
- Portable Toilet

Accessibility Observations & Considerations

The primary accessible route from the public right-of-way to the entry of the facility is via Walnut St. and is compliant. Parking is accessible compliant. Update existing route surfaces to park amenities to an accessible surface material.

Maintenance Observations & Considerations

- Overall, a well-maintained park with some signs of aging
- Poa gravel under play amenities is not an appropriate ball protection surface
- Basketball court could use cleaning and resurfacing
- Trees should be evaluated for health/size that need to be removed or trimmed



RECREATION PARK

General Description

Address: 710 Boaring Fork Ln
 Area: 48.2 Acre
 Classification: Community Park

Current Condition

GOOD

Inventory of Amenities/Furnishings

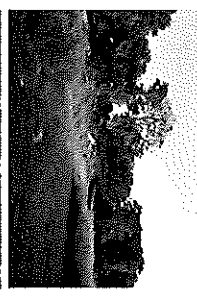
- Picnic Table
- Small BBQ Pit
- Water Access
- Trails

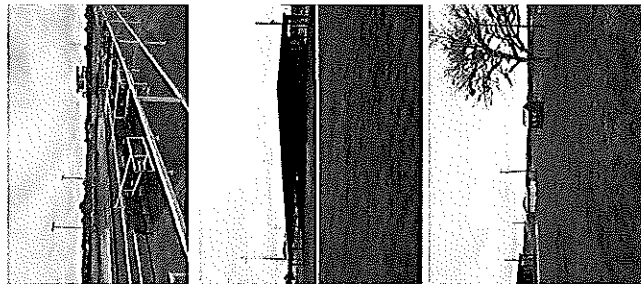
Accessibility Observations & Considerations

NA

Maintenance Observations & Considerations

- Soft surface trails will likely need repair after inundation
- Open fields would benefit from routine mowing
- Tree care and trail repair will likely be the main focus of ongoing maintenance





Maple Leaf Park

General Description

Address: 25 American Legion Drive
 Area: 26.74 Acre
 Classifications: Community Park

Current Condition

POOR FAIR GOOD EXCELLENT

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 Show Barn (inside rodeo arena)
- 11.07 Acres of Open Space
- Tram Cars (put out only during events)
- Ignited Rodeo Arena
- Restrooms
- Small BBQ Pit (2)
- Ticket Booth
- Concession Area

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 park amenities to an accessible surface material.



Esplanade Park

General Description

Address: 1200 Willow Street
 Area: 20.0 Acre
 Classifications: Community Park

Current Condition

POOR FAIR GOOD EXCELLENT

Maintenance Observations & Considerations

- Noticeable areas of exposed ground around site amenities
- Park would benefit from the implementation of dedicated paths
- Makeup of on-street parking has caused damage to asphalt road and adjacent parkway
- Play structures and surfacing should be inspected annually

Inventory of Amenities/Furnishings

- Large Covered Pavilion
- Small Covered Pavilion
- Small Playground
- Area with Swing Set
- BMX Swings Set
- Playground with Soccer Goals & Backstop
- Drinking Fountains (2)
- Boat/Canoes Dock
- Boat Ramp
- Fishing Pier
- Picnic Tables (21)
- Small BBQ Pit (12)
- Large 100 gal. BBQ Pit
- Spring Volleyball
- Baseball & Tennis Courts
- Multi-Purpose Field
- Trash Can/Recycle Stations
- Wheelie Sports Plaza

Accessibility Observations & Considerations

The primary accessible route from the public right-of-way to the entry of the facility is via Farm St. and an accessible route is provided. Update existing route surfaces to park amenities to an accessible surface material.



CHARLES PARK

General Description

Address: 600 Charles Blvd
 Area: 42 Acre
 Classification: Regional Park

Current Condition: GOOD

Inventory of Amenities/Furnishings

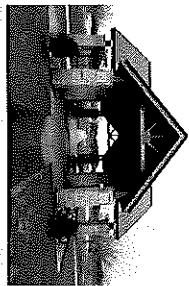
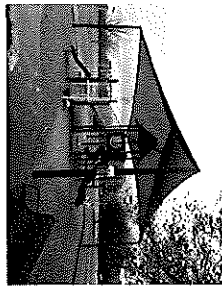
- Covered Pavilion (50 ft. x 40 ft.)
- Nature Trail (0.5 miles)
- Scenic Overlook of Colorado River
- Canoes Dock/Fishing Pier
- Picnic Tables (9)
- BBQ Rigs (5)
- Sand Volleyball Court
- Tennis Court
- Multi-Purpose Field with Soccer Goals & Backstop
- Restroom Facilities
- Shaded Playground Area
- Benches
- Basketball Court
- Recycle Stations
- Disc Golf Course

Accessibility Observations & Considerations

The primary accessible route from the public right-of-way to the entry of the facility is via Charles Blvd. and is compliant. Need to replace existing playground surface to an accessible surface material.

Maintenance Observations & Considerations

- Park offers many amenities, but is showing signs of age
- Structure could use a thorough cleaning and fresh coats of paint
- Shade fabric over play structures showing mold/mildew growth
- Pea gravel surfacing is not an appropriate fall protection surface



RESTON BANK PARK

General Description

Address: 401 Gandy Truck Ln.
 Area: 1.0 Acre
 Classification: Special Use Park

Current Condition: GOOD

Inventory of Amenities/Furnishings

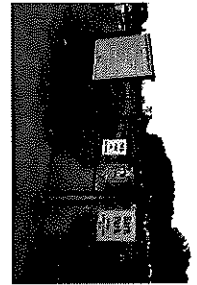
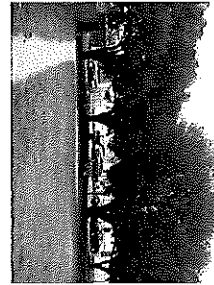
- Dog Shower Station
- Dog Waste Station (2)
- Small Dog Play Area
- Large Dog Play Area
- Bench
- Walking distance to Downtown

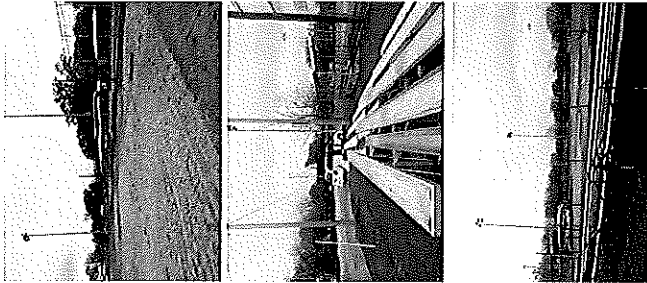
Accessibility Observations & Considerations

The primary accessible route from the public right-of-way to the entry of the facility is via Gandy Truck Lane. There is no sidewalk connection in this area.

Maintenance Observations & Considerations

- Thinned turf in specific areas, particularly the large dog facility
- Recommend section of turf multiple times a year to assist with compaction
- Recommend the addition of a concrete maintenance band under the chain link fence
- Recommend installation of edging to separate grass from the aggregate walkway





Elvans Park

General Description

Address: 600 Hill Street
 Area: 2.54 Acre
 Classification: Special Use Park

Current Condition

ACCOMPLISH GOOD

Maintenance Observations & Considerations

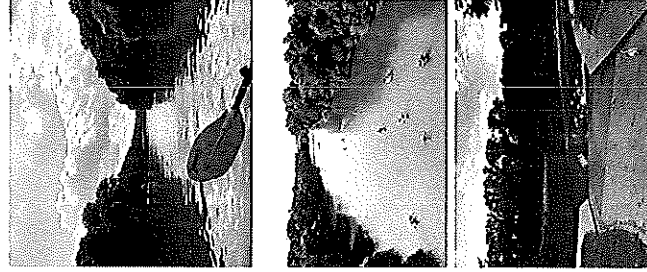
- Usage of different sports requires additional maintenance on turf
- Recommend annual aeration and topdressing to mitigate compaction
- Metal bleachers appear to be in good shape, but wood bleachers are in disrepair
- Ballfield fencing has locations that need to be repaired

Inventory of Amenities/Furnishings

- Lighted Baseball/Softball Field
- Bleachers (6)
- Electronic Scoreboard
- Portable Toilets (2)
- Trash Cans

Accessibility Observations & Considerations

The primary accessible route from the public right-of-way to the entry of the facility is via Austin and Hill Street. There is not sidewalk connection in this area. If sidewalks are constructed in this area, a pedestrian connection would be required to the park. Need to update parking areas. Update existing route surfaces to park amenities to an accessible surface material.



El Camino Real Paddling Trail

General Description

Address: Colorado River from Fisherman's Park to Lost Pines Nature Trails
 Area: 14.3 Miles
 Classification: Linear Park

Current Condition

ACCOMPLISH GOOD

Maintenance Observations & Considerations

- River has much fluctuation and can impact access on a seasonal basis
- Drop in and bale out access needs to be kept accessible
- Recommend to inspect drop in and bale out access areas weekly and remove any debris or other obstacles hindering access

Accessibility Observations & Considerations

NA

Inventory of Amenities/Furnishings

NA



General Description

Address: Colorado River between Fishermen's Park and Ferry Park
 Length: 2,268 Linear Feet
 Classification: Linear Park

Current Condition

GOOD

Inventory of Amenities/Furnishings

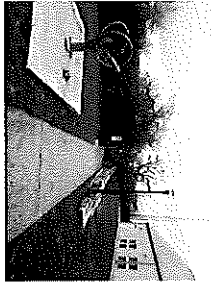
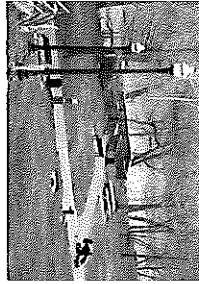
- Approximately 0.5 miles of trail
- Pavilion with Restrooms
- Scenic picnic areas along the trail
- Drinking Fountain
- Concrete Picnic Tables
- Scenic Overlook/Viewpoint
- Fishing River (2 miles)
- (2 handicap accessible)
- Trash Cans

Maintenance Observations & Considerations

- A unique amenity that appears to be heavily utilized
- Trails appear to be in good shape structurally, but some areas feel a bit dated
- Recommend to pressure wash stairs and clean up litter weekly
- Recommend a quarterly inspection of the lighting

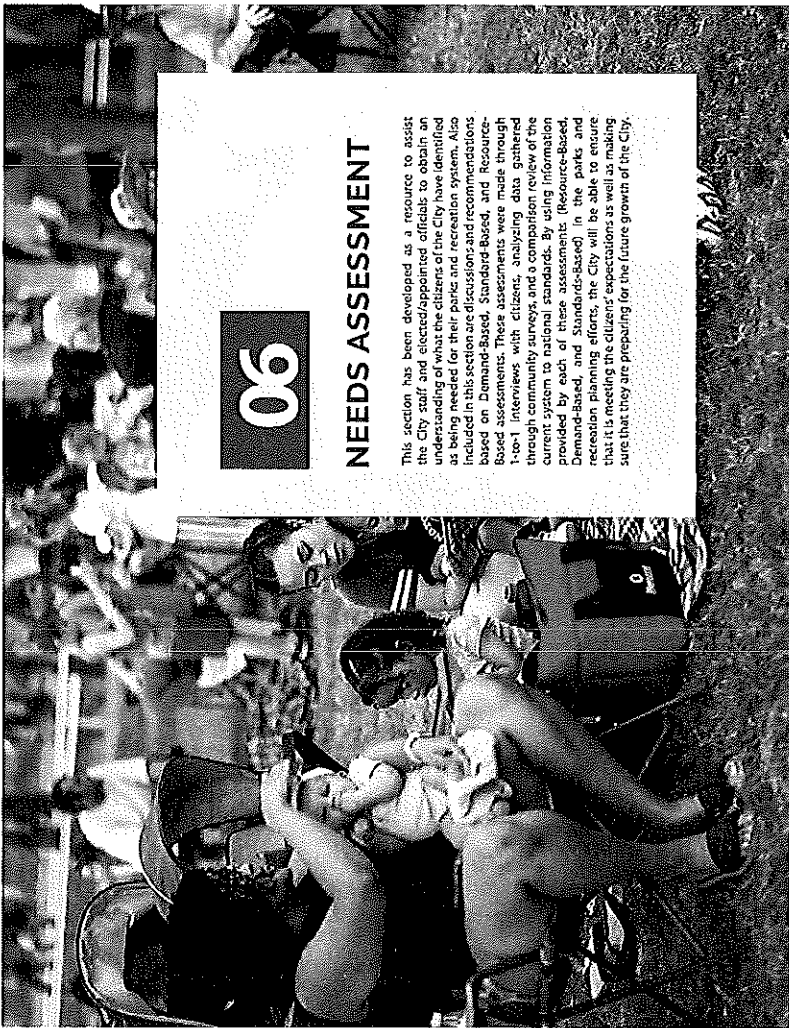
Accessibility Observations & Considerations

NA



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06

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 parks 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 1-to-1 interviews with citizens, analyzing data gathered through community surveys, and a comparison review of the current system to national standards. By using Information provided by each of these assessments (Resource-Based, Demand-Based, and Standard-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's 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 also on public comments, staff knowledge and stated desires. The needs assessment is part science and part art, having to balance data with community desires. Park 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 a guideline; 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's 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 guideline 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

The demand-based approach is the reflection of a community's needs; it essentially relies on public input as determined through various community engagement channels. In this case, community engagement included stakeholder interviews, the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board and City Council input, the community survey, community events and a general public meeting. Summaries and conclusions are provided below. The full online survey results are provided in the Supplemental Documentation section of the Parks Master Plan.

Steering Committee Meeting

On February 8, 2023, a meeting was held with the project's Steering Committee. This Committee was composed of eight community members, each selected by the City. This meeting was held to introduce the development of the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan project to the Steering Committee and to begin to obtain information on what needs are seen by the committee. To obtain this information, a questionnaire and various interactive exercises were implemented. A few highlights from the Steering Committee meeting:

WHAT WE HEARD

- 50% of the committee stated that they were satisfied with the parks and recreation system.
- Opportunities identified were the need for the changing population and interests, and the location of the existing parks.
- Challenges identified ranged from the availability of funds for the system, lack of coordination with youth organizations, and lack of access to the area.
- The Committee emphasized the need to provide more activities and programs for the youth of the community.
- In terms of prioritizing an improvement that they would like to see, it was seen that more recreational programming is needed.



Community input revealed common priorities for residents with an emphasis on investing in:

- Improvements and maintenance of existing parks and facilities specially Fisherman's Park and Bob Bryant Park
- Aquatic facilities and water recreation
- Hiking and biking trails
- Indoor recreational facilities
- Efforts to make parks more active and add more programs for the youth of Bastrop.

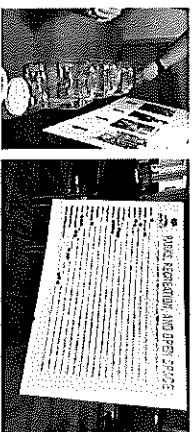
- In terms of prioritizing an improvement that they would like to see, it was seen that more recreational programming is needed.
- When asked what amenities they felt were missing from the existing parks and recreation system, 50% stated that a pool was needed.
- The Steering Committee stated that the park that needs the most improvement was Fisherman's Park.
- The most preferred park amenities for them were boulliers, swimming pools, trails, water recreation (kayaking, fishing, etc.), and more outdoor activities (camping, mountain biking, etc.).

Responses to "Six Word Story"

- Community: interactive, welcoming, inviting, fun, safe
- Youth community: safe, swim team

Involving comprehensive, safe, community, recreational, area: Community Kick-Off Event

To introduce the Park Master Plan project and survey to the community, everyone was invited to attend a fun event at a local truck park in Downtown Bastrop. This event was held on March 21, 2023. The event consisted of the project team, along with City Parks staff and some high school volunteers speaking with community residents as they came to participate in the facilities. The project team spoke with citizens about the what the Park Master Plan is and what it will be used for. The citizens that attended were encouraged to participate in providing their responses to the same question asked the Steering Committee as well as to participate in the online survey. The project team provided the citizens with flyers and business card with the QR Code that could be scanned with their smartphones, which would then lead them to the online survey.



WHAT WE HEARD

- The most needed amenities/facilities that are missing in the existing parks:
- Swimming pool
 - Trails including connected walking trails, riverside trails and linear green trails
 - Water activities

- The existing parks that need most improvements:
- Riverman's Park (needs Better bathrooms, Wooden playscope, Clean up brush from beach area, Update playground, Shade, Longer trails)
 - Bob Bryant

- The greatest challenges/issues of existing parks:
- Safety, Litter, Clean restrooms, lack of shade, Maintenance, Graffiti and Vandalism, Funding

- Top 3 Preferred Park Amenities:
- Swimming Pool
 - Trails
 - Indoor Recreation



Stakeholder Interviews

As part of the demand-based assessment, the City requested that one-to-one interviews were held with selected stakeholders. For most stakeholder interviews, the City selected five citizens of Bastrop with varying backgrounds from residents, to business owners, to school board members. Having a variety of community citizens participate in these interviews, it provided a good insight as to what citizens would like to see provided by their parks and recreation system. The stakeholder interviews began on February 22, 2023 and ended on March 10, 2023. Each of the interviews ranged from 30 to 45 minutes in length and were conducted via the Teams app. The questions used 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.

WHAT WE HEARD

The following is a summary of the major themes taken from the stakeholder interviews (shown 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, more seating)
 - Expand the existing splash pad in size and hours of operation
 - Add covered pavilions to parks
 - Add more seating/benches
 - Add more picnic tables
- Stakeholders also explained that they would like to see a recreation 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 interviewed mentioned the need for more sports fields for baseball, softball, and soccer.

Trails Connectivity Workshop

To get feedback on trails connectivity and improvements, a Trails Connectivity Workshop was held on April 10, 2023. The workshop included several volunteer members of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Committee, City staff, and other city staff. The workshop was held at the City of Bastrop Community Center. 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 trails network. This vision focuses on providing increased trail and pedestrian connections within Bastrop, considering future growth and new developments. The online interactive platform [Interactivedesign.com](https://www.interactivedesign.com) was used for the workshop to identify where potential trail connections can 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:
 - Hedler Shores 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
 - Cedar Street
 - Main Street
 - Hill Street
 - Streets adjacent to Erhard Stadium
 - Chestnut Street to the Bastrop State Park
 - Hoffman Road
- Pedestrian infrastructure needed along SH-71 Frontage Road connecting the commercial and retail developments
- Carroll Street connecting residential development, north of Riverwood Drive, and Riverman's Park
- Connection needed between Ferry Park, Fireman's Park and Kerr Park
- Connection needed between SH-71 Frontage Road and Rivers Bend at Pecan Park



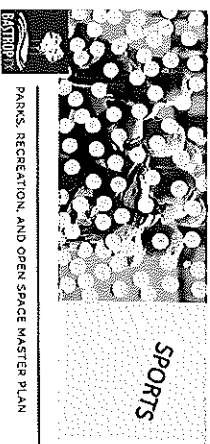
- Participants also identified some possible bike and bike trail connections that can be built along the existing district railroad connecting some major destinations.
- Several possible bike and bike trail connections were identified along existing utility right-of-way as well as the existing creek or greenbelt to provide a different experience for the user.
- 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 desire to include pedestrian infrastructure on those roads.
- There was discussion on the trail design and standards to be considered along with the treatment of intersection of trails with on-street transportation network.

Additional Public Meetings Conducted by the City

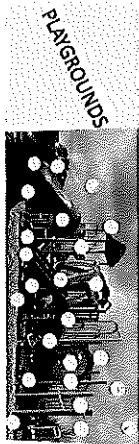
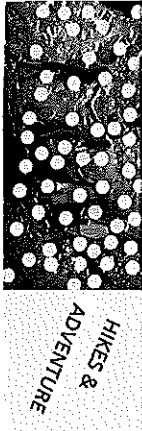
In addition to the meeting mentioned above, the City of Bastrop utilized the Board of Parks and Recreation to discuss the findings of the survey. The Board of Parks and Recreation met on the 14th of February to discuss the findings of the survey. The Board of Parks and Recreation met on the 14th of February to discuss the findings of the survey. The Board of Parks and Recreation met on the 14th of February to discuss the findings of the survey.

WHAT WE HEARD

- The most needed amenities/facilities that are missing in the existing park:
- Swimming pool
- Plygrounds
- Shading structure
- Spain's pods
- The existing parks that need most improvements:
- Fisherman's Park
- DeGode Park
- The greatest challenges/issues of existing park:
- Safety, Litter, Funding, Maintenance
- The most favorite school children's play area:
- Sports
- Hikes & Adventure
- Plygrounds



PAKES, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

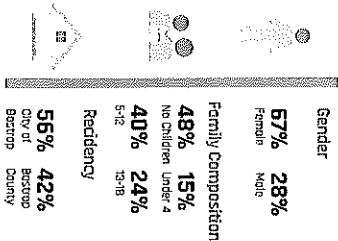


Community Online Engagement

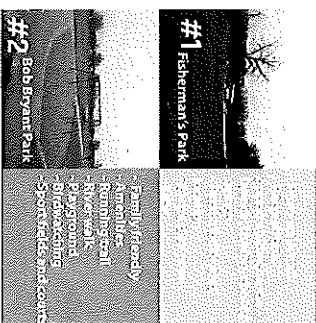
To obtain an understanding of the community's thoughts on the parks and recreation system, the team implemented three community online engagement tools. The first was the online community survey. The survey included a series of questions that gathered specific data on topics ranging from how often a park is used to the type of amenities that are wanted. In total, 530 responses were received to the online survey. Citizens were also encouraged to use the online MapIt application to provide additional input. The MapIt application uses a digital layout of the City. Here, citizens were able to place comments/recommendations on specific locations on the map. A total of 66 comments were posted to the MapIt application. The third online engagement tool was the Idea Mail. The online application provided citizens with the opportunity to share their ideas in a simple, general format using digital versions of sticky notes. Citizens were able to post a total of 103 comments. The results obtained from these three online engagement tools played a key part in determining the recommendations for the master plan.

The results of the community online engagement efforts were gathered and presented to the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board and City Council to provide them with information on what the citizens identified as strengths to the parks and recreation system and what the needs are.

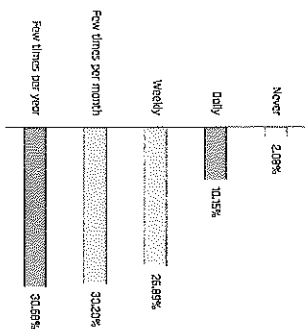
WHAT WE HEARD FROM ONLINE SURVEY WHO TOOK THE SURVEY?



THESE ARE THE MOST FAVORITE PARKS BECAUSE:



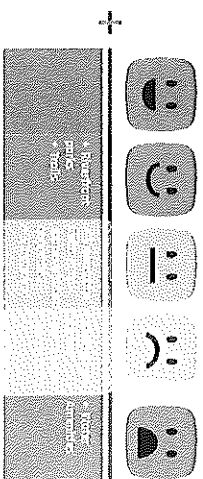
GENERAL PARK USE:



WHAT KEEPS YOU FROM USING PARKS?

- #1 The parks and/or recreational facilities do not meet our needs or interests
- #2 No parks are located near us
- #3 We use parks/facilities in nearby cities instead

LEVEL OF SATISFACTION OF EXISTING PARKS AND AMENITIES:

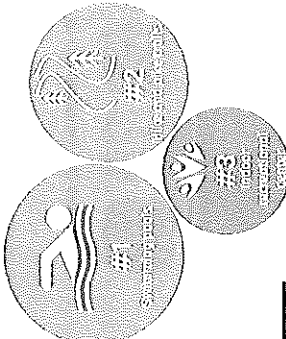


OTHER FACTORS:
80%
*Majority of current recreation facilities located in library

THE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES FACING PARKS AND RECREATION DIVISION IN THE FUTURE:

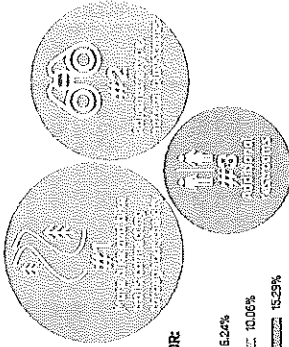
- ⚠ Improving current parks with more amenities
- ⚠ Expanded athletic facilities
- ⚠ Growing recreation programs/classes

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

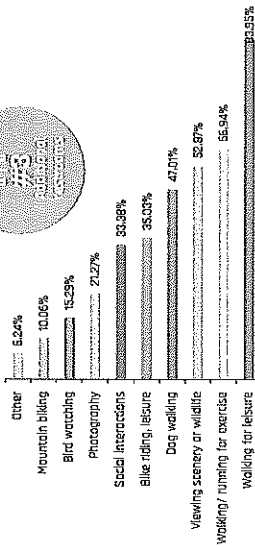


OTHER FACTORS:
50%
*Majority of respondents responded that they would like to have

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



TRAILS ARE USED FOR:



*For more details on survey results, please see Supporting Documents.



WHAT WE HEARD FROM IDEA WALL:

Definitely need an indoor pool for aquatic/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

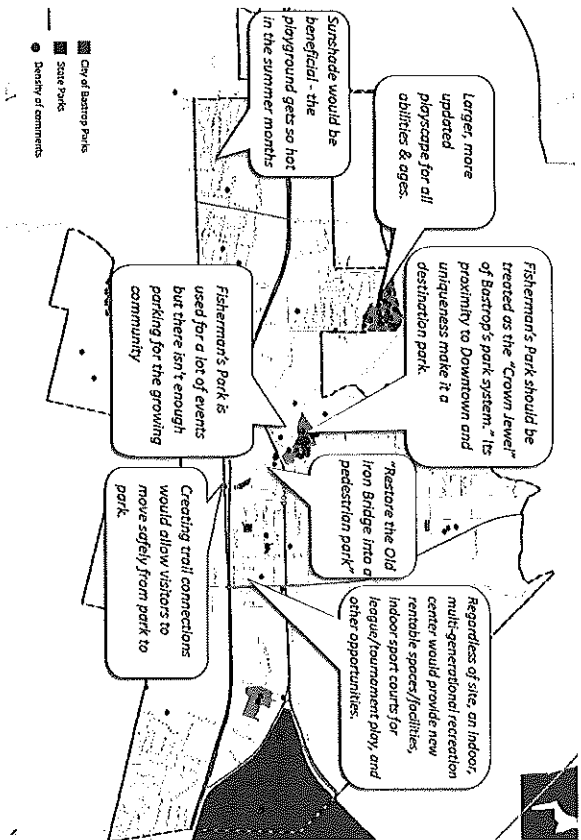
A new Recreation Center!

Texas is too hot for too long to NOT have a public pool.

Renovate/upgrade/add restrooms

Re-surface all basketball courts for safer traction - upgrade lighting - add bleachers for seating - add more water stations - new basketball goals/backboards - Build recreation center.





STANDARDS-BASED ASSESSMENT

The standards-based assessment used established guidelines set by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) and is refined based on local facility standards. A Level of Service (LOS) is described for park types and how they serve the community. LOS figures represent a specific acreage of parkland, facility or number of parks needed per given population or area.

Number of Parks and Facilities

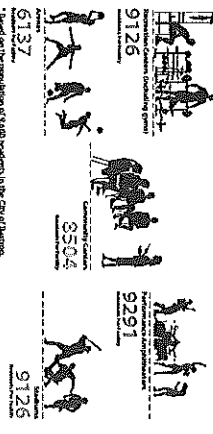
When it comes to the number of parks, the type of facilities, and the recreational programs offered, there will always be differences from city to city. NRPA captured this idea best by saying "It is a well-worn adage: all politics is local. The same can be said for park and recreation." Each city has its favorite sport, its favorite trail, its favorite park layout, and this is all because of the composition of its residents. The residents who compose the city bring different types of traditions, heritage, and cultures to the table, thus no one park or recreation system is alike; however, based on national trends, there are typical standards used to determine if the number of parks being provided by a jurisdiction is adequate to serve its population. The 2022 NRPA Agency Performance Review¹ has determined that for jurisdictions less than 20,000 residents, the standard is one park per 1,233 residents. The City of Bastrop has 12,233 residents, meaning the number of parks per 1,233 residents should be 10 parks. The City of Bastrop has a total of 12 city-owned parks. The City of Bastrop has 12 city-owned parks, 12 city-owned trails, and 12 city-owned trails. The City of Bastrop should not be used to say that what is being provided is all that needs to be provided. Facilities should also be offered at each park.

Facilities, from playgrounds to ball fields, are what make parks attractive to residents for use. Each park should be designed with specific facilities in mind to those who regularly use it. Applying the NRPA standards, a chart (see next page) has been developed comparing the existing city facilities with what the NRPA recommends for cities comparable in population size to Bastrop.

The 2022 NRPA Agency Performance Review also provides guidance on the type of indoor facilities most often operated by jurisdictions. As per the NRPA report,²

¹ A majority of agencies (65% of those reporting) offer community centers and recreation centers; two in five agencies offer senior centers; just 2% the outdoor facilities were determined by population levels, so are the indoor facilities.

NRPA facilities based on population



The City of Bastrop does offer a recreation center and an arena. However, the current facility inventory does not include a community center, performance amphitheater, nor a stadium. The NRPA report indicates:

- 65% of the reporting agencies have recreation centers
- 69% of the reporting agencies have community centers
- 36% of the reporting agencies have performance amphitheaters
- 17% of the reporting agencies have stadiums³
- 7% of the reporting agencies have arenas⁴

These statistics indicate (as per the NRPA report) that the primary focus is placed on providing residents with recreation centers that include gyms and community centers. Such facilities provide residents with not only locations to assist in improving their health, but also locations to meet with family and friends.

³ As defined by NRPA, a stadium is a enclosed area with tiered seating for spectators to view sporting or recreational events. These may include minor league baseball stadiums, soccer stadiums, tennis stadiums, and arenas.

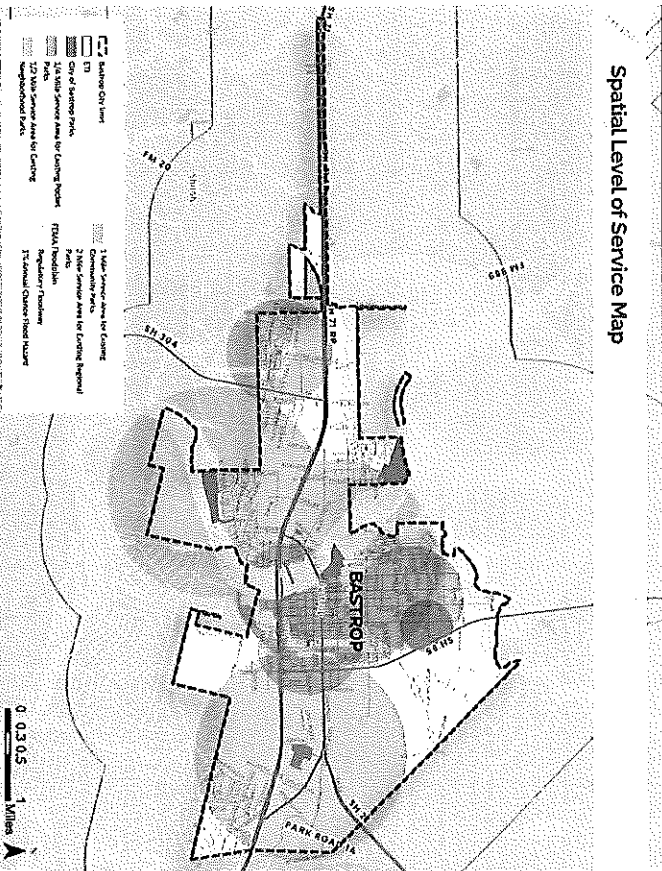
⁴ As defined by NRPA, an arena is a spectator venue, possibly with capability to have a wide variety of event types.



Park Category	Existing Parks/Acres	2025 Bastrop Current Standards (Acres per 1,000 Persons)	2025 Recommended Reserve Parks (Acres)	Park Acres Needed for Existing 2025 Population	City Parks Needed to Meet 2025 Standard
Close-to-Home Parks					
Community Park	54 Acres	340 Acres	10 Acres	1021.6 Acres	8.19 Acres
Other Parks	115.6 Acres	11,382 Acres	12.5 Acres	127.7 Acres	12.1 Acres
Other Parks					
Regional Park	42 Acres	8,116 Acres	570 Acres	102.16 Acres	60.16 Acres
Special Use Park	850 Acres	63 Acres	Varies	Varies	Varies
Urban Parks	45.5 Acres	4.45 Acres	10 Acres	102.16 Acres	60.16 Acres
Other Parks Subtotal	161.10 Acres	15.77 Acres	22.5 Acres	229.86 Acres	72.26 Acres
*Estimated 2023 population of 102,16 persons					
Close-to-Home Parks					
2025 City Park	184 Acres	191.7 Acres	6.7 Acres	184 Acres	8.2 Acres
Community Park	54 Acres	154.4 Acres	12.8 Acres	194.2 Acres	15.8 Acres
Other Parks Subtotal	115.6 Acres	191.7 Acres	76.1 Acres	230.4 Acres	115.0 Acres
*2025 Projected Population 113,36					
*2040 Projected Population 18,99					



Spatial Level of Service Map



Park Budget and Staffing

Staffing

As the City of Bastrop 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 2022-2023 City Budget, the City has a total of 10 Full Time Employees (FTEs) for the Parks Division and 2.5 FTEs for the Recreation Division, both fall within the Community Services Department. Comparing the FY 2021 and FY 2022 adopted budgets, the Parks Division has not seen an increase or decrease in FTEs, however the Recreation Division has seen an increase from 1 FTE to the current 2.5 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 12.5 FTEs that help provide services and support to the current parks and recreation system. For a city with the population level of Bastrop (less than 20,000 population), in the 2022 NRPA Agency Performance Review, the NRPA has recognized that 11.80 FTEs is the median number that should be employed for parks and recreation systems. Comparing Bastrop's 12.5 FTEs to what is recommended by the NRPA, it can be said that Bastrop 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 facilities are built.

11.8 FTEs
2022 NRPA Recommended
Median Number for Parks
and Recreation System

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

Parks & Recreation Staffing - Full Time Equivalent (FTE)		Division	
Position	Count	Parks	Recreation
PARKS FTEs			
Facilities & Grounds Superintendent	1	1	
Crew Leader	1	1	
Equipment Operator	1	1	
Athletic Field Maintenance Technician	1	1	
Maintenance Specialist	1	1	
Facilities Maintenance Worker	1	1	
Maintenance Worker	3	3	
TOTAL PARKS FTEs	10	10	
RECREATION FTEs			
Recreation Manager	1		1
Recreation Coordinator	1		1
Recreation Worker	5		5
TOTAL RECREATION FTEs	7		7
TOTAL	17	17	7

TOTAL FTEs for Parks & Recreation System

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 their part in developing a budget for parks and recreation systems and departments. The City of Bastrop has a unique set of circumstances that require different expenditures, their FTE numbers, and the amount of capital expenditures and recreation facility programs. In the City's FY 2023 adopted budget, 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, this proving to their 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 budgeted in line with national trends to prevent from falling short on projected funding for operations and maintenance.

In the adopted FY 2023 Budget, the City of Bastrop has developed a total budget of \$2,897,819 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 \$977,780 FY 2023 budget (a 19.5% increase from the FY 2022 Budget) and the Recreation Division has been approved for a \$373,934 FY 2023 budget (a 30.2% increase from the FY 2022 Budget). Combined, the parks and recreation system for the City has a total of \$1,291,714. When comparing what has been budgeted by the City for their parks and recreation system to the national median trend of \$1,200,000 as noted by the NRPA, 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 Bastrop, so will the need to grow its parks and recreation sites, facilities, and programs.

When one takes a look at the overall FY 2023 City Budget, the City has calculated a total expenditure of \$19,852,980 among all the departments.

The Community Services Department, where both the Parks and Recreation Divisions are housed, has been budgeted for \$2,897,819 or 14.6% of the City's budget. Breaking this down further, the Parks Division's budget is 4.6% of the total budget and the Recreation Division's budget is 1.9% of the total budget.

FY 2023 City Budget		City Budget	
Department	City Budget	City Budget	% of Budget
General Government	\$9,447,440.00		47.6%
Public Safety	\$5,783,058.00		29.1%
Community Services	\$2,897,819.00		14.6%
Development Services	\$1,724,663.00		8.7%
Total Budget	\$19,852,980.00		100.00%

FY 2022		FY 2023		Change	
Division	FTEs	FTEs	Change	Division	FTEs
Parks	5767.849	5917.780	149.931	Parks	10.5%
Recreation	2249.608	3270.924	1021.316	Recreation	50.2%
Community Services	8017.457	9188.704	1171.247	Community Services	27.6%

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

\$1,291,714
FY23 City of Bastrop Parks
and Recreation operating
Budget



Park/Trail Land Dedication Fund

The City of Batrop has created a fund that is used to account for receipts and disbursements of funds designated for special improvement projects related to the City Parks and Trails. Major income to the fund is derived from the City's Park and Trail Expenses Type and the Fund Balance based on the FY 23 Adopted Budget.

Name	Park/Trail Land Dedication Fund				FY2023 Adopted Budget (Per Change)
	FY2023 Adopted Budget	FY2023 Proposed Budget	FY2023 Adopted Budget	FY2023 Proposed Budget	
Lease Agreement	\$1,365	\$1,365	\$1,365	\$1,365	0%
Interest Income	\$719	\$0	\$75	\$100	N/A
Total Park Deductions	\$2,084	\$1,365	\$1,440	\$1,465	7.29%

*City of Batrop FY23-FY23 Annual Budget Ordinance No. 2022-22

Name	FY2023 Adopted Budget	FY2023 Proposed Budget	FY2023 Adopted Budget	FY2023 Proposed Budget	FY2023 Adopted Budget (Per Change)
Capital Outlay	\$104,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Total Expense	\$104,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%

*City of Batrop FY23-FY23 Annual Budget Ordinance No. 2022-22



The Fund Balance for the Dedication Fund received a prepaid payment for a 7.29% lease with Batrop County for Meadow Park. This lease revenue is earned over the life of the lease. A portion of the lease park was expensed through this fund and against future earnings. This is the reason for the negative fund balance.

Fund Balance	FY2023				Change
	Actual	Projected	Proposed	Change	
Restricted	-\$89,531	-\$83,091	-\$81,626	-1.8%	
Total Fund Balance	-\$84,231	-\$83,091	-\$81,626	-1.8%	

*City of Batrop FY23-FY23 Annual Budget Ordinance No. 2022-22

Capital Plan & FY 2023 Capital Budget

The City creates a five-year Capital Plan that used as guidance for projects over the next 5 years. The plan does get updated annually as project scopes are refined and estimates are adjusted. For this fiscal year (FY 23), the City passed one park improvement in the five-year Capital Plan. The City is currently preparing the park improvement and playground structures for a total of \$65,000 based on the FY23 Budget. These items will be paid in cash.

RESOURCE-BASED ASSESSMENT

The resource-based assessment is the third analysis for the needs assessment. This exercise recognizes key physical, man-made or natural resources within the community. For each element, opportunities with the resource and how the feature can play a future role in the park system.

Colorado River

The City of Batrop values the frontage along the Colorado River. As explained in the City Comprehensive Plan, the riverbank provides the citizens and visitors with linear park space while the river access facilities are seen as encouraging river usage. The frontage along the Colorado River is further identified as a ... main priority for multi-use trail construction. The flowing waters of the river provide various water based activities such as kayaking and fishing year round. It has already been designated as part of the El Camino Real trail. The trail is a collaborative effort between the City of Batrop and the local business community. The trail provides a scenic view of the river and provides a unique experience for visitors. The trail also provides a scenic view of the river and provides a unique experience for visitors. The trail also provides a scenic view of the river and provides a unique experience for visitors.

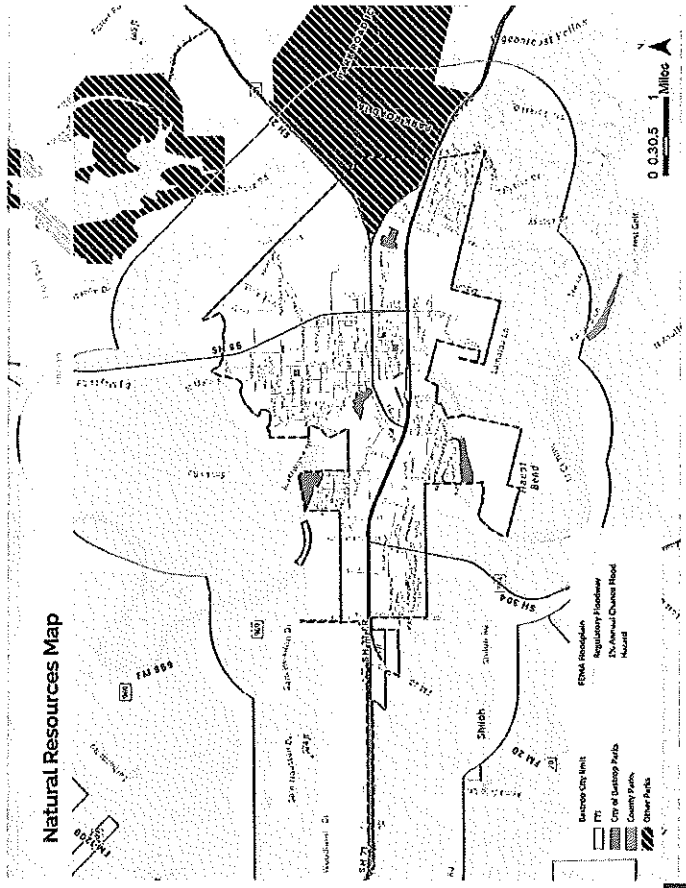


Floodplains & Greenbelts

Land designated as floodplain is typically difficult to develop when increased development costs and environmental concerns regarding preservation of the floodplain area. Land that is not currently in a floodplain area but that is expected to be in a floodplain area in the future should be treated as flood-prone. Future efforts should respect the floodplain and greenbelts to recognize their unique opportunities for recreation, such as trails.

By implementing park amenities such as trails and viewing areas adjacent to or within the designated floodplain area, land that is not currently in a floodplain area but that is expected to be in a floodplain area in the future should be treated as flood-prone. Future efforts should respect the floodplain and greenbelts to recognize their unique opportunities for recreation, such as trails.





Bastrop State Park

The Bastrop State Park is a great resource-based asset for the City to take advantage of to boost 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 park system via a multi-use trail. The multi-use trail can also be used to provide a connection to the city itself, 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. The closest in proximity to the City of Bastrop is the Bastrop County Nature Park. This park is a 24-acre park and it serves as one of the official take-out points along the Colorado River. The site also provides visitors with an number of barbecue pits and picnic areas. There is also approximately 7.5-miles of the Lost Pines Nature Trail system within the park which goes into the Colorado River Refuge next to the Nature Park. This area is known for its great hiking and birding recreation. With the proximity of this park to the City, this park really 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.

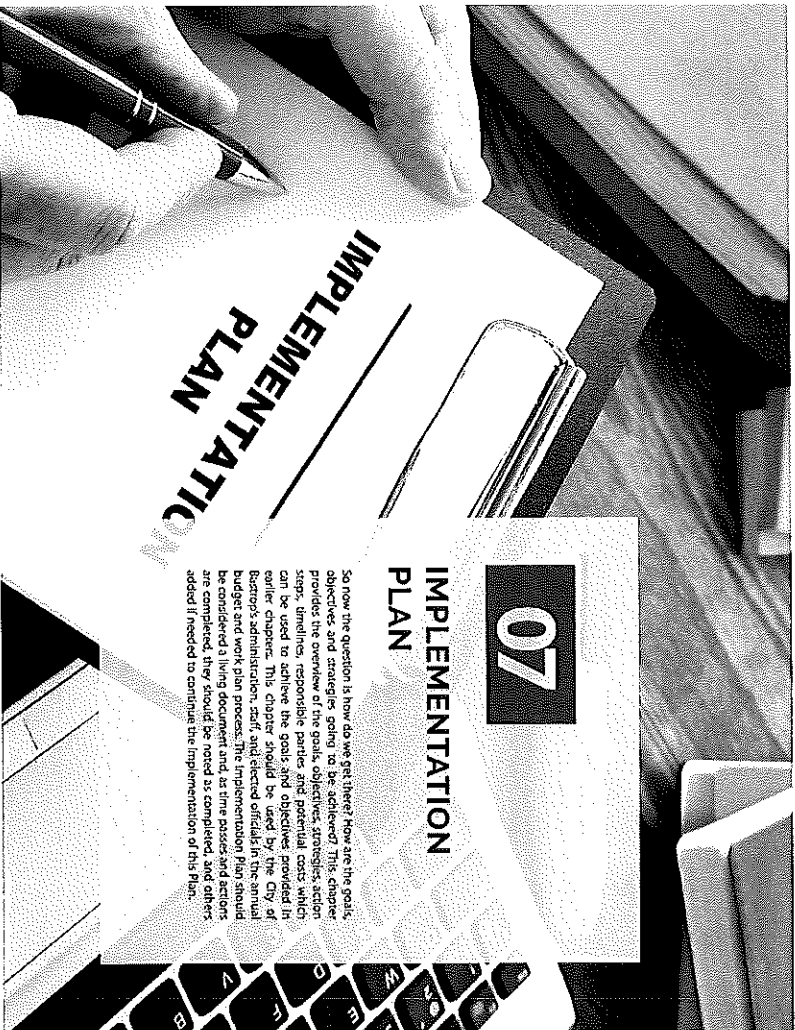


Bastrop State Park



Bastrop County Nature Park





IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

07

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

So now the question is how do we get there? How are the goals, objectives and strategies going to be achieved? This chapter provides the overview of the goals, objectives, strategies, action steps, timelines, responsible parties and potential costs which can be used to achieve the goals and objectives provided in earlier chapters. This chapter should be used by the City of Beatriz's administration, staff, and elected officials in the annual budget and work plan process. The implementation plan should be considered a living document and, as time passes and actions are completed, they should be noted as completed and dates added if needed to continue the implementation of this Plan.

IMPLEMENTATION

For each objective in the Implementation Plan, the process has been broken down into the following framework:

- Goals
- Objectives
- Type (Project, Program, or Policy)
- Action Step
- Timeline (Short-term, Mid-term, Long-term, and On-going)
- Responsibilities
- Costs
- Sources

The framework provided is to be used as a roadmap by the City on how to implement the recommendations, actions steps, and strategies contained within this document to meet the recognized needs of the community and to continue the enhancement of the City's parks and recreational system.



Objective 12: Provide the citizens of Bessapp with access to home park's structure within a 1/4 mile and influence park accessibility and new residential developments.	
<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use the Spatial Level of Service Map provided in Chapter 6 of this document to locate properties within each of the areas lacking parks and/or recreational facilities and take proactive steps to acquire the land. Support the creation of a detailed multi-modal transportation plan for the City. This plan should include trail/pathway/sidewalk connections between the parks and residential areas. Create the requirement that developers 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. 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 and potential future gaps in parks or recreational services. Develop multiple access points to and from the trail system to key destinations such as residential neighborhoods. Require HOA parks to connect to the overall park system. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>
<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Costs:</p> <p>1. Inhouse staff research 2. Depends on the scope of work details 3. Inhouse policy development and time 4. Staff coordination and time 5. Inhouse staff research 6. Inhouse policy development</p>
<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division Planning Department City Council</p>	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> City of Bessapp CP AAEP Foundation Grants A Community Thrives (ACT) Grant Program Local Parks Grants (TPWD) Local Parks Non-Urban Outdoor Recreation (TPWD) HomeTown Grants (T-Mobile)

Objective 13: By 2020, increase the existing number of public parks by 10, the number of neighborhood parks by 5 and the number of community parks by 4.	
<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Amend the City's existing development code to include specific standards (dimensions, location, amenities, etc) regarding the required dedication of parkland and/or recreational facilities as part of the development process. Coordinate with private property owners to develop agreements or easements for future acquisition of land to be used for parks and recreational facilities. Require a Rec-In-Lieu-of-Dedication in cases where the developer is not able to dedicate land for parks within a new development. Create the requirement that developers meet with staff from the Parks Division, Recreation Division, and 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. Amend the City's existing development code to create a process for the dedication of parkland and recreational facilities/amenities to a homeowner association (HOA) for ownership, management, and maintenance. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>
<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Costs:</p> <p>1. Depends on scope of work details 2. Staff coordination and time 3. Inhouse staff research 4. Inhouse policy development 5. Inhouse staff research</p>
<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division Planning Department City Council</p>	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> City of Bessapp CP Community Challenge Grant - AAEP A Community Thrives (ACT) Grant Program Local Parks Grants (TPWD) Local Parks Non-Urban Outdoor Recreation - TPWD HomeTown Grants - T-Mobile

Objective 15 - Establish consistency between the parkland recommendations contained in the City's various land use plans and policy developments.

<p>Types</p> <p>Project</p> <p>Program</p> <p>Policy</p>	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review documents such as the City's Comprehensive Plan that include various land use goals and objectives related to the development or use of parkland. 2. Align the goals and objectives of the Parks and Recreation divisions with the applicable goals and objectives outlined in Chapters 5 and 7 of the Comprehensive Plan. 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 and potential future gaps in parks or recreational services. 	<p>Timeline</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years</p> <p>Mid-term: 6 - 10 years</p> <p>Long-term: 11 - 30 years</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division Planning Department</p>	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inhouse staff research 2. Inhouse policy development 3. Staff coordination and time 	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Bannock CP 2. Parks Division 3. Recreation Division 4. Planning Department



Objective 16 - Work with developers to provide suitable parks, trails and green spaces as part of their development projects.

<p>Types</p> <p>Project</p> <p>Program</p> <p>Policy</p>	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amend the Bannock Building Block Code (BB) to include detailed requirements and standards for parkland and recreation facilities/amenities dedication. 2. Create the requirement that developers meet with staff from the Parks Division, Recreation Division, and the Planning Department prior to submitting any application for development to ensure the coordination of parkland and recreational facilities/amenities placement. 3. Require that certain recreational amenities be provided for each park type that is included in new development. 4. Create and adopt a parkland dedication manual to supplement the City's development code. 5. Amend the City's existing development code to include more specific standards (dimensions, location, amenities, etc.) regarding the required dedication of parkland and/or recreational facilities as part of the development process. 6. Amend the development code to require the construction of trails/pathways/stewables as part of all development. 	<p>Timeline</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years</p> <p>Mid-term: 6 - 10 years</p> <p>Long-term: 11 - 30 years</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division Planning Department City Council</p>	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depends on the scope of work details 2. Inhouse policy development 3. Inhouse policy development 4. Depends on the scope of work details 5. Inhouse staff research 6. Inhouse staff research 	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Bannock CP 2. Competitive Tourism & Outdoor Recreation Goals - EDA 3. Local Parks Non-Urban Outdoor Recreation - TPWD 4. Local stakeholders 5. Developers



<p>Objective 5: Develop a user-friendly online platform for citizens to make park event reservations, request maintenance, and report safety concerns. This platform can also be used to notify citizens of upcoming events at the park and recreation facilities.</p>	
<p>Types: Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with other city departments, such as the City's IT Department, to create an online or app-based maintenance request process. 2. Keep a constant supply of materials (such as sport court surfacing, surface crack sealant, playset surfaces, plumbing supplies, etc.) in stock to promptly provide needed repairs when maintenance requests are submitted through the online platform. 3. Partner with the Civic and non profit groups to inform the public about upcoming recreational programs and community events via the online platform.
<p>Timeline: Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>	<p>Responsibility: City: Parks Division Recreation Division Public Works IT Department</p>
<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staff coordination and time depends on scope of work details 2. Dependent on cost of materials and amounts 3. Staff coordination and time 	<p>Sources: 1. City of Bastrop CP 2. A Community Thrives (ACT) Grant Program 3. Parks Division 4. Recreation Division 5. Public Works 6. Civic and non profit groups</p>

<p>Objective 5: Preserve and land acquisition. With other city departments, local organizations, and preservation organizations, and Bastrop State Park, establish best practices for land acquisition.</p>	
<p>Types: Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 equily distributed throughout the area. 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.
<p>Timeline: Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>	<p>Responsibility: City: Parks Division Recreation Division Planning Department County: Bastrop County 4. Local organizations</p>
<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staff coordination and time 2. Staff coordination and time 3. Staff coordination and time 	<p>Sources: 1. City of Bastrop CP 2. Local Parks Non-Urban Outdoor Recreation 3. Governmental departments</p>



Objective 21: Provide the citizens of Bastrop with a new and highly requested community recreation center.

<p>Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Program Policy 	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct a feasibility study specifically on the development of a new community recreation center. 2. As part of the feasibility study, identify preferred locations for the community recreation center and gather recommendations on what zoned areas and facilities should be provided. 3. Identify the number of employment positions and FTEs that will be needed to manage, operate, and maintain the new community recreation center. 4. Plan trail connections to and around the recreation center, making it accessible through the City's multi-modal trail system. 5. Conduct facilities available for renting to the community within the recreation center. Rental fees can be applied to the maintenance and operators budget of the facility. 6. Apply for grants such as the Local Parks Grants provided by the Texas Parks & Wildlife Department to fund the feasibility study, construction, and eventual maintenance and operators of the recreation center. 7. Construct a swimming pool as part of the recreation center complex. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City Parks Division Recreation Division Planning Department Finance Department</p>	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depends on scope of work details 2. Depends on scope of work details 3. Depends upon classification and number of positions identified by study 4. Inhouse staff research 5. Inhouse staff research; dependent work being done and materials 6. Inhouse staff research 7. Depends on scope of work details 	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Bastrop CP 2. Our Town 3. ARTPLACE America 4. Healthy Kid, Healthy Families (KHFF) 5. Local Parks Non-Urban Outdoor Recreation (TPWU) 6. Hamtown Grants (T-Mobile)



Objective 22: Coordinate improvements with the annual budget process.

<p>Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Program Policy 	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop short, mid, and long range plans through coordinated efforts with Public Works, Finance, and the Purchasing Department. Taking this proactive approach will assist in locating funds well in advance of the improvement/maintenance projects taking place, as well as establish an annual practice of earmarking funds for future projects. 2. Prioritize the development and maintenance of trail infrastructure, parks, and recreation facilities/amenities in the City's annual budget. 3. Schedule meetings with other City departments to coordinate projects which may be similar in scope. Such project coordination can assist in finding financial synergies between Parks and Recreation projects and those from other departments. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City Parks Division Recreation Division Engineering Finance & Purchasing</p>	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inhouse plan development 2. Inhouse policy development 3. Staff coordination and time 	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Bastrop CP 2. Parks Division 3. Recreation Division 4. Planning Department



<p>Objective 24: Apply findings from ADA Facility Survey to ensure that all parks and recreational facilities are accessible to all users.</p>	
<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement recommendations provided in the ADA Facility Survey – City of Bastrop Public Parks document to enhance accessibility to all city-owned parks and recreational 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 project. 4. Implement accessibility recommendations as provided for each park and recreational facility as identified in Big Six item number two.
<p>Timelines:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>	<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division Public Works City Council</p>
<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depends on scope of work details 2. Staff coordination and time 3. In-house research 4. Depends on scope of work details 	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Bastrop OP 2. AARP Foundation Grants 3. Competitive Tourism & Outdoor Recreation Grants 4. Hometown Grants 5. Our Town 6. A Community Thrives (ACT) Grants Program 7. Local Parks Grants



<p>Objective 24: For each park, review the maintenance observations & considerations include within this Parks Master Plan Chapter 5 and apply the recommendations provided. Application of these recommendations will assist in identifying what park an ombudsman action is needed regarding or applying.</p>	
<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 CIP list. 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 is planned for each year. This will distribute the work evenly throughout the city thus making sure each area of Bastrop receives attention. 3. Establish regular meetings with Public Works to discuss any upcoming projects where potential efficiencies can be created. Such efficiency would be the repairing of a street adjacent to a park where the installation of an accessible path to and through the park can be made as part of the project thus combining what could have been two projects into one.
<p>Timelines:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>	<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division Public Works</p>
<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staff coordination and time 2. Staff coordination and time Depends on scope of work details 3. Staff coordination and time 	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local Parks Grants 2. A Community Thrives (ACT) Grant Program 3. Competitive Tourism & Outdoor Recreation Grants 4. Hometown Grants 5. Local Parks Grants 6. Recreational Trails Grant 7. Governor's Community Achievement Awards





<p>Objective 25: Develop a tracking system to monitor all new and existing facilities, amenities, and equipment. Tracking system should include details such as date of purchase, installation date, warranty period, expected lifespan, and maintenance dates. Tracking system will assist in identifying when the facility (amenity/equipment) will need replacing or restored.</p>	
<p>Types: Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Meet with other departments, such as Public Works and City Engineering, to identify what method or product they are using to track their departments specific inventory. Determine if using the same methods or product can benefit the parks and recreation system. In talking and monitoring of inventory, using similar methods can create consistency that making it efficient for departments to communicate their needs. Develop a regular (weekly, bi-weekly, monthly) field inspection process, to include documentation, whereby Park and Recreation staff will travel to sites and conduct inspectors of facilities, amenities, and equipment documenting their conditions and identifying any needs for repair, replacement, or renovation. Place a Facilities & Ground Manager to be placed in charge of managing the tracking system and to assist the Superintendent in identifying and developing projects to be submitted for the CIP list.
	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years</p>
<p>Responsibility: City: Parks Division Recreation Division Public Works</p>	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Staff coordination and time Staff coordination and time \$62,073 based on NPGA 2022 Parks and Recreation Salary Survey)
<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> City of Bismarck CIP Parks Division Recreation Division Human Resources Department 	

<p>Objective 26: Implement sustainable funding sources in order to preserve the amount of available funds to be used in exploring, restoring, repairing, or newly installing facilities, amenities, or the parks. Funding sources can come in the way of grants, philanthropy, and governmental. A Funding Source Matrix has been provided with this plan, and the City is encouraged to use the matrix to identify potential funding sources.</p>	
<p>Types: Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Actively use the Included Funding Matrix which identifies potential funding sources for various parks, recreation and trail items. Develop regular (monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly) meetings with Public Works and City Engineering to identify funding sources which they may be using that can also be used by the Parks and Recreation Divisions for projects similar in scope. Establish contacts within funding agencies, having and maintaining these contacts will assist City staff to better understand what the priorities are for the agency as well as have a guide who can assist in navigating the application process. Design a funding strategy, with the assistance of the City Engineering, Finance, and Purchasing Departments, which will layout the funding sources to apply for certain projects when to apply for the funds, identify what the required details are for applying for the funds, and plan in advance to have available funds to be used as potentially needed matching funds.
	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years</p>
<p>Responsibility: City: Parks Division Recreation Division City Engineering Finance Department Purchasing Department</p>	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inhouse staff research Staff coordination and time Staff coordination and time Inhouse policy development Staff coordination and time
<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Parks Division Recreation Division City Engineering (CIP Process) 	



Objective 2: By May 2023, increase the level of FTEs for recreational programming to 24% of the overall park and recreation system staff.	
<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide a variety of recreational programming including themed social events, social recreation events, team sports, fitness enhancement classes, health and wellness education, individual sports, safety training, racquet 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. This data can help map common trends and give insight to 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. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>
<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City Parks Division Recreation Division Planning Department</p>
<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 5. In-house staff research. 	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Bastop CP 2. Community Outdoor Outreach Program (CO-OP) - TPWD 3. Parks Division 4. Recreation Division

Objective 2: By May 2023, increase the level of FTEs for recreational programming to 24% of the overall park and recreation system staff.	
<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct a feasibility study for the community recreation center and identify recreational positions 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 eventual maintenance and operations staff for parks and recreation facility maintenance and operations. 3. Create and adopt a Fee-in-Lieu-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/division. Such an integration can lead to efficiencies where 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. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>
<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City Parks Division Recreation Division Finance Department</p>
<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depends on the scope of work details. 2. In-house staff research. 3. In-house policy development. 4. Depends on the scope of work details if consultant is used; in-house staff research. 	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Bastop CP 2. Community Outdoor Outreach Program (CO-OP) - TPWD 3. Local Parks Grants - TPWD 4. Local Parks Non-Urban Outdoor Recreation - TPWD

Objective 3.2: Encourage and provide opportunities for citizens to participate in planning, development, maintenance, and operations for the city's parks and recreation system.


Types	Action Steps:	Timeline:
<p>Project</p> <p>Program</p> <p>Policy</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Host community events that provide citizens with an opportunity to voice opinions and recommendations for recreation programs. 2. Provide multiple opportunities for the community to give feedback on the recreation system, Utilize online surveys, mail surveys, town hall meetings, community events, etc. 3. Facilitate regular discussions with citizens to stay ahead of any changes in recreational trends and anticipate future needs of the community. 4. Create an Adopt-A-Park program that will allow citizens, organizations, and businesses to adopt a park for maintenance and upkeep. 	<p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years</p> <p>Mid-term: 6 - 10 years</p> <p>Long-term: 11 - 20 years</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City Parks Division Recreation Division Planning Department City Council</p>	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staff coordination and time 2. Staff coordination and time 3. Staff coordination and time 4. In-house program development 	
<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Batop CP 2. Our Town 3. ARPA/JCE America 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. National Parks Service Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) 5. Community Challenge Grant - AARP 6. Homestead Grant (Fhabshie) 	




Objective 3.4: Pursue partnerships with the private sector (business, civic groups, and local organizations) to develop methods where they can contribute to the existing management, funding, and operations of community recreation programs.

Types	Action Steps:	Timeline:
<p>Project</p> <p>Program</p> <p>Policy</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Partner with civic groups such as the Master Gardeners and the Master Naturalists to provide educational opportunities to the community at the park. 2. Develop partnerships with the private sector through programs such as sponsorships and naming rights. Fees obtained through these programs can be applied to the maintenance and operations of park/recreation facilities. 3. Develop and foster partnerships with local businesses and organizations that may provide more specialized management and operations of programs, thus creating efficiencies that will save the City money and supplement personnel. 	<p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years</p> <p>Mid-term: 6 - 10 years</p> <p>Long-term: 11 - 20 years</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City Parks Division Recreation Division Economic Development (Matt Batrop)</p>	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staff coordination and time 2. Staff coordination and time 3. Staff coordination and time 	
<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Batop CP 2. Community Outdoor Outreach Program (CO-OP) - TPWD 3. ARPA/JCE America 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Private-Public Partnerships 6. Local civic and nonprofit groups 	



 Objectives: Develop city group staffs and multi-generational recreational benefits activities and programs that will improve our residents' physical, mental, and social health.	
Action Steps: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement programs as recommended by Big Six Item number 4. Recommendations included, but not limited to, recreational programs such as sports leagues, musical classes, art 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, caregiving, 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 skills which the Recreation Division can work with in the development of programs and the following of recreational trends. 	Timeline: Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing
Types: Project Program Policy	
Responsibility: City: Parks Division Recreation Division	Costs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inhouse program development: Depends upon cost of materials and equipment 2. Inhouse program development: Depends upon cost of materials and equipment 3. Inhouse program development: Depends upon cost of materials and equipment 4. Staff coordination and time
Sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AARP Foundation Grants 2. A Community Thrives (ACT) Grant Program 3. Local Park Grants 4. Community Outdoor Outreach Program 	Sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. (CO-OP) 6. Governor's Community Achievement Awards 7. Texas Commission on the Arts (TCA) 8. Hometown Grants 9. ARTPLACE America 7. Our Town

 Objectives: Actively market and promote local parks, trails, and recreational facilities to attract users to the area.	
Action Steps: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Bastrop State Park, the Colorado River, and Lake Bastrop 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 riverfront. 4. Develop branding for the parks and recreation system and promote events on the City of Bastrop's website and/or social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter. 	Timeline: Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing
Types: Project Program Policy	
Responsibility: City: Parks Division Recreation Division	Costs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depends on cost of materials and equipment 2. 0 3. Depend on scope of work details 4. Staff time
Sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Bastrop CIP 2. Recreational Trail Grants - TPWD 3. AARP Foundation Grants 	Sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. National Parks Service Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) 5. Local Parks Grants (TPWD) 6. Community Grants

Objective 42: Host sports and community events to attract out-of-town visitors	
<p>Types:</p> <p>Project</p> <p>Program</p> <p>Policy</p>	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> As recommended in Chapter 8 of the City's Comprehensive Plan, conduct a feasibility study for the development of a bridge path on private and public property that can be coupled with activities at the radio grounds (Mayfest Park). Such a path can be made to connect to other points of interest throughout the City, creating the opportunity to host multiple events at multiple locations that can all be accessed by the City's trail system. Conduct an in-depth feasibility study for the development of a sports complex. If the complex is constructed, the City will have a venue to host tournaments and attract out-of-town visitors to Batavia. Promote the use of the Colorado River for events such as kayaking and tubing. Partner with private sector groups or non-profit organizations, such as the Batavia Historical Society, to host walking tour events. These events can utilize the City's parks as meeting areas and use the trail system to travel around the City. Coordinate with the City's Economic Development Dept. and Visit Batavia to tap into economic development related marketing sources such as magazines, newspapers, social media, websites, and economic development events. <p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division Finance Department Economic Development (Visit Batavia)</p> <p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p> <p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Depends on scope of work details Depends on scope of work details Self coordination and time Self coordination and time Depends upon participation of outside agencies Self coordination and time <p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> City of Batavia CP Competitive Tourism & Outdoor Recreation Grant - EDA Local Parks Non-Profit Outdoor Recreation - TPWD Healthy Kids, Healthy Families Local Parks Grants (PWC) Community Challenge Grant - MAP

Objective 43: Attract businesses by designing them the City of Batavia seeks to provide a high quality of life for its citizens through the continued enhancements of its parks and recreational system. Showcase the City's plans to develop a new community recreational facility along with any upgrades/renovations that will be done to the park, such as those proposed in the concepts for Bob's Gymnasium, Eisenhower Park, Jackson Park, and Pearson Park.	
<p>Types:</p> <p>Project</p> <p>Program</p> <p>Policy</p>	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Meet with Economic Development to create marketing propaganda which will include summaries of available parks and recreational facilities, as well as summaries of upcoming enhancements to the parks and recreation system. Conduct tours of existing parks and recreational facilities, such as Rikermark Park, Mayfest Park, and the Old Iron Bridge, to businesses visiting the City of Batavia. Actively participate in meetings with prospective businesses to the City of Batavia. Use the City's new Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan as part of the discussion to present the City's vision of enhancing the community's quality of life. Discuss potential partnerships with businesses regarding things such as the sponsoring of parks, recreational facilities, and recreational events. Display the partnership with prospective business as the centerpiece in the coordinate effort. <p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division Economic Development (Visit Batavia)</p> <p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p> <p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Self coordination and time Depends upon cost of materials Self coordination and time Self coordination and time <p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Parks Division Recreation Division

<p>Objective 4.5: Develop or thoroughly commercial trail system that will allow all active transportation users to travel throughout the City. Assess the ability citizens and visitors will have to access various points of interest without the need of using motorized vehicles and require a fee, such as the trail fee, parking, access, bike, car, and helmet.</p>	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have a detailed multi-modal/active transportation plan developed that will include details such as gaps in service, trail standards, trail requirements, locations for the placement of trails, and proposed operator/maintenance budget. 2. Apply for funding for the construction of trails using the resources identified within the Funding Matrix that is included in this Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan. 3. Apply the information provided in the Big Six 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 CP list. 4. Meet with the City Planning Department and developers to discuss placement of trails within the proposed residential developments. This will assist in creating the foundations 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 region's planning efforts. 6. Include the multi-modal/active transportation trail system as part of the City's Major Thoroughfare Plan. This will further support the requirement to have trails built as part of development projects which built where the trail system is proposed. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>	<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>
<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division City Engineering Public Works Planning Department</p>	<p>Dousters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depends on scope of work details 2. Inhouse staff research 3. Depends on scope of work details 4. Staff coordination and time 5. Staff coordination and time 6. Inhouse policy development 	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Beasmp 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 (CO-OP) 13. Governor's Community Achievement Awards 	<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>

<p>Objective 4.5: Develop or thoroughly commercial trail system that will allow all active transportation users to travel throughout the City. Assess the ability citizens and visitors will have to access various points of interest without the need of using motorized vehicles and require a fee, such as the trail fee, parking, access, bike, car, and helmet.</p>	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a meeting with Economic Development Department and local business leaders to discuss sponsorship/hosting opportunities of a citywide event. 2. Develop citywide event that will require attendees to travel throughout the City of Beasmp, its parks, recreational facilities, and its businesses using trails, sidewalks, and other methods of active transportation. 3. Work with local not-for-profit organizations in arranging volunteering opportunities to provide support in the management, operations, and maintenance needs of a large citywide event. 4. Communicate with surrounding municipalities regarding the scheduling of their large citywide events, thus reducing the chance that conflicts in scheduling will occur. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>	<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>
<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division Economic Development (Met Beasmp)</p>	<p>Dousters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staff coordination and time 2. Depends on overall size and scope of event 3. Staff coordination and time 4. Staff coordination and time 	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Our Town 2. Parks Division 3. Recreation Division 4. ARTPLACE America 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. Community Outdoor Outreach Program (CO-OP) 11. Governor's Community Achievement Awards 12. Texas Commission on the Arts (TCA) 13. Asphalt Art Initiative 14. Texas Main Street Program 15. Hometown Grants 	<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>

Objective 5: Coordinate with the State of Texas Parks & Wildlife Department and Bastrop County on use and implementation of the Colorado River and the Lost Pines Forest

<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Partner with business, civic groups, and local organizations for volunteer and clean-up initiatives that specifically serve the Colorado River and Lost Pines Forest. Establish regular meetings with the State of Texas Parks & Wildlife Department and Bastrop County to discuss shared and individual responsibilities regarding the use and maintenance of the Colorado River and Lost Pines Forest. Coordinate the design and construction of trails in and around Bastrop, the Colorado River, and the Lost Pines Forest with the State of Texas Parks & Wildlife Department and Bastrop County. Additionally, coordinate the responsibility of trail management and maintenance. Create an Adopt-A-Park program that will allow citizens, organizations, and businesses to adopt a park for maintenance and upkeep. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 5 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p> <p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Depends upon participation of outside agencies and loss of materials Staff coordination and time Depends upon participation of outside agencies In-house program development
<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division Media Team</p> <p>County: Bastrop County Lost Pines Habitat Conservation Bastrop County Tourism & Economic Development</p> <p>State: Texas Parks & Wildlife Department</p>		<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> City of Bastrop GP Recreational Trail Grants - TRPD A Community Thrive (ACT) Grant Program National Parks Service Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA)



Objective 2: Engage neighborhood residents to report the condition of streets and drainage or other local community problems or concerns to the City.

<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Publish and promote a list of all available volunteer opportunities on the City website and social media platforms. Amend the City's existing development code to create a process for the dedication of park land and recreational facilities/amenities to a homeowner association (HOA) for ownership, management, and maintenance. This will engage citizens in the care and maintenance of their neighborhood parks. Create an Adopt-A-Park program that will allow citizens, organizations, and businesses to adopt a park for maintenance and upkeep. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 5 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p> <p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Depends upon cost of materials Depends upon scope of work details; in-house staff research In-house program development
<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division City Council</p>		<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> City of Bastrop GP Community Outdoor Outreach Program (CO-OP) - TRPD National Parks Service Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA)



<p>Objective: Provide educational opportunities for groups who assist in maintaining the natural landscape of parks and open spaces. Help provide educational opportunities to the public.</p>	
<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide recreational classes such as gardening led by Master Gardeners. 2. Offer environmental excursions 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. Partner with local native plant nurseries to organize maintenance and/or planting events in the local parks. 5. Build partnerships between civic groups and local public and private schools to extend the reach of educational opportunities. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>
<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division</p>
<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inhouse program development 2. Inhouse program development 3. Staff coordination and time 4. Depends on cost of materials 5. Inhouse program development 5. Staff coordination and time 	
<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Bastrop CIP 2. Community Outdoor Outreach Program (CO-OP) - TPWD 3. National Park Service, Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) 	

<p>Objective: Conduct regular monthly, quarterly, bi-annual, or yearly events to highlight the natural ecology for each park including the Colorado River and Lake Placid.</p>	
<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consider creating a monthly community hiking excursion along the Colorado River or through the Lost Pines Forest. 2. Organize community events that highlight the natural ecology around holidays such as Earth Day, National Trails Day, World Wetlands Day, International Day of Forests, National Cleanup Day, etc. 3. Host recurring events and promote them on the City of Bastrop's 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. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>
<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division Events Development (left Bastrop) Media Team</p>
<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	
<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Bastrop CIP 2. Community Outdoor Outreach Program (CO-OP) TPWD 3. Competitive Tourism & Outdoor Recreation Grants 	

Objective 5: Amend the City Code of Ordinances to include park and dedication and trail standards for trail development projects.		
Types: Project Program Policy	Action Steps: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allow businesses, civic groups, non-profit organizations, and/or groups of citizens to adopt a park or a section of a park in Batavia. Groups that adopt a park can assist in cleaning and maintenance responsibilities. 2. Acquire tools and materials such as gloves, trash bags, rakes, trash receptacles, etc. for groups in the Adopt-A-Park program to use for park maintenance. 3. Regularly interact with groups in the Adopt-A-Park program. Communicate specific maintenance needs, build strong relationships, and show appreciation for the volunteers. 	Timeline: Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing
Responsibility: City Parks Division Recreation Division		Costs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In-house policy development 2. Depends on quantity and cost of materials 3. Staff coordination and time
Sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Batavia CP 2. Community Outdoor Outreach Program (CO-OP) - TPWD 3. National Parks Service River, Trail, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) 4. Parks Division 5. Recreation Division 		

Objective 5: Amend the City Code of Ordinances to include park and dedication and trail standards for trail development projects.		
Types: Project Program Policy	Action Steps: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amend the existing Batavia Building Block (B3) development code to include more specific requirements and standards such as dimension, location, and amenity standards. 2. Include language in the Parkland Dedication ordinance to identify how much parkland and open space can be dedicated to floodplains. 3. Establish standards for park and recreation equipment, facilities, and amenities. 4. Conduct a trail feasibility study to identify specific locations for trails and trail connectors. 5. Develop and implement standard for trail planning, design, engineering, and construction. 	Timeline: Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing
Responsibility: City Parks Division Recreation Division City Council		Costs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depends on scope of work 2. details in-house staff research 3. in-house policy development 4. Depends on scope of work 5. in-house policy development
Sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Batavia CP 2. Local First-Net-Clean Outdoor Recreation - TPWD 3. Parks Division 4. Recreation Division 		

<p>Objective 52: Create signage standards to be used on all parks and recreational facilities to assist users in identifying locations, features, and amenities.</p>		
<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a Parks and Recreation system brand that unifies the division's image by selecting fonts, colors, and logos to be consistently used on park signage. 2. Develop a standard for park signage aesthetic, construction, and placement. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>	
<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division Media Team</p>	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depends on scope of work and optional use of consultant. 2. In-house policy development.
<p>SOURCES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Bascom CP 2. Asphalt Art Initiative 3. Community Challenge Grant 4. Parks Division 5. Recreation Division 		<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>

<p>Objective 53: Host annual events at each park and recreation facility to build familiarity among the community of park services and amenities provided on a regular basis.</p>		
<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Highlight the amenities of each park and recreation facility by hosting events tailored to the specific location (e.g. basketball tournament at a park with basketball courts, a community picnic at a park with open space and grills, a pool day at the recreation center, etc.) 2. Develop coordination between the City of Bascom and nonprofit groups to host various community events at the parks and recreational facilities. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>	
<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division</p>	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 0 2. Staff coordination and time
<p>SOURCES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Bascom CP 2. Local Parks Grants - TPWD 3. National Park Service Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) 4. Our Town 		<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>



Objective 6.5: Create and implement a standard form of branding among the parks and recreation facilities to help identify them and increase their recreational opportunities and visibility to each location.

<p>Types:</p> <p>Project</p> <p>Program</p> <p>Policy</p>	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish brand fonts, colors, logos to use in the creation of newsletters, fliers, website posts, advertisements, and social media posts that inform citizens on recreational opportunities, their time, and their location. 2. Utilize the City of Batavia's website, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, etc. to inform the community about upcoming events and programs. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years</p> <p>Mid-term: 6 - 10 years</p> <p>Long-term: 11 - 20 years</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division Media Team</p>	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inhouse policy development 2. Staff coordination and time 0 	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Batavia CIP 2. Asphalt Art Initiative 3. Community Challenge Grant 4. Parks Division 5. Recreation Division



Objective 6.5: Expand the use of conventional and social media to increase the distribution of information such as details on each of the park and recreation facilities, events, and opportunities for visiting sites.

<p>Types:</p> <p>Project</p> <p>Program</p> <p>Policy</p>	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a communications strategy to regularly promote recreational programming and events to Batavia citizens. 2. Partner with the civic and non-profit groups to promote recreational programs and community events. 3. Utilize the City of Batavia's website, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, etc. to inform the community about upcoming events and programs. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years</p> <p>Mid-term: 6 - 10 years</p> <p>Long-term: 11 - 20 years</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division Economic Development (Visit Batavia)</p>	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staff coordination and time 2. Depends upon participation of outside agencies 3. 0 	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Batavia CIP 2. Parks Division 3. Recreation Division



Objective 7: Conduct monthly inspections of each park to ensure recreational facilities identify needed maintenance.	
<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a rating system to determine the level of maintenance and/or repairs needed. Replace facilities/amenities deemed inoperable and/or unsafe for continued use. Develop a user-friendly online platform for citizens to submit maintenance requests and report safety concerns. Establish standards for park and recreation equipment, facilities and amenities. When repairs or replacements need to be done, these standards will ensure the quality of improvements matches or exceeds the previous conditions. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>
<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division Public Works</p> <p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In-house policy development Depends on scope of work Staff coordination and time In-house policy development <p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> City of Bostop CIP AA&P Foundation Grants A Community Thrives (ACT) Grant Program Local Parks Grants - TPWD



Objective 2: Work with the City's Finance and Purchasing Departments to develop clear project descriptions and cost estimates.	
<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a weekly meeting with the Engineering, Finance, and Purchasing Departments prior to the start of the CIP process and the Annual Budget process to discuss potential projects and funding. Use the various project recommendations, Park Maintenance, Observation & Considerations, and the conceptual park master plans included in this PRCS document as sources to develop project proposals for the CIP list. Develop short, mid- and long-range plans through coordinated efforts with Public Works, Finance, and the Purchasing Departments. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>
<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division Engineering Finance Department Purchasing Department Planning Department</p> <p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Staff coordination and time In-house plan development <p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> City of Bostop CIP Parks Division Recreation Division Finance & Purchasing



Objective 22: Develop a system to track the inventory and lifespan of amenities and facilities at each of the park and recreation sites.

<p>Types: Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Utilize the tracking system to plan and budget future renovations or replacements. 2. Establish standards for park and recreation equipment, facilities, and amenities. When repairs or replacements need to be done, these standards will ensure the quality of improvements matches or exceeds the previous conditions. 3. Record the date of renovations or replacement in an accessible location with recommendations on when to do routine maintenance and eventual replacements. 	<p>Timeline</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division Public Works</p>	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staff time 2. In-house policy development 3. Staff time 	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Betslip CP 2. Parks Division 3. Recreation Division 4. Public Works

Objective 23: By the year 2020, employ 1 FTE for every 12 acres of parkland to ensure the amenities and facilities are safe and operational.

<p>Types: Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Budget finances to support the hiring of additional FTEs in response to increasing responsibilities of park and recreational facility maintenance and operations. 2. Conduct an assessment to determine which park position(s) may need to increase in number. 	<p>Timeline</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division Finance Department</p>	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cost will depend on the type and number of positions to be hired 2. In-house research and policy development 	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Betslip CP 2. Community Outdoor Outreach Program (CO-OP) - TPWD 3. Parks Division 4. Recreation Division

<p>Objective 7.5: Review and recommend trends to determine if there will be need for upgrading of equipment, amenities, and facilities to support the completion of the new facility program.</p>	
<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Periodically review and update standards for park and recreation equipment, facilities, and amenities. 2. Collect, organize, and store 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 gaps in service. 3. Facilitate regular discussions with citizens to stay ahead of any changes in recreational trends and anticipate future needs of the community. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>
<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division</p>
<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Bastrop CP 2. Parks Division 3. Recreation Division 	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In-house policy development 2. Staff coordination and time 3. Staff coordination and time



<p>Objective 7.6: Ensure that all parks and recreation facilities are in compliance with the most current accessibility standards for people with disabilities and that accessibility standards are met.</p>	
<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement recommendations provided in the ADA Facility Survey - City of Bastrop Public Parks document to upgrade accessibility to all city-owned parks and recreational 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 project. 4. Implement accessibility recommendations as provided for each park and recreational facility as identified in Big Six item number two. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>
<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division Public Works City Council</p>
<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Bastrop CP 2. AARP Foundation Grants 3. Competitive Tourism & Outdoor Recreation Grants 4. Hometown Grants 	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depends on scope of work details 2. Staff coordination and time 3. In-house staff research 4. Depends on scope of work details



Objective B1: Amend the City's Code of Ordinances to include requirements and standards for the construction of trails as part of any new development or redevelopment project.

Types:	Action Steps:	Timeline:
<p>Project</p> <p>Program</p> <p>Policy</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct a detailed feasibility study to specifically analyze the needs and locations for a connected multi-modal trail system throughout the City of Batavia. 2. Review the Batavia Building Block (BB) code and update it with trail planning, design, engineering, and construction standards. 3. Require a fee-in-lieu-of-policy in cases where the developer is not able to construct trails, pathways, or sidewalks in the development. 4. Include the existing and proposed trail systems in the City's Major Thoroughfare Plan. This will provide support to the required construction of a trail located within a proposed development project. 	<p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years</p> <p>Mid-term: 6 - 10 years</p> <p>Long-term: 11 - 20 years</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division City Council</p>	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depends on scope of work details 2. Depends on scope of work details; in-house staff research 3. In-house policy development 4. In-house plan development 	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Batavia CP 2. Community Grants 3. Governor's Community Achievement Awards



Objective B2: Develop trail connections where they can be made to residential neighborhoods, parks, recreational facilities, businesses, schools, and other destination points.

Types:	Action Steps:	Timeline:
<p>Project</p> <p>Program</p> <p>Policy</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the development of a feasibility study to specifically analyze the needs and locations of a connected multi-modal trail system throughout the City of Batavia. 2. Prepare and implement safe routes to school programs to improve the pedestrian mobility near the schools. 3. Focus on constructing the smaller gaps in the existing trail network to make a bigger impact, especially in short-stip mobility zones identified in Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization's (CAMPO's) 2015 Regional Active Transportation Plan (RAPT). 4. Coordinate the design and construction of trails in and around Batavia, the Colorado River, and the Lost Pines Forest with the State of Texas Parks & Wildlife Department and Batavia County. 	<p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years</p> <p>Mid-term: 6 - 10 years</p> <p>Long-term: 11 - 20 years</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division Planning Department</p> <p>County: Batavia County Lost Pines Habitat Conservation Batavia County Tourism & Economic Development</p> <p>State: Texas Parks & Wildlife Department</p>	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depends on scope of work details 2. In-house policy development 3. Depends on scope of work details 4. Depends on scope of work details 	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Batavia CP 2. Competitive Tourism & Outdoor Recreation Grants - BIA 3. National Parks Service, Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) 4. AARP Foundation Grants 5. Community Grants 6. Recreational Trail Grants - TPWD



<p>Objective B2: Develop and foster partnerships with owners of easements that can potentially be used to expand the City's trail system.</p>	
<p>Types: Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Partner with property owners on dedicating land for trails or creating easements for trails. Develop agreements with the utility providers, County, State, and/or respective entities along existing transportation corridors to support the creation of trails/adequacy that will expand the trail system from the Colorado River to Bastrop State Park and Lake Bastrop. Coordinate with landowners on the use of utility corridor/access easements as part of the multi-modal trail system.
	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>
	<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division Planning Department Utility Services</p>
	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Staff coordination and time Staff coordination and time Staff coordination and time
	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> City of Bastrop CIP Competitive Tourism & Outdoor Recreation Grants - BDA National Parks Service Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) ANRP Foundation Grants Community Grants Recreational Trail Grants - TPWD



<p>Objective B4: Work with the City, Finance and Purchasing Departments to prioritize projects relating to the development and maintenance of existing and proposed trail infrastructure as part of the City of Bastrop's Capital Improvement Project process.</p>	
<p>Types: Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a yearly meeting with the Engineering, Finance, and Purchasing Departments prior to the start of the CIP process and the Annual Budget process to discuss potential projects and funding. Develop short-, mid-, and long-range plans for the multi-modal transportation system through coordinated efforts with Public Works, Finance, and the Purchasing Departments.
	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>
	<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division Planning Department Engineering</p> <p>Finance Department Purchasing Department Public Works</p>
	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Staff coordination and time In-house plan development
	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> City of Bastrop CIP Parks Division Recreation Division Finance & Purchasing Department Public Works





<p>Objective 8.5: Include the City's existing and proposed trails system as part of the City's Major Thoroughfare Plan (MTP).</p>	
<p>Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Program Policy 	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinate meetings between the Parks, Recreation, and Planning to facilitate the inclusion of existing and proposed trails in the City's Major Thoroughfare Plan. 2. Develop short-, mid-, and long-range plans for the multi-modal transportation system as part of the City's Major Thoroughfare Plan. This will provide support to the required construction of trails located within proposed development projects. 3. Find potential funding opportunities offered through the regional MPO for the development and maintenance of a trail system.
<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City Parks Division Recreation Division Planning Department</p>	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Batavia GP 2. Competitive Tourism & Outdoor Recreation Grants - EPA 3. National Parks Service Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) 	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staff coordination and time 2. Inhouse plan development 3. Inhouse staff research

<p>Objective 8.6: Develop a partnership with the Public Works Department to include the development of sidewalks and trails as part of street/road projects.</p>	
<p>Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Program Policy 	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Schedule meetings with the Public Works Department to coordinate projects. Such project coordination can assist in finding financial synergies between Parks and Recreation projects and those from other departments. 2. Establish meetings prior to the start of the GP process and the Annual Budget process to discuss potential projects and funding.
<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City Parks Division Recreation Division Public Works Finance Department</p>	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Batavia GP 2. Recreational Trails Grant - TRWD 3. Governor's Community Advancement Awards 	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staff coordination and time 2. Staff coordination and time





<p>Objective 2: Establish a meeting with the City's Finance and Purchasing Departments in advance of the budget process to discuss the amount of funding necessary to fill the Park and Recreation's applications in Bastrop.</p>	
<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Develop short, mid, and long-range plans with the City's Finance and Purchasing Departments to acquire land. Taking this proactive approach will assist in locating funds well in advance of the acquisitions as well as establish an annual practice of earmarking future funds. Use the Spatial Level of Service Map provided in Chapter 6 of this document to locate properties within each of the areas lacking parks and/or recreational facilities and take proactive steps to acquire the land. 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 and potential future gaps in parks or recreational services. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>
<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division Planning Department Finance Department Purchasing Department</p>
<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In-house plan development In-house staff research Staff coordination and time 	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> City of Bastrop CP Competitive Tourism & Outdoor Recreation Grants - EDA Local Park Grants - TPWD



<p>Objective 2: Engage and pursue non-traditional funding sources like grants, philanthropy and sponsorships.</p>	
<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Develop partnerships with the private sector through programs such as sponsorships and naming rights. Fees obtained through these programs can be applied to the maintenance and operations of park/recreation facilities. Actively pursue funding sources provided in the funding matrix included in this PRDS document, which has specifically been developed for the City of Bastrop. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>
<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division</p>
<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Depends upon participation of outside agencies In-house staff research 	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Brevinfields Cleanup Grants - U.S. EPA Texas Main Street Program Local Park Grants - TPWD Our Town HomeTown Grants Local Park Grants - TPWD Our Town HomeTown Grants Lead Commission on the Arts (TCA)

Objective 23: Work with the City's Finance and Purchasing Departments to identify and project necessary funding levels for the operations and maintenance of existing park, trails, parks and recreation programs.

<p>Types: Project Program Policy</p> <p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aim to increase funding for the Parks and Recreation divisions closer to the upper quartile of the NPSA standard of \$2,443,542. This can be potentially be accomplished by applying for grants and other sources of funding listed in the Funding Matrix. By taking the proactive step, additional funding will be made available for use by the parks and recreation system to not only meet the current needs of the community but also the continued needs as the City grows. 2. Conduct a mid-fiscal year assessment of service costs for all programs and facilities. This will assist in identifying any changes in costs which will lead to either request an increase in funds for a program/ facility or free up funds which can then be allocated to another parks and recreation system need. 3. Evaluate the potential to integrate both the Parks Division and Recreation Division into one department/division to create efficiencies in programming City funds as well as strengthening the City's position when seeking additional external funding sources from a unified department. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>	<p>Responsibility: City: Parks Division Recreation Division Finance Department</p> <p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inhouse policy development 2. Inhouse staff research 3. Inhouse staff research 	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Bastrop OP 2. Parks Division 3. Recreation Division
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Objective 24: Build up and foster partnerships with private-sector groups that can share the operation and maintenance of parks and recreational services.

<p>Types: Project Program Policy</p> <p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish partnerships with the private sector through programs such as sponsorships and naming rights fees obtained through these programs can be applied to the maintenance and operations of park/recreation facilities. 2. Identify efficiencies where businesses and/or organizations may be more effective at handling specific maintenance or operation tasks, thus freeing up labor or capital that can be implemented on another park and recreation project, program, or facility. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>	<p>Responsibility: City: Parks Division Recreation Division</p> <p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dependent upon participation of outside agencies 2. Inhouse staff research 	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Bastrop OP 2. Parks Division 3. Recreation Division
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<p>Objectives: Assess the City's needs for funding and identify options to be used by developers where funding is not available.</p>	
<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize a Fee-in-Lieu-of-Cedation in cases 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. 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. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>
<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division City Council</p> <p>Costs:</p> <p>1. Inhouse policy development 2. Inhouse policy development</p>
	<p>Sources:</p> <p>1. City of Bathurst CIP 2. Parks Division 3. Recreation Division</p>

<p>Objectives: Identify potential (unmet) opportunities within the City of Economic Development Department to supply for grants.</p>	
<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate the Parks and Recreation Divisions with the Economic Development Department's goals for nature and sports tourism as outlined in Chapter 8 of the City's Comprehensive Plan. Work in conjunction with Economic Development to leverage each other's strengths to create competitive applications for grant funding opportunities. Establish a recurring meeting with Economic Development prior to the start of the CIP and budget processes to discuss potential projects and internal and external sources of funding. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>
<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division Economic Development (Nait Subtop)</p> <p>Costs:</p> <p>1. Inhouse policy development 2. Staff coordination and time 3. Staff coordination and time</p>
	<p>Sources:</p> <p>1. City of Bathurst CIP 2. Parks Division 3. Recreation Division</p>



<p>Objective 57: Work with Bastrop County to identify possible funding/cost-sharing opportunities for existing and future parks and recreation facilities.</p>	
<p>Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Program Policy 	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collaborate with Bastrop County in line with Chapter 2 in the City's Comprehensive Plan to secure funding and identify cost sharing opportunities. As stated, City-County coordination facilitates synchronizations of development policies and procedures in Bastrop County and helps to improve regulatory enforcement in the City's EIT. Such collaboration can lead to the creation of shared responsibilities and opportunities that can benefit both governmental entities.
<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division</p> <p>County: Bastrop County Last Pines Habitat Conservation Bastrop County Tourism & Economic Development</p>	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>
<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Bastrop/CP 2. Parks Division 3. Recreation Division 	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depends upon participation of outside agencies



<p>Objective 58: Establish signage to foster the partnership with the State of Texas and Bastrop County regarding branding and signage for better public understanding of park management operations and maintenance.</p>	
<p>Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Program Policy 	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Utilize the State of Texas and Bastrop County's established brands and signage to inspire and guide the development of the City's branding and signage. 2. Coordinate with the State of Texas and Bastrop County to educate the public on park management, operations, and maintenance. This may include community events hosted at local parks, nature-based educational opportunities, or regional volunteer initiatives.
<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Parks Division Recreation Division</p> <p>County: Bastrop County Last Pines Habitat Conservation Bastrop County Tourism & Economic Development</p> <p>State: Texas Parks & Wildlife Department</p>	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>
<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Bastrop/CP 2. Parks Division 3. Recreation Division 	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In-house staff research 2. Depends upon participation of outside agencies

Objective 102: At a minimum, meet twice a year with the State of Texas Parks & Wildlife Department and Bastrop County to discuss short-, mid-, and long-range parks and recreation plans.	
<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Extend the proposed coordination bid 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 creating a multi-modal trail system that can be used by local residents and visitors to access the State Park, the Colorado River, the Lost River area, the City park and recreational facilities, and the County's parks and recreational facilities. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>
<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Paris Division Recreation Division Planning Department</p> <p>County: Bastrop County Lost Pine, Habitat Conservation Bastrop County Tourism & Economic Development</p> <p>State: Texas Parks & Wildlife Department</p>
	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Depends upon participation of outside agencies
	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> City of Bastrop CP Paris Division Recreation Division



Objective 103: Actively attend all Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (CAMPO) meetings to identify partnership opportunities with other CAMPO member agencies in the development of area and regional trails.	
<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate between the City Engineer, Planning Department, Parks Division, Recreation Division, and Public Works to determine who will be the main representative attending the CAMPO meetings. The representative will be responsible for carrying information to the CAMPO meetings and providing information back to the City team. Obtain CAMPO membership information. The information can be used by the City of Bastrop to establish lines of communication with other CAMPO members, thus opening up avenues to coordinate regional projects such as connected trail systems. 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. 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 park, 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. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>
<p>Types:</p> <p>Project Program Policy</p>	<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City: Paris Division Recreation Division Planning Department City Engineering Public Works</p>
	<p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Staff coordination and time In-house staff research Staff coordination and time Staff coordination and time
	<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> City of Bastrop CP Paris Division Recreation Division



Objective: To develop regular (monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, etc.) meetings with adjacent municipalities to discuss the development of parks, recreation facilities, and trails. Scheduling these meetings will keep all municipalities aware of proposed projects and identify if there are opportunities to develop project partnerships, share funding, or other efficiencies.

<p>Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Program Policy 	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify point of contact (POC) within the Park, Recreation, Engineering, Planning, and Public Works departments/division for each of the surround municipalities. 2. Establish bi-person meetings with the point-of-contact to conduct introductions and to begin discussions about plans and projects related to parks, recreation, and trails. Continue to host these meetings as they will assist in identifying any future potential project/event partnerships. 3. Develop a partnership with surrounding municipalities which can be used in the development of regional parks and trails, thus creating connected communities. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>	<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City Park Division Recreation Division Planning Department</p> <p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In-house policy development 2. Staff coordination and time 3. Depends upon participation of outside agencies
<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Park Division 2. Recreation Division 			



Objective: To coordinate with the State of Oregon Parks & Wildlife in the development of events, which will draw local and out-of-town users to both the State park and local parks. Such events can be bicycle races, marathons, geocaching (geographical scavenger hunts) events, multi-hundred mile, etc.

<p>Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Program Policy 	<p>Action Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify local Parks & Wildlife representative for the area and establish a regular monthly meeting to discuss any upcoming projects or events. 2. Review both City's events calendar and the State Parks events calendar to determine if there are events which are on the same date. If there are such events, identify methods to associate them to each other. This can lead to greater draw of out-of-town visitors to the venue as well as increase exposure of other parks and recreational opportunities that can be visited in the future. 3. Develop a connection between City and State events using the existing trails and street network. During events, temporary multi-use/active transportation paths should be developed where more currently exist. 4. Partner in the use of the City's and State Parks & Wildlife's event marketing capabilities as this will expand the size of audience that can be reached. 	<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Short-term: 1 - 5 years Mid-term: 6 - 10 years Long-term: 11 - 20 years Ongoing</p>	<p>Responsibility:</p> <p>City Park Division Recreation Division</p> <p>Costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staff coordination and time 2. Staff coordination and time 3. Staff coordination and time 4. Depends upon participation of outside agencies
<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marketing Department 2. Park Division 3. Recreation Division 4. Our Town 5. National Park Service Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) 6. AARP Foundation Grants 7. A Community Thriver (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 			





REGULATION 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 two to ten year period in an effort to preserve open spaces, and upgrade existing parks in the City of Bastrop; and

WHEREAS, the City Council commissioner Sharnice, Inc. is performing an update to the City's Master Parks Plan; and

WHEREAS, the volunteer Steering Committee, the Parks Advisory Board, and other community members have provided input and feedback on the proposed update to the 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 5, 2023 through August 4, 2023; and

WHEREAS, the 2023 City of Bastrop Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan contains recommendations for 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 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan and the associated findings, recommendations, and strategies, 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 results are incorporated into the 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 approved 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 adopted was held in accordance with the provisions of the City of Bastrop Code of Ordinances, Chapter 257, 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 a guide for future enhancements and improvements of the Parks and Recreation system of the City of Bastrop.

City of Bastrop
Parks Master Plan Resolution
08/08/23
Page 1 of 2

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 REVOLVED AND ACCEPTED by the City Council of the City of Bastrop this 8th day of August 2023.

APPROVED:

[Signature]
Lyle Nelson, Mayor

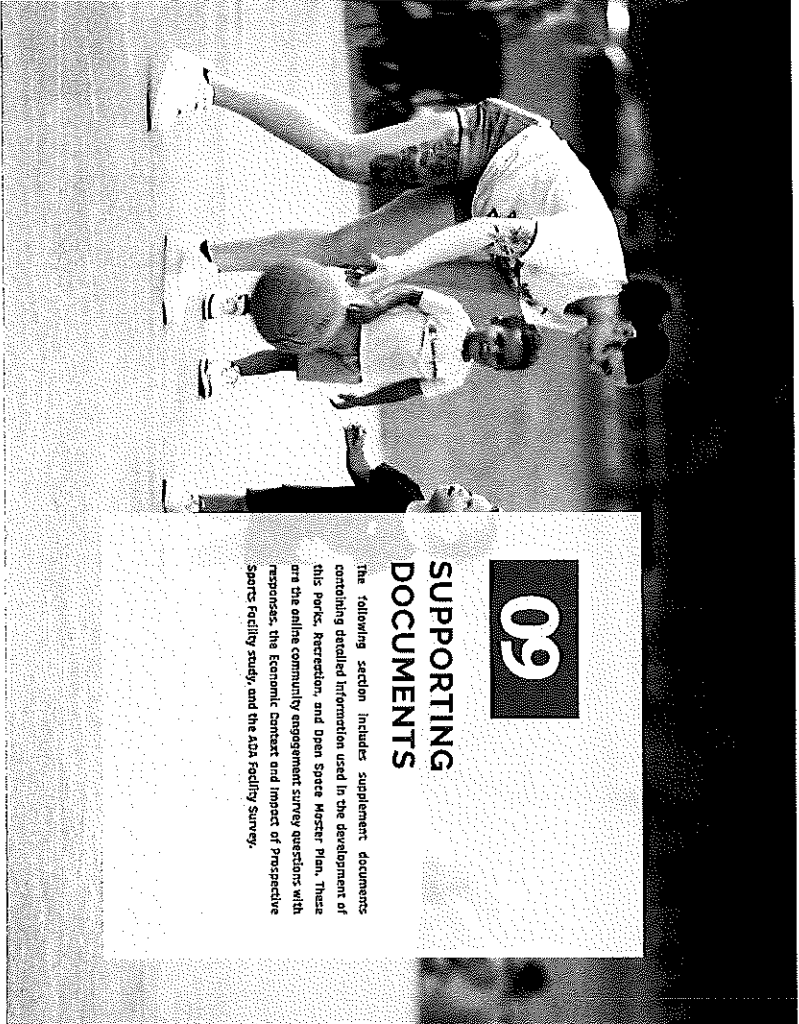
ATTEST:

[Signature]
Ann Frazier, City Secretary

APPROVED ASTO FORB:

[Signature]
Ashley Salazar, City Attorney





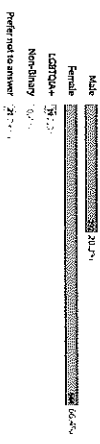
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SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

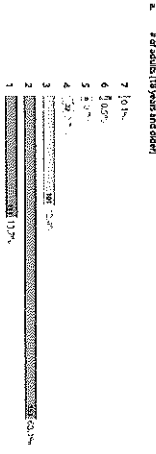
The following section includes supplement documents containing detailed information used in the development of this Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan. These are the online community engagement survey questions with responses, the Economic Context and Impact of Prospective Sports Facility study, and the ADA Facility Survey.

APPENDIX A- ONLINE SURVEY RESULTS

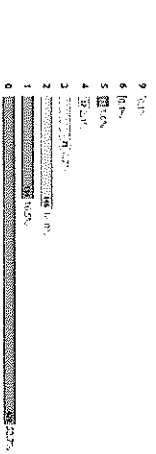
1. Which best describes you?



2. How many of each category compose your household?



3. # of children under the age of 18



3. If you have children living at home, what are their ages? Check all that apply



8. Check the box that best describes how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statements:

I'm excited with the overall quality of parks in my neighborhood

Strongly agree 1
 Agree 2
 Neutral 3
 Disagree 4
 Strongly disagree 5

Better parks will help to improve our city image

Strongly agree 1
 Agree 2
 Neutral 3
 Disagree 4
 Strongly disagree 5

I feel that parks help strengthen our city economically

Strongly agree 1
 Agree 2
 Neutral 3
 Disagree 4
 Strongly disagree 5

I believe that the city needs a greater amount of parkland or green space

Strongly agree 1
 Agree 2
 Neutral 3
 Disagree 4
 Strongly disagree 5

I believe that the city should more fully develop the park land and green space that it already owns

Strongly agree 1
 Agree 2
 Neutral 3
 Disagree 4
 Strongly disagree 5

I feel that city should better develop and expand the quality of existing parks. The city should provide a lot of volunteer and donation opportunities to allow the public to help improve city parks

Strongly agree 1
 Agree 2
 Neutral 3
 Disagree 4
 Strongly disagree 5

9. Check the box that best describes how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Ball fields

Strongly agree 1
 Agree 2
 Neutral 3
 Disagree 4
 Strongly disagree 5

Tennis

Strongly agree 1
 Agree 2
 Neutral 3
 Disagree 4
 Strongly disagree 5

Green space areas (open areas without amenities)

Strongly agree 1
 Agree 2
 Neutral 3
 Disagree 4
 Strongly disagree 5

Playgrounds

Strongly agree 1
 Agree 2
 Neutral 3
 Disagree 4
 Strongly disagree 5

10. Check the box that best describes how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Children and programs

Strongly agree 1
 Agree 2
 Neutral 3
 Disagree 4
 Strongly disagree 5

Sports fields (e.g. baseball, softball)

Strongly agree 1
 Agree 2
 Neutral 3
 Disagree 4
 Strongly disagree 5

Playgrounds

Strongly agree 1
 Agree 2
 Neutral 3
 Disagree 4
 Strongly disagree 5

Children and programs

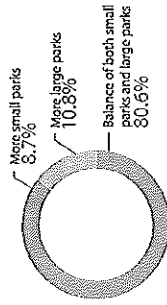
Strongly agree 1
 Agree 2
 Neutral 3
 Disagree 4
 Strongly disagree 5



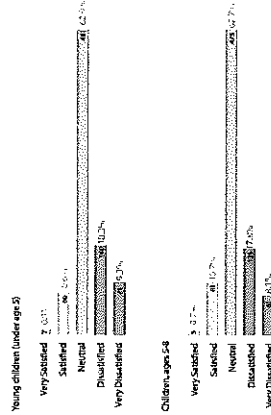
9. Check the box that best describes how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statements: (cont)



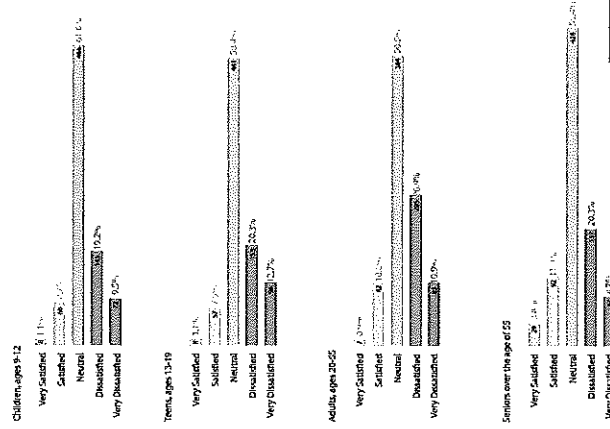
10. Which do you prefer?



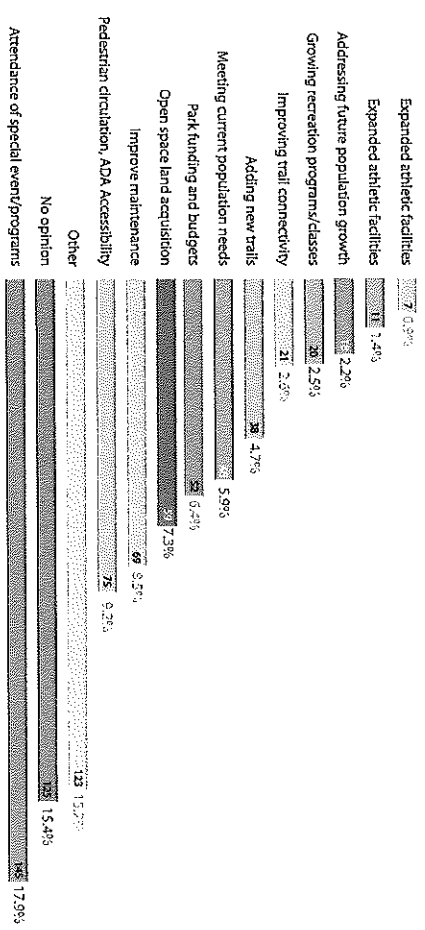
11. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with current ATHLETIC or other RECREATIONAL PROGRAMMING provided in the City of Bastrop for people in the following age groups? (cont)



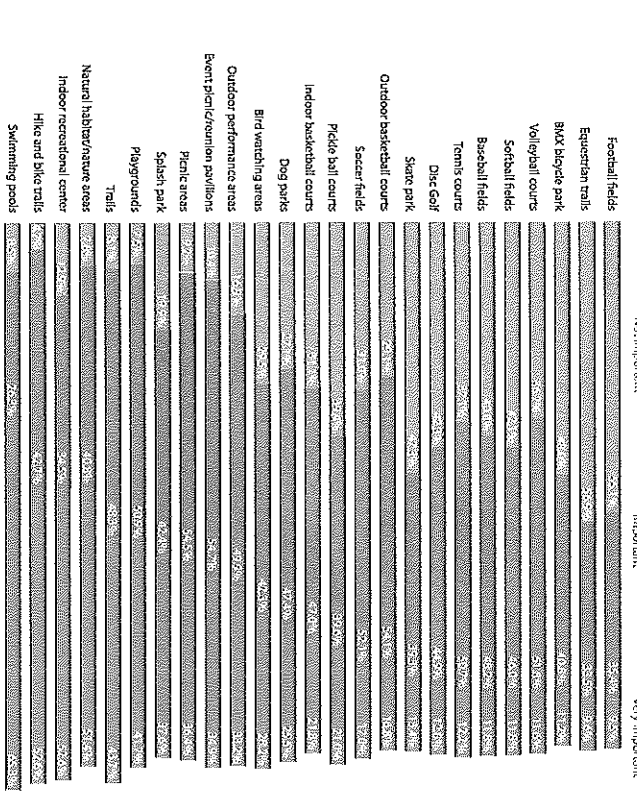
11. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with current ATHLETIC or other RECREATIONAL PROGRAMMING provided in the City of Bastrop for people in the following age groups? (cont)



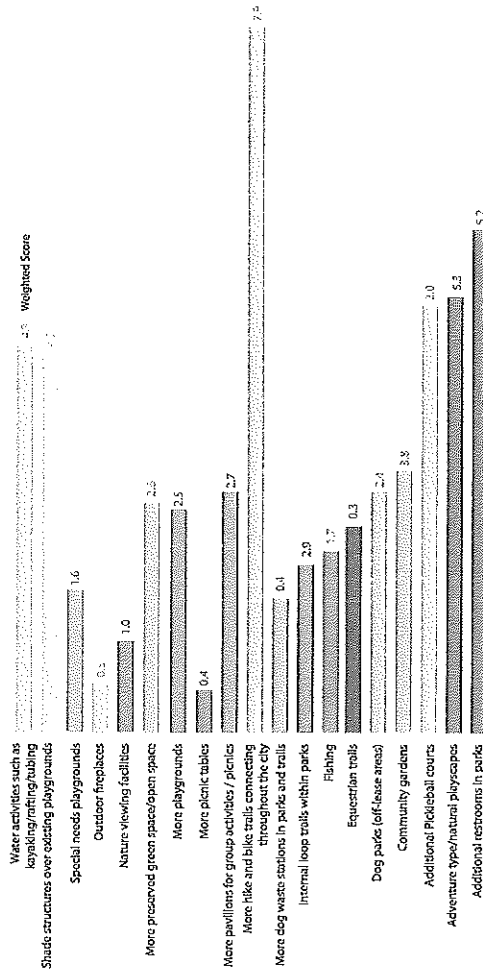
12. In thinking about the future population needs, what would you consider the most important issue facing the parks and recreation divisions? (Please select only one)



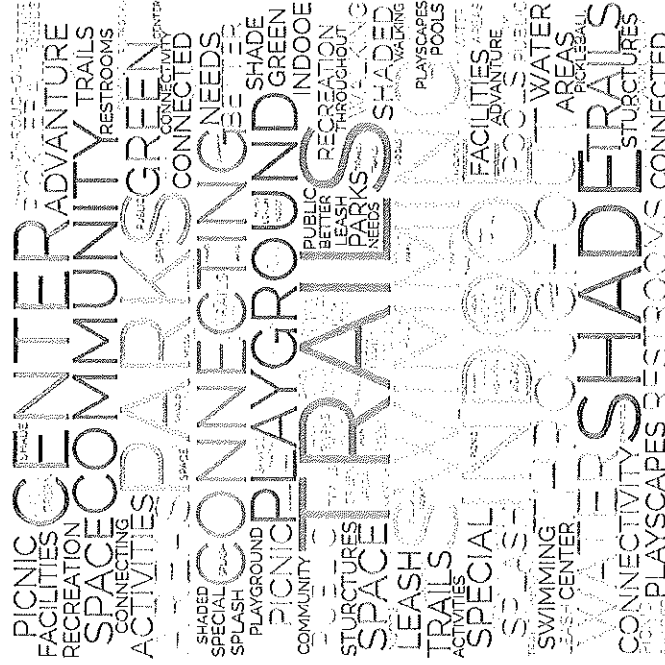
13. In planning for the future, how important do you think it is for the city to add to the number of recreational facilities it has in the city by constructing additional...



14. What are the top 3 amenities would you like to see added to the park system?



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



18. The following questions are related to a trail system or linear parks. Please identify your level of agreement to each of the questions. (cont)

Furnishing along trails in parks such as benches, lighting, shade trees, dog waste stations, etc.

Strongly agree 20.4%

Agree 52.4%

Neutral 20.4%

Disagree 1.4%

Strongly disagree 3.4%

I would use my bicycle to get to work if trails or bike lanes made it more accessible to my employment area.

Strongly agree 11.4%

Agree 42.4%

Neutral 32.4%

Disagree 11.4%

Strongly disagree 2.4%

I would allow my children to use their bicycles to get to school if trails were more accessible in my neighborhood.

Strongly agree 11.4%

Agree 42.4%

Neutral 32.4%

Disagree 11.4%

Strongly disagree 2.4%

I prefer riding my bicycle on streets and roads instead of off-street trails.

Strongly agree 11.4%

Agree 42.4%

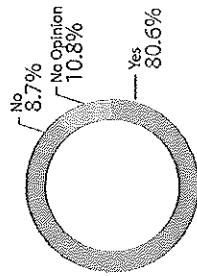
Neutral 32.4%

Disagree 11.4%

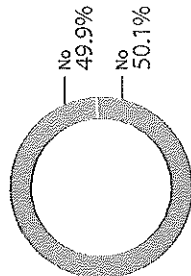
Strongly disagree 2.4%



19. Do you feel an indoor recreation facility is needed in Bastrop?



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



21. To develop the park and recreation improvements, how strongly would you support each of the funding options listed below.

Funding Option	Strong Support	Support	Neutral	Low Support	Do Not Support
Corporate advertising / naming rights	11.4%	32.4%	20.4%	20.4%	15.4%
An increase in user fees (paying a fee to use a facility / program)	11.4%	32.4%	20.4%	20.4%	15.4%
Grant funding	11.4%	32.4%	20.4%	20.4%	15.4%
Increased park dedication fees for developers	11.4%	32.4%	20.4%	20.4%	15.4%
Water sponsored event programs	11.4%	32.4%	20.4%	20.4%	15.4%
Apply user fee revenue to improve parks and recreation	11.4%	32.4%	20.4%	20.4%	15.4%



APPENDIX B- SPORT FACILITY STUDY

ECONOMIC CONTEXT AND IMPACT OF PROSPECTIVE SPORTS FACILITIES IN BASTROP, TX

Economic Context and Impact of Prospective Sports Facilities in Bastrop, TX

May 9, 2023

Prepared for:
City of Bastrop, TX

Prepared by:
Stantec, Inc.

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Introduction

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 give guidance for how to respond to the area’s growth and serve the community of Bastrop through the city’s park system. It will balance new park expansion with maintaining existing park facilities, guide implementation and policy decisions for future recreation amenities and parkland needs, identify community desires for recreational uses and associated park growth areas, aid the City in seeking funding opportunities, and improve the overall quality of life 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/or 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 sideline food or going out after the game, the hotel facilities that are available, and how far players and visitors have traveled to come to the event.

Economic analysis can illuminate important considerations relative 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 ballfield facilities and soccer facilities in surrounding communities are in different locations and have different levels of quality. Likewise, the



organizational context, the demand environment, the revenue potential, and the economic impact is different for soccer than for ball sports. There are also important distinctions within ball sports. While youth baseball, youth fastpitch softball, and adult slow-pitch softball can to some degree share fields, there are also important distinctions in their organizational and economic contexts.

Four primary modes of research and analysis were utilized for this study.

1. **Locational and competitive context analysis.** For ball sports and soccer, nearby sports facilities were identified, researched, rated for quality, and mapped to understand the competitive context of a new sports facility in Bastrop. In addition to sports that would drive the potential demand for a field-based sports facility, the competitive conditions for pickleball and par-3 golf were also analyzed.
2. **Demographic review.** In order to better understand how future growth in the Bastrop area will impact the demand for a new sports facility, 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.
3. **Research interviews.** Structured conversations with facility managers and organizational representatives yielded a wealth of information relative to facility demand, pricing, staffing, desirable features, and other things.
4. **Economic impact analysis.** Based on a set of assumptions developed in coordination with Bastrop city staff, an economic impact model for Bastrop County was used to estimate the economic impact of tournament events on Bastrop's economy.



2.0 LOCATIONAL ANALYSIS & COMPARISON OF FACILITIES

For ball sports and soccer, nearby sports facilities were identified, researched, rated for quality, and mapped to understand the competitive context of a new sports facility in Bastrop. In addition to sports that would drive the potential demand for a field-based sports facility, the competitive conditions for pickleball and par-3 golf were also analyzed for comparison purposes as possible alternative investments of park resources.

2.1 BASEBALL & SOFTBALL

The study identified and evaluated 13 baseball/softball facilities based on their location, number of fields, or quality of amenities. Five facilities were ultimately deemed competitive as tournament-quality given their number and quality of fields and amenities. None of these five facilities are within 25 miles of Bastrop. The three standout facilities in terms of their ability to host tournaments are the Northeast Metropolitan Sports Complex in Pilgerenville, Old Settlers Park in Round Rock, and Hohl Park in Brenham. Old Settlers Park, with more than 25 ballfields, has hosted national and international tournaments. Map 1 shows the location of the identified facilities and Table 1 provide additional information.

All of the facilities surveyed have natural turf fields and lights. All but one facility has permanent restrooms. All but two have a concession building. All but three have a playground. Only four of the 13 facilities feature covered spectator seating.

2.1.1 Local Competitive Context

Although Bastrop County is considered part of the Austin metro area, the City of Bastrop is located about 20 miles east of the metro area's developed edge. Therefore, it maintains a strong "small town character" and would be most competitive to other freestanding communities with baseball/softball facilities, which include the following:

- **Smithville.** Around 11 miles southeast of Bastrop, Smithville has a little league park with three ballfields with lights. None of the fields have regulation-size baseball infields.
- **Elgin.** Around 17 miles north of Bastrop, Elgin has a little league park with four ballfields with lights. Elgin's ball fields also have covered spectator seating, which is not common for a community of its size. None of the fields have regulation-size baseball infields.
- **Lockhart.** Situated about 25 southwest of Bastrop, Lockhart has a youth sports complex with seven ball fields, several of which have lights. There is one field with a regulation-size baseball infield.



- **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.

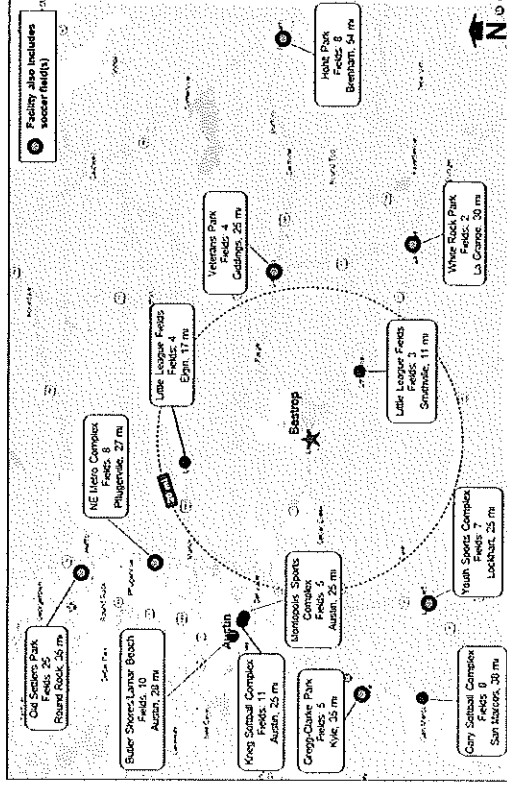
These five communities represent the entire nearby ballpark context for Bastrop. Other ballpark complexes are more than 30 miles from Bastrop or located in the heart of the Austin area. A new high-quality baseball/softball complex in Bastrop with at least four baseball diamonds would be the most attractive 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 ballpark 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 eight ballfields. Two fields have regulation-size baseball infields. 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 ballfields with two having regulation-size baseball infields. 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 25 ballfields, of which five fields have regulation-size baseball infields. 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.** Hohit Park is located in Brenham about 50 miles east of Bastrop in Washington County. This facility was identified as comparable because it is both a freestanding 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 maintain two additional baseball fields with regulation-size infields that are located less than one mile from Hohit Park. This allows them to also host more older youth and adult baseball tournaments. The ballfields are also 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

Name	Location	No. of Fields	Field Acres	Type of Turf	Miles from Bastrop	Amenities				
						R	P	L	C	S
Smitville Little League Fields	Smitville	3	7	Natural	11	1	1	X	1	X
Elgin Little League Fields	Elgin	4	5	Natural	17	1	1	X	1	X
Lockhart Youth Sports Complex	Lockhart	7	15	Natural	25	1	1	X	1	X
Veterans Park	Giddings	4	11	Natural	25	1	1	X	1	X
White Rock Park	La Grange	2	4	Natural	30	1	1	X	1	X
Gregg Clarke Park	Kyle	5	6	Natural	35	1	1	X	1	X
Gary Softball Complex	San Marcos	3	40	Natural	38	2	1	X	2	X
Hohli Park	Bertram	8	20	Natural	54	4	2	X	2	X
Austin Area Facilities										
Krieg Softball Complex	Austin	11	30	Natural	25			X		X
Metropolitan Youth Sports Complex	Austin	5	12	Natural	25	1	1	X	1	X
Northeast Metropolitan Sports Complex	Pflugerville	8	25	Natural	27	5	4	X	3	
Barlier Shores and Lamar Beach	Austin	10	20	Natural	28	1	1	X		X
Old Settlers Park at Palm Valley	Round Rock	25	100	Natural	35	7	5	X	5	X
R = Restroom P = Playground L = Lights C = Concession Building S = Covered Spectator Seating										

TABLE 1. COMPETITIVE/COMPARABLE BASEBALL/SOFTBALL FACILITIES

2.2 SOCCER

The study identified and evaluated 13 soccer facilities based on their location, number of fields, or quality of amenities. Six facilities were ultimately deemed competitive as tournament-quality given their number and quality of fields and amenities. None these six facilities are within 25 miles of Bastrop. The three standout facilities in terms of their ability to host tournaments are the Northeast Metropolitan Sports Complex in Pflugerville, Round Rock Multipurpose Complex, and Bee Creek Sports Complex in Spicewood. Map 2 shows the location of the identified facilities and Table 2 provides additional information.

Compared to the ballfield facilities, the range of amenities is much wider among the identified soccer facilities. For example, although natural turf fields are the only option in freestanding communities outside of Austin, many soccer facilities in Austin also feature artificial turf fields. Two facilities do not have any amenities at all. Meanwhile, two facilities feature all of the amenities surveyed.

2.2.1 Local Competitive Context

Although Bastrop County is considered part of the Austin metro area, the City of Bastrop is located about 20 miles east of the metro area's developed edge. Therefore, it maintains a strong "small town character"



and would be most competitive to other freestanding communities with baseball/softball facilities, which include the following:

- Elgin. Around 17 miles north of Bastrop, Elgin's Sherandoah Park can accommodate up to five soccer fields, but has no amenities.
- Lockhart. Situated about 25 southwest of Bastrop, Lockhart has a youth sports complex with one soccer field. Because it is part of a multi-sport complex, amenities include a restroom, playground, and concession building. However, the soccer field, unlike the ballfields, does not have lighting.
- Giddings. Located about 25 miles east of Bastrop, Giddings has one soccer field that is part of a sports complex, which also includes amenities such as restroom, playground, concession building, and lighting.
- La Grange. Located about 30 miles southeast of Bastrop, La Grange has one soccer field that is part of a sports complex, which also includes amenities such as restroom, playground, concession building, and lighting.

These four communities represent the entire nearby soccer context for Bastrop. Other soccer facilities are more than 30 miles from Bastrop or located in the heart of the Austin area. A new high-quality soccer complex in Bastrop with at least four regulation soccer fields would be the most attractive facility among these nearby communities.

2.2.2 Regional Competitive Context

Given an estimated Bastrop County population of just over 100,000 people, attracting tournaments to a new Bastrop soccer complex would require pulling in teams from outside the County—i.e. teams that are based in the Austin area or beyond. For that reason, we surveyed nine large soccer facilities beyond 30 miles from Bastrop or in the Austin area. The following three soccer complexes have been identified as high-quality examples.

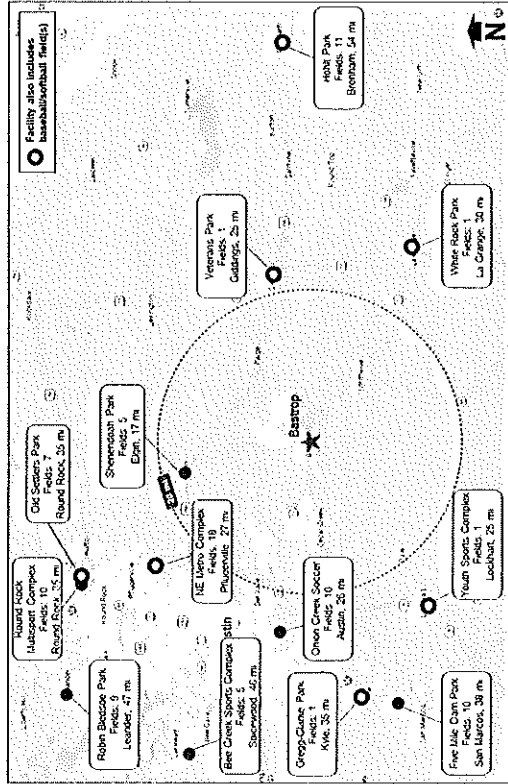
- Pflugerville. The Northeast Metropolitan Sports Complex is located in Pflugerville about 27 miles from Bastrop. It has 18 regulation soccer fields. Four fields have recently been converted to artificial turf and plans are in place to systematically convert the remaining soccer fields to artificial turf as well. The soccer fields are part of a much larger multi-sport facility and thus includes a high number of amenities, such as multiple restroom, concession, and playground areas.
- Round Rock. The Round Rock Multipurpose Sports Complex is located about 35 miles from Bastrop. It can accommodate up to 10 soccer fields. Five fields are artificial turf. Its design is intended to attract tournaments and thus not only has many desirable amenities, but the quality of the amenities are high-level as well.



ECONOMIC CONTEXT AND IMPACT OF PROSPECTIVE SPORTS FACILITIES IN BASTROP, TX

Locational Analysis & Comparison of Facilities

- **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.



MAP 2. COMPETITIVE/COMPARABLE SOCCER FACILITIES

ECONOMIC CONTEXT AND IMPACT OF PROSPECTIVE SPORTS FACILITIES IN BASTROP, TX

Locational Analysis & Comparison of Facilities

Name	Location	No. of Fields	Field Acres	Type of Turf	Miles from Bastrop	Amenities				
						R	P	L	C	S
Shenandoah Soccer Park	Elgin	5	9	Natural	17					
Lockhart Youth Sports Complex	Lockhart	1	3	Natural	25	1	1			1
Veterans Park	Giddings	1	3.5	Natural	25	1	1	X	1	1
White Rock Park	La Grange	1	2.5	Natural	30	1	1	X	1	1
Gregg Clarke Park	Kyle	1	2.5	Natural	35	1	1	X	1	1
Five Mile Dam Soccer Complex	San Marcos	10	40	Natural	38	1	1	X	1	1
Hocht Park	Brenham	11	40	Natural	54	4	2	X	2	2
Austin Area Facilities										
Orion Creek Soccer Complex	Austin	10	50	Natural	25					
Northeast Metropolitan Sports Complex	Plugerville	18	100	Natural & Artificial (4)	27	5	4	X	3	X
Old Settlers Park at Palm Valley	Round Rock	7	5	Natural	35	7	5	X	5	5
Round Rock Multipurpose Complex	Round Rock	10	60	Natural & Artificial (5)	36	1	1	X	1	X
Bee Creek Sports Complex	Spicewood	5	20	Artificial	45	1	1	X	1	1
Robin Bleisoe Park	Leander	9	5	Artificial	47	1	1	X	1	1
R = Restroom P = Playground L = Lights C = Concession Building S = Covered Spectator Seating										

TABLE 2. COMPETITIVE/COMPARABLE SOCCER FACILITIES

2.3 OTHER SPORTS

In addition to the field sports of baseball/softball and soccer, the competitive context for pickleball and par-3 golf were also evaluated as potential facilities that could merit additional resources.

2.3.1 Pickleball

The study identified and evaluated 33 pickleball facilities with a total of 105 courts within 35 miles of Bastrop. Map 3 shows the location of these facilities and Table 3 provides additional details.

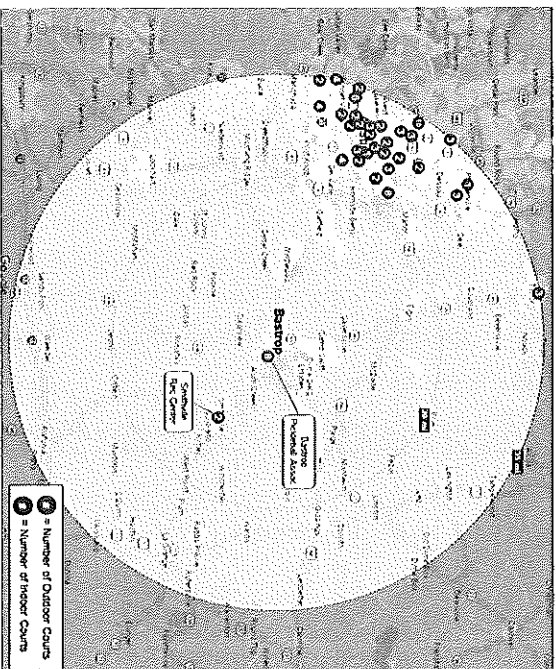
Almost all of the courts identified are located in the Austin area. Only two facilities are within 25 miles of Bastrop. Of those two facilities, one of them is located in Bastrop and is run by a private organization called Bastrop Pickleball Association. The association manages eight outdoor courts that were developed specifically for pickleball on a site that was formerly used for tennis. The other nearby facility is located in Smithville. It consists of two indoor courts that fit within the multipurpose Smithville Recreation Center.

Besides the Bastrop and Smithville facilities, the only other pickleball courts not located in the Austin area in Taylor.

Of the 33 facilities evaluated, only five facilities (15%) have been designed and constructed specifically for pickleball. The vast majority (85%) have been adapted from other uses (e.g., tennis, basketball, etc.) and lack features like permanent nets and pickleball striping.

Pickleball Trends

According to the website www.pickleheads.com, which provides resources for persons interested in the sport, pickleball has over 36 million participants and is the fastest growing organized sport in the United States. Participation has grown nearly 150% in the last three years and is now the third most popular sport in the country, behind only biking and running.



MAP 3. PICKLEBALL FACILITIES WITHIN 35 MILES OF BASTROP



Name/Facility	City	Distance to Bastrop	Open to the Public	Course Type	Green Fees (non-members)
Bud's Pines and Putt	Austin	26	Yes	Par 3	\$12.50-\$14.50
Par 3 at Big Easy Ranch	Columbus	53	No	Par 3	N/A
Riverview Golf Course	San Antonio	85	Yes	Par 3	\$29-\$35 (Par 3)
San Pedro Golf Course	San Antonio	83	Yes	Par 3	\$16-\$19
Oak Valley Par 3 Golf Course	Helotes	88	Yes	Par 3	\$14
Lake Waco Golf Club	Waco	105	Yes	Par 3 (6-Hole)	\$10-\$12 (9 holes)
Melissa Houston Par 3 Course	Houston	115	Yes	Par 3	\$10-\$12
East River 9	Houston	120	Yes	Par 3	\$2-\$45

TABLE 4. PAR-3 GOLF COURSES WITHIN 150 MILES OF BASTROP



3.0 DEMOGRAPHIC REVIEW

A review of demographic trends in and near the City of Bastrop was conducted in order to understand how future growth will impact the demand for a new sports facility.

3.1 POPULATION TRENDS

Bastrop County is growing rapidly. Since 2015, the County has added over 27,000 persons -- a growth rate of 35%. The county is projected to add another 10,600 people (10.2%) by 2027.

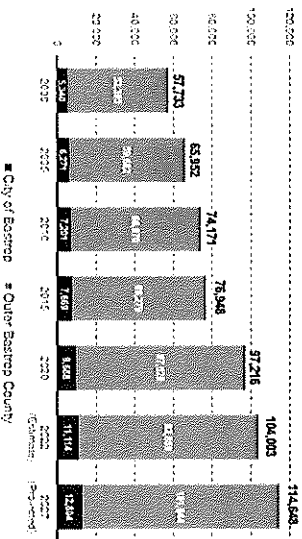


CHART 1. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS OF BASTROP AND BASTROP COUNTY

Bastrop and Bastrop County's growth rate is projected to outpace the Austin metro area through 2027.

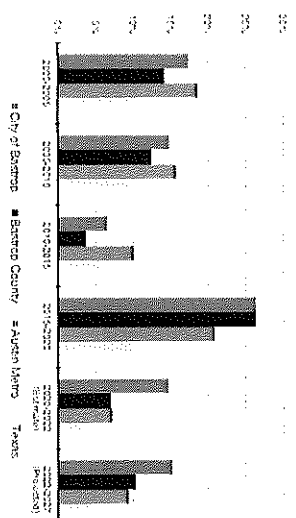


CHART 2. PERCENTAGE POPULATION CHANGE



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.

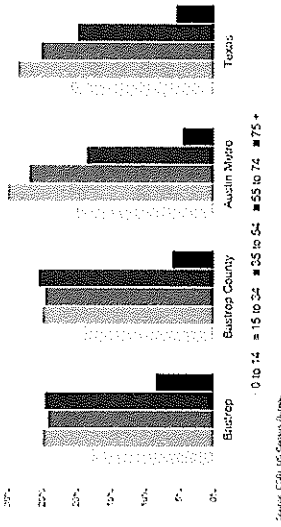


CHART 3. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

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.

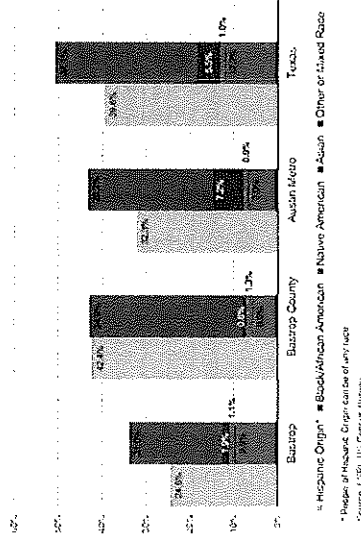


CHART 5. RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY OF THE POPULATION

3.4 INCOME

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.

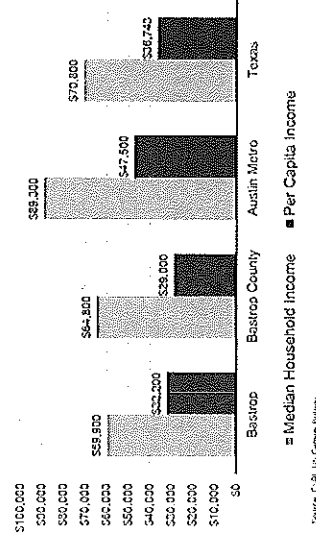


CHART 6. MEASURES OF INCOME

3.4 FORECASTED POPULATION GROWTH BY AGE GROUP

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.

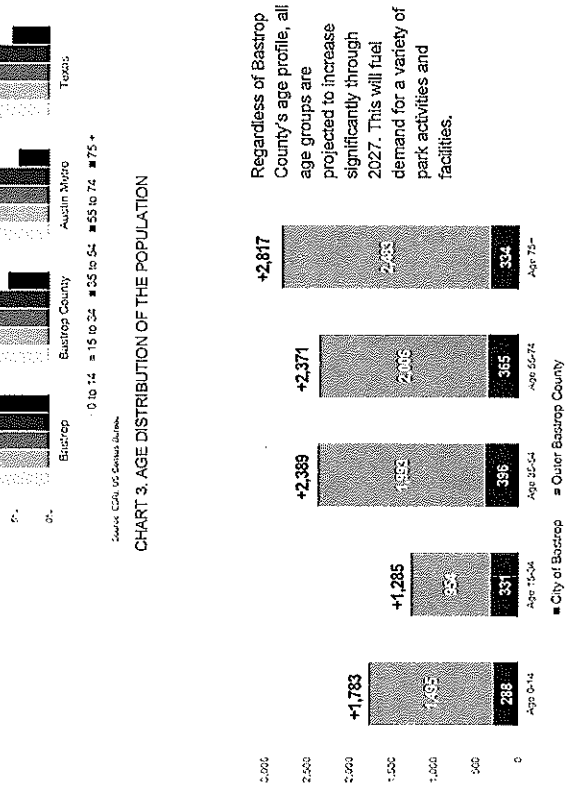


CHART 4. FORECASTED POPULATION GROWTH BY AGE GROUP



4.0 RESEARCH INTERVIEWS

The market context for a prospective baseball and/or softball complex for Bastrop was explored further through a series of research interviews. The following individuals spoke with us by phone.

- Director of FC Bastrop Soccer Club
- President of Bastrop Youth Football Organization (BYFO)
- President of Bastrop Little League
- President of Bastrop Youth Soccer Organization (BYSO)
- Athletic Director of Bastrop ISD
- Facility Manager for T&C Sports Complex
- Park Facility Manager and Park Designer for Travis County
- Parks Director for City of Brehman
- Park Facility Coordinator for City of Round Rock

4.1 LOCAL ORGANIZATIONAL CONTEXT

Five people involved in Bastrop youth sports were interviewed for their insight and perspectives on existing and future need for a state-of-the-art multisport facility that could accommodate large events and tournaments. Below are key takeaways from the interviews:

1. All of the youth sports programs have been growing rapidly in recent years, which has generated a lot of demand for existing field facilities in Bastrop, especially soccer fields.
 - a. Program growth is attributed to several sources including: overall household growth in Bastrop and surrounding communities, greater interest in youth sports in general, and the addition of Austin FC to the MLS, which has spurred interest in soccer in central Texas.
2. 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. Particular concerns raised during the interviews are:
 - a. Heavy reliance on school district facilities. Although this is considered a good thing because the schools are integral to the youth programs, it also means that expansion of facilities dedicated to youth program is affected by this dependence.
 - b. Field conditions are a serious issue. Most fields are unusable during certain times of the year because of hot, dry weather. Artificial surfaces or irrigation systems could address many of the field-related concerns.



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- c. Field amenities are often lacking, such as lighting, covered spectator areas, concession areas, family areas, and safe parking areas. The inadequacy of amenities prevents usage during certain times and days of the year, limits family attendance, and is the primary reason why Bastrop is currently unable to host most types of youth sports tournaments or other large events.

3. All of those interviewed stated a desire to host larger events and tournaments, but that the inadequacy of the existing field facilities is the biggest barrier.
 - a. Each youth sports program has teams that travel to other communities for large events and tournaments. Based on this experience, they feel Bastrop could host such events if it had adequate facilities.
 - b. Although most of the travel to other communities is typically day trips for families, many noted that it is also a regular occurrence that events can be more than a two-hour drive, and thus require a 1- or 2-night stay in or near the host community.
 - c. The typical size of large events and tournaments is about 70 to 80 teams. Including family members, these large events can easily attract up to 3,000 attendees.
4. All of those interviewed felt that any additional investment in new or upgraded sports facilities would be money well spent regardless of its size. However, for purposes of hosting events and tournaments, ideal conditions for soccer or football usually meant a minimum of four large fields that could be easily converted to multiple smaller fields.
5. Adult sports leagues and private schools are untapped sources of demand for public sports fields.
 - a. Multiple interviewees mentioned that there are no organized adult sports leagues based in Bastrop, despite the community's growth in recent years. Anyone who participates in such leagues travels to the Austin area.

4.2 DEMAND FOR TOURNAMENT SPACE

Four people involved in the management and operation of baseball/softball and soccer sports facilities in central Texas were interviewed for their insight and perspectives on the demand for tournament venues and how the size and design of their facilities relates to that demand. Below are key takeaways from the interviews:

1. All of those interviewed noted that there currently is very strong demand to reserve field facilities for both tournaments and regular recreational league use.



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- 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. The longest 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: reserving 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 Brenham parks department has secured \$700,000 to convert the infields of four of their premier baseball/softball fields to artificial turf.
 5. The minimum number of fields needed to host most events/tournaments is four for either soccer or baseball/softball.



6. 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).



5.0 ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

5.1 BASEBALL & SOFTBALL

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 ballpark 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. Baseline estimates of tournament event dates and number of visitors were based on interviews with area facility managers and Bastrop city staff. A secondary set of more optimistic assumptions was prepared for comparison purposes. 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.

Category	Baseline Assumptions	Optimistic Assumptions
# Fields in Sports Complex	4	4
# of Tournaments (Days)	32 (64)	44 (88)
Teams per Tournament	24	24
% Attendees from out of town	95%	95%
Players per team	15	15
Guests accompanying each player	3	4
Total out of town visitors including players	1,368	1,710
Total out of town visitors per year	87,552	150,480



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Spending per day	Baseline Assumptions			Optimistic Assumptions		
	Per Person (Day Trip)	Per Person (Overnight Stay)	Total Spending Per Day	Per Person (Day Trip)	Per Person (Overnight Stay)	Total Spending Per Day
Hotel room cost		\$150			\$150	
Families choosing hotel stay		30%			45%	
Hotel spending	\$0.00	\$37.50	\$15,390	\$0.00	\$30.00	\$23,085
Meal spending	\$15.16	\$30.33	\$28,963	\$15.16	\$30.33	\$37,595
Retail Goods spending per day	\$12.10	\$41.46	\$28,601	\$12.10	\$41.46	\$43,284
Transportation spending per day	\$3.30	\$13.22	\$8,589	\$3.30	\$13.22	\$13,282
Total spending per day	\$30.56	\$122.52	\$79,544	\$30.56	\$115.02	\$117,246
Total spending per year		\$5,090,822			\$10,317,629	

With these assumptions as inputs to the economic impact model, the economic impact to the Bastrop economy is as follows.

Impact	Baseline Assumptions		Optimistic Assumptions	
	Employment	Labor Income	Employment	Labor Income
Direct Impact	64.68	\$1,900,840	127.82	\$3,782,100
Indirect Impact	11.55	\$380,080	22.93	\$758,788
Induced Impact	4.78	\$177,842	9.51	\$354,020
Total	81.01	\$2,458,763	160.26	\$4,894,907

The direct impact represents the impact of spending in Bastrop stores and service providers. Under the baseline assumptions, the table indicates that the additional sales in Bastrop stores would generate economic activity that would support the hiring of 64.7 additional full-time-equivalent staff, and correspondingly increase the wages paid to Bastrop workers by around \$1,900,000.

The indirect impact is the increase in business-to-business sales that Bastrop County goods and services providers make to the businesses that are the direct recipients of visitor dollars. Under the baseline assumptions, the analysis indicates that an additional 11.5 full-time-equivalent employees in those supplier businesses is supported by the visitor spending, representing around \$380,000 in wages.



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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 \$177,800 in wages.

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

Impact	Baseline Assumptions			Optimistic Assumptions		
	Sub County General	Sub County Special Districts	County	Sub County General	Sub County Special Districts	County
1 - Direct	\$17,952	\$83,926	\$39,285	\$36,811	\$175,601	\$82,177
2 - Indirect	\$5,907	\$28,166	\$13,160	\$11,722	\$55,891	\$26,115
3 - Induced	\$3,782	\$18,028	\$8,416	\$7,529	\$35,888	\$16,753
Sub Total	\$27,281	\$130,121	\$60,861	\$56,062	\$267,380	\$125,045
Grand Total		\$218,263			\$448,487	

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):

- 87,552 (150,480) out of town visits
- \$5.1 million (\$10.3) in new visitor spending
- 81 (126) in additional local full time equivalent jobs, earning \$2.5 million (\$4.9) in wages
- \$218,263 (\$448,487) 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.

Category	Baseline Assumptions	Optimistic Assumptions
# Fields in Sports Complex	4	4
# of Tournaments (Days)	32 (64)	44 (88)
Teams per Tournament	20	20
% Attendees from out of town	95%	95%
Players per team	18	18
Guests accompanying each player	3.5	4.5
Total out of town visitors including players	1,539	1,881
Total out of town visitors per year	98,496	165,528



ECONOMIC CONTEXT AND IMPACT OF PROSPECTIVE SPORTS FACILITIES IN BASTROP, TX

Economic Impact Analysis

Spending per day	Baseline Assumptions			Optimistic Assumptions		
	Per Person (Day Trip)	Per Person (Overnight Stay)	Total Spending Per Day	Per Person (Day Trip)	Per Person (Overnight Stay)	Total Spending Per Day
Hotel room cost		\$150			\$150	
Families choosing hotel stay		30%			45%	
Hotel spending	\$0.00	\$33.33	\$15,390	\$0.00	\$27.27	\$23,085
Meal spending	\$15.16	\$30.33	\$30,334	\$15.16	\$30.33	\$41,355
Retail Goods spending per day	\$12.10	\$41.46	\$32,176	\$12.10	\$41.46	\$47,612
Transportation spending per day	\$3.30	\$13.22	\$9,693	\$3.30	\$13.22	\$14,610
Total spending per day	\$30.56	\$118.35	\$87,563	\$30.56	\$112.29	\$126,662
Total spending per year		\$5,604,054			\$11,146,244	

With these assumptions as inputs to the economic impact model, the economic impact to the Bastrop economy is as follows.

Impact	Baseline Assumptions		Optimistic Assumptions	
	Employment	Labor Income	Employment	Labor Income
Direct Impact	67.72	\$1,982,867	132.57	\$3,910,526
Indirect Impact	12.08	\$397,145	23.75	\$785,688
Induced Impact	4.98	\$185,611	9.83	\$366,200
Total	84.78	\$2,565,624	166.16	\$5,062,414

The direct impact represents the impact of spending in Bastrop stores and service providers. Under the baseline assumptions, the table indicates that the additional sales in Bastrop stores would generate economic activity that would support the hiring of 67.7 additional full-time-equivalent staff, and correspondingly increase the wages paid to Bastrop workers by around \$1,980,000.

The indirect impact is the increase in business-to-business sales that Bastrop County goods and services providers make to the businesses that are the direct recipients of visitor dollars. Under the baseline assumptions, the analysis indicates that an additional 12.1 full-time-equivalent employees in those supplier businesses is supported by the visitor spending, representing around \$397,000 in wages.



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5.24

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 5.0 full-time-equivalent employees in local businesses, representing around \$185,600 in wages.

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

Impact	Baseline Assumptions			Optimistic Assumptions		
	Sub County General	Sub County Special Districts	County	Sub County General	Sub County Special Districts	County
1 - Direct	\$18,198	\$86,819	\$40,641	\$37,838	\$180,600	\$84,472
2 - Indirect	\$6,186	\$29,496	\$13,781	\$12,159	\$57,974	\$27,088
3 - Induced	\$3,947	\$18,816	\$8,783	\$7,785	\$37,122	\$17,329
Sub Total	\$28,332	\$135,131	\$63,206	\$57,785	\$267,380	\$128,889
Grand Total		\$226,668			\$462,271	

Summary

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

- 98,496 (165,528) out of town visits
- \$5.6 million (\$11.1) in new visitor spending
- 85 (166) in additional local full time equivalent jobs, earning \$2.6 million (\$5.1) in wages
- \$226,668 (\$462,271) 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 soccer complex. A new soccer complex will capture a greater share of the soccer 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.

5.3 REVENUE FROM FACILITY USAGE FEES

Although it wasn't a component of the formal economic impact analysis, Stantec also estimated the potential revenue that might be generated from facility usage fees related to tournament events. The estimated fees are based on previously presented assumptions for number of visitors and tournament



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5.25

Appendix A BASEBALL & SOFTBALL FACILITY AERIALS

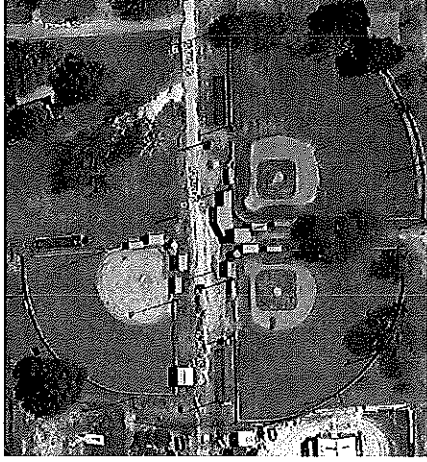


FIGURE 1. SMITHVILLE LITTLE LEAGUE FIELDS (SMITHVILLE, TX)



FIGURE 2. ELGIN LITTLE LEAGUE FIELDS (ELGIN, TX)



B.1

APPENDIX/DIVIDER TITLE

Appendix Subtitle

ECONOMIC CONTEXT AND IMPACT OF PROSPECTIVE SPORTS FACILITIES IN BASTROP, TX
Appendix A Baseball & Softball Facility Aerials



FIGURE 3. LOCKHART YOUTH SPORTS COMPLEX (LOCKHART, TX)

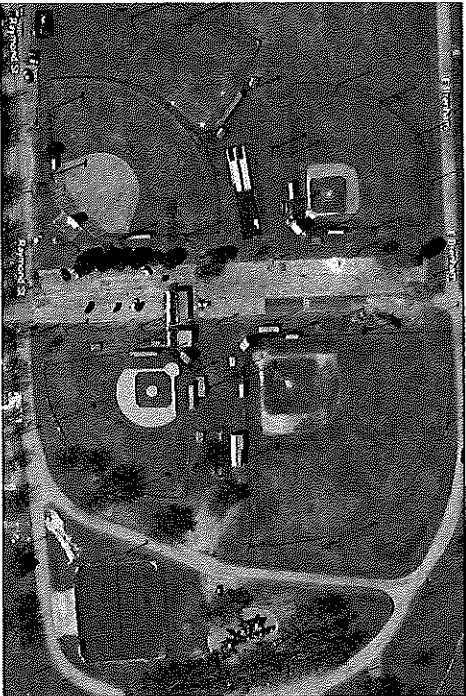


FIGURE 4. VETERANS PARK (GIDDINGS, TX)

ECONOMIC CONTEXT AND IMPACT OF PROSPECTIVE SPORTS FACILITIES IN BASTROP, TX
Appendix A Baseball & Softball Facility Aerials

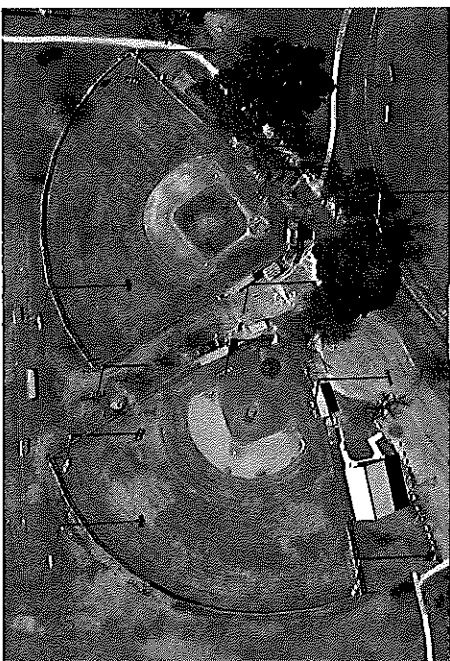


FIGURE 5. WHITE ROCK PARK (LA GRANGE, TX)



FIGURE 6. GREGG-CLARKE PARK (KYLE, TX)

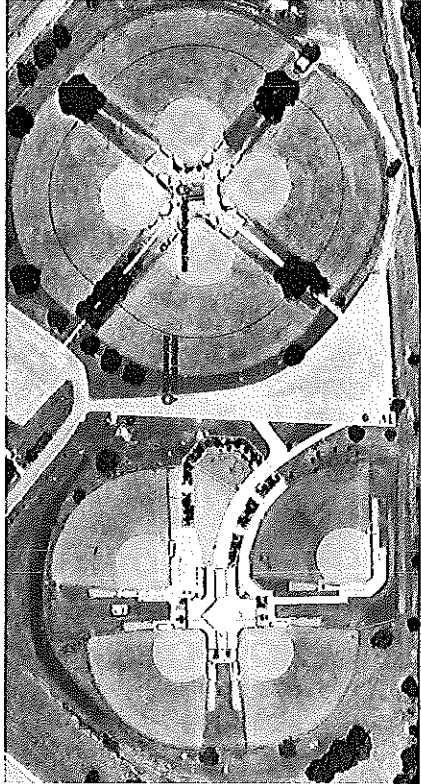


FIGURE 7. GARY SOFTBALL COMPLEX (SAN MARCOS, TX)



FIGURE 9. MONTOPOLIS YOUTH SPORTS COMPLEX (AUSTIN)

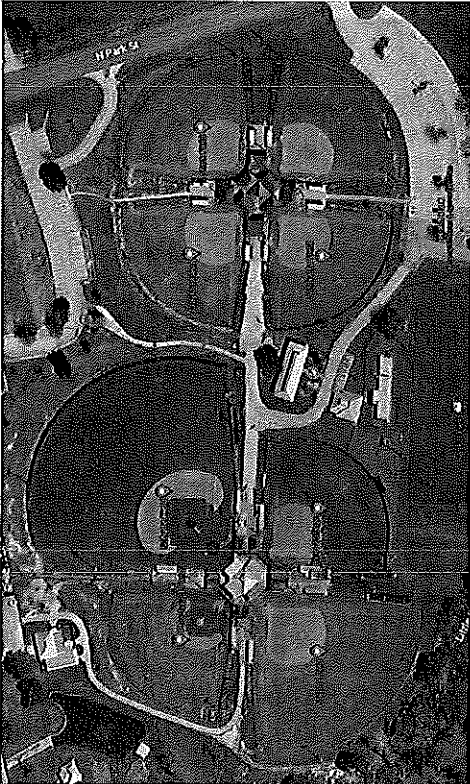


FIGURE 8. HOHLT PARK (BRENHAM, TX)

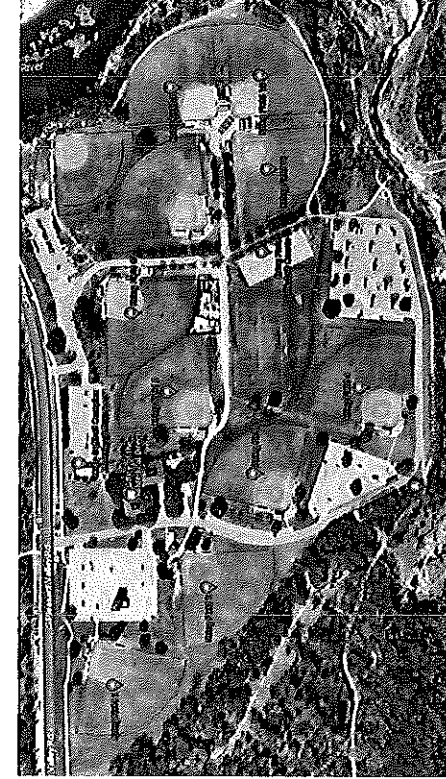


FIGURE 10. KRIEG SOFTBALL COMPLEX (AUSTIN)



B.4



B.5

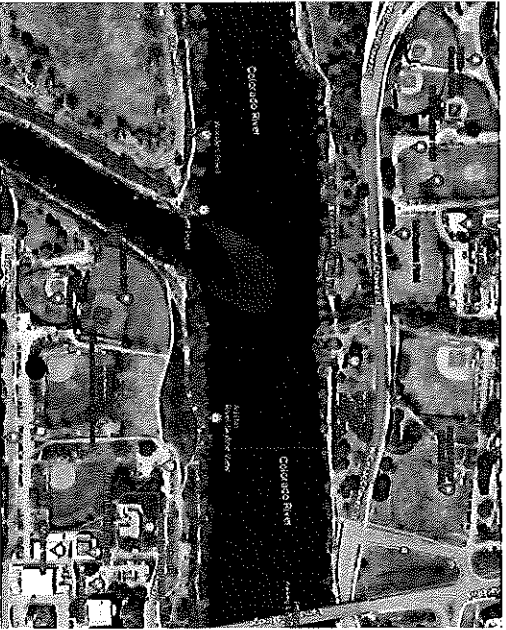


FIGURE 11. BUTLER SHORES AND LAMAR BEACH AT LADY BIRD LAKE (AUSTIN, TX)

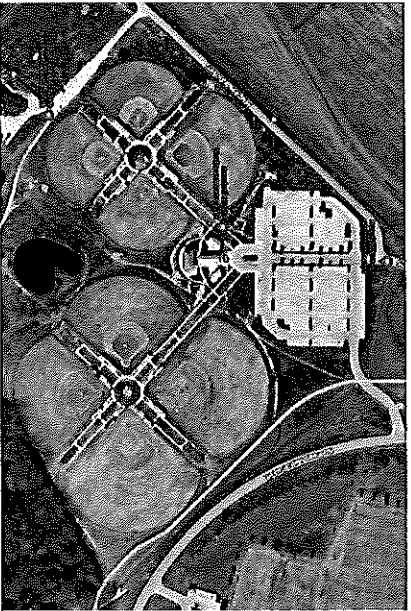


FIGURE 12. NORTHEAST METROPOLITAN PARK SPORTS COMPLEX (PFLUGERVILLE, TX)



B.6



FIGURE 13. OLD SETTLERS PARK AT PALM VALLEY



B.7

Appendix B SOCCER FACILITY AERIALS



FIGURE 14. SHENANDOAH SOCCER PARK



FIGURE 15. LOCKHART YOUTH SPORTS COMPLEX



B.1



FIGURE 16. VETERANS PARK



FIGURE 17. WHITE ROCK PARK



B.2

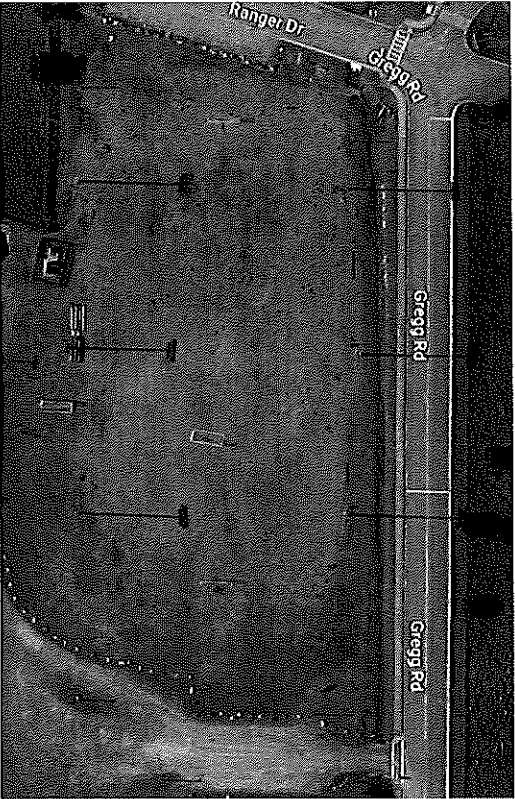


FIGURE 18. GREGG-CLARKE PARK



FIGURE 20. HOHL PARK

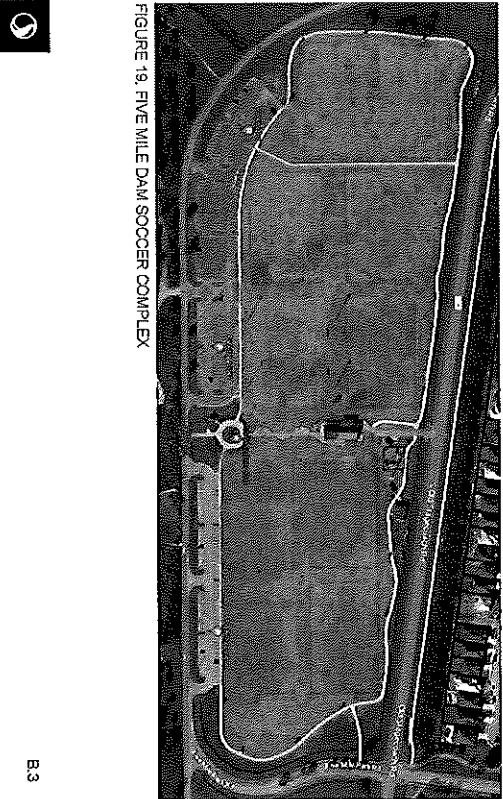


FIGURE 19. FIVE MILE DAM SOCCER COMPLEX

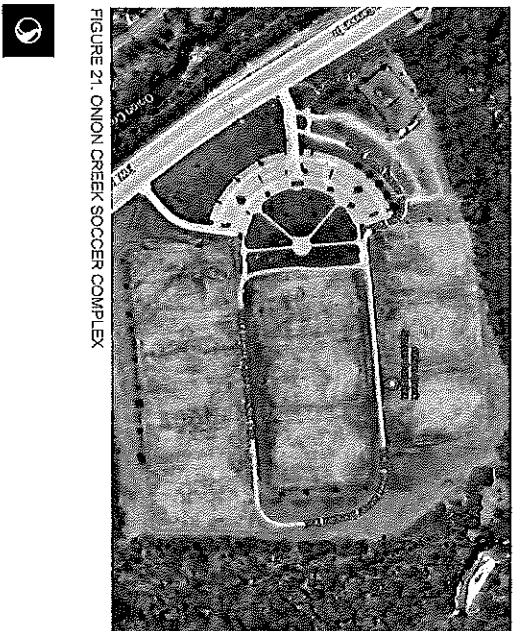


FIGURE 21. ONION CREEK SOCCER COMPLEX



B.3



B.4

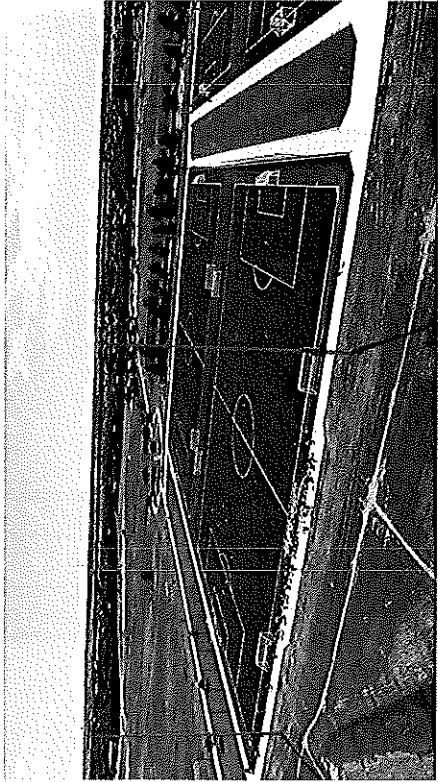


FIGURE 22. NORTHEAST METROPOLITAN PARK SPORTS COMPLEX

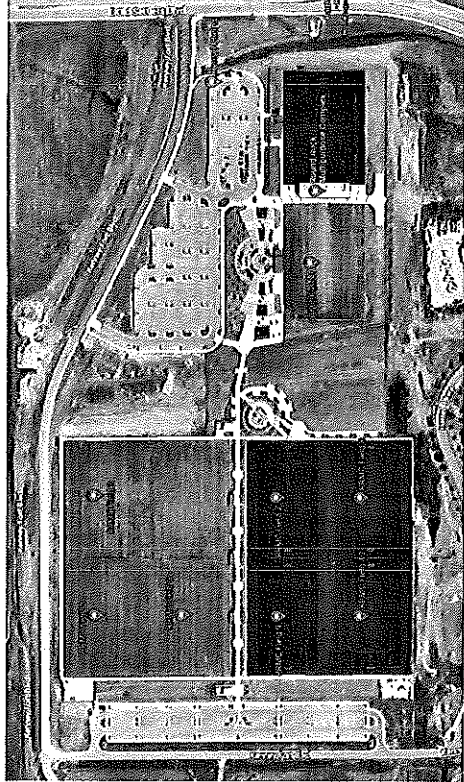


FIGURE 23. ROUND ROCK MULTIPURPOSE COMPLEX



B.6

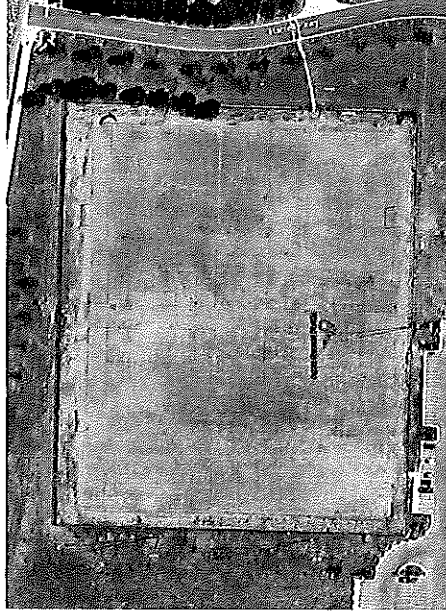


FIGURE 24. OLD SETTLERS PARK AND PALM VALLEY



FIGURE 25. BEE CREEK SPORTS COMPLEX



B.6

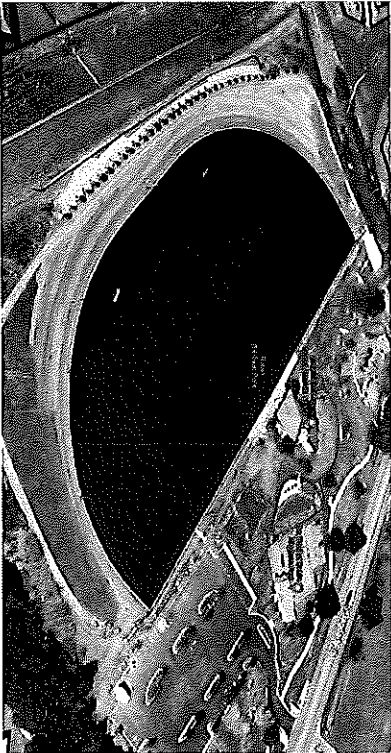


FIGURE 26. ROBIN BLEDSOE PARK

APPENDIX C-BASTROP ACCESSIBILITY STUDY

ACCESS



ADA FACILITY SURVEY CITY OF BASTROP PUBLIC PARKS

MARCH 30, 2023



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1. INTRODUCTION

The ACCESS partnership, in was retained by Stantec Consulting Services, Inc. perform 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 requirement 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.

2. PROJECT INFORMATION

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

3. 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 36.406 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(5)(e). 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(5) 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").

The ADA and FHA are Federal civil rights laws. Thus, there is no official submission or inspection requirement as you have with the local building officials. The enforcement of these standards is the responsibility of the US Department of Justice, the US Department of Housing and Urban Development and State and Local Housing Authorities. Individuals and advocacy groups participate in enforcement by filing complaints with these agencies or by bringing private lawsuits against the owners, developers, architects and contractors. The ADA has an ongoing obligation for compliance so the purchaser "inherits" the risk of ADA violations.

Enforcement of the Texas Building Code is done by the local building officials through the permitting and inspection process. This process typically is complete once a certificate of occupancy is issued. It is rare that any further enforcement action is taken under these requirements. Most legal actions are taken under the ADA.

The local building official can waive or modify those requirements of the building code that are more restrictive than the federal ADA and FHA (those requirements cannot be waived).

Alterations

An alteration is defined by ADA 106.5 as "A change to a building or facility that affects or could affect the usability of the building or facility or portion thereof. Alterations include, but are not limited to, remodeling, renovation, rehabilitation, reconstruction, historic restoration, resurfacing of circulation paths or vehicular ways, changes or rearrangement of the structural parts or elements, and changes or rearrangement in the plan configuration of walls and full-height partitions. Normal maintenance, repainting, painting or wallpapering, or changes to mechanical and electrical systems are not alterations unless they affect the usability of the building or facility." IBC/IEBC defines alteration as "Any construction or renovation to an existing structure other than repair or addition."

With regards to alterations, both ADA and IBC/IEBC require that where existing elements or spaces are altered, each altered element or space shall comply with the applicable requirements for new construction unless "technically infeasible," as defined in each code. Where compliance is technically infeasible, the alteration shall provide access to the maximum extent technically feasible.

Alterations affecting Area of Primary Function

When an alteration affects the usability of or access to an area of primary function, both ADA and IBC/IEBC require that an accessible "path of travel" shall be provided to the altered area of primary function, meaning that accessibility upgrades to the path(s) of travel serving the altered area must be incorporated as part of the project. Elements of an accessible path of travel include a primary entrance serving the building (including exterior approach); an accessible route to the area; accessible toilet and bathing facilities, drinking fountains, and public telephones serving the area; and accessible parking, storage, and alarms.

Upgrades to the path of travel shall be made to ensure that, to the maximum extent feasible, the path of travel to the altered area and the restrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered area, are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, including individuals who use wheelchairs, unless the cost and scope of such alterations is disproportionate to the cost of the overall alteration. ADA §36.403 (f) and (g), IBC 3411.7 Exception 1, and IEBC 705.2 Exception 1 state that alterations required to be made to provide an accessible path of travel to the altered area will be deemed disproportionate to the overall alteration when the cost exceeds 20% of the cost of the alteration to the primary function area.

The opinions listed in the report will represent the judgments of the ACCESS partnership, i.e., based on our experience. There is no official certification process to identify someone as an "ADA expert" or "certified ADA inspector". Further, there is no uniform process to determine case specific requirements of the ADAAG, short of a determination by the Department of Justice, Department of Housing and Urban Development or the Federal

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Cours. Ultimate determination of compliance with State and Local regulations lies with the local jurisdictions having authority.

Through our extensive training, understanding and use of accessibility codes, ACCESS will make every effort to identify and document areas of the facility that are not in compliance with the Subject Codes. Compliance with the American's with Disabilities Act, state and local codes, remains the sole responsibility of the building owner.

Within the Subject Codes and Standards, there are allowances for "conventional building industry tolerances for field conditions". These tolerances are not published and there are no codified tolerances generally accepted by all authorities having jurisdiction and other accessibility consultants. In our opinion, we have applied reasonable tolerances to the field conditions based upon our experience and understanding of acceptable deviations. Due to the nature of tolerances, we cannot guarantee another accessibility expert or authority having jurisdiction will have the same position regarding tolerances.

When undergoing alterations or additions, the facility is required to comply with the scoping and technical specifications of all applicable regulations, codes, and standards. In cases where there is a disparity in the scoping or technical criteria among the applicable codes and standards, the most stringent requirements shall prevail if these do not conflict with or provide a lower level of accessibility than is required by the other codes and standards.

Non-compliant Elements Installed Since the Effective Date of ADA

Any elements or spaces altered or added after the date that the ADA accessibility standards first became effective (January 26, 1993) would have been required to comply with the ADA Standards in effect at the time of construction. Therefore, non-complying elements installed post-ADA are required to be corrected to be compliant with current standards, whether alterations are being undertaken, unless the elements are compliant with requirements of the 1991 Standards and thus "safe harbored." The client should take this into account when planning corrections to deficiencies observed at elements or spaces which have been installed since the enactment of the ADA. Note that elements that were not covered by the 1991 Standards cannot apply the safe harbor exemption.

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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 1997 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 E, §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.

4. PARKS
4.1 FISHERMAN'S PARK

Accessible Approach and Entrance

Public Right-of-Way

206.2.1	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.
---------	--



Farm Street Entrance

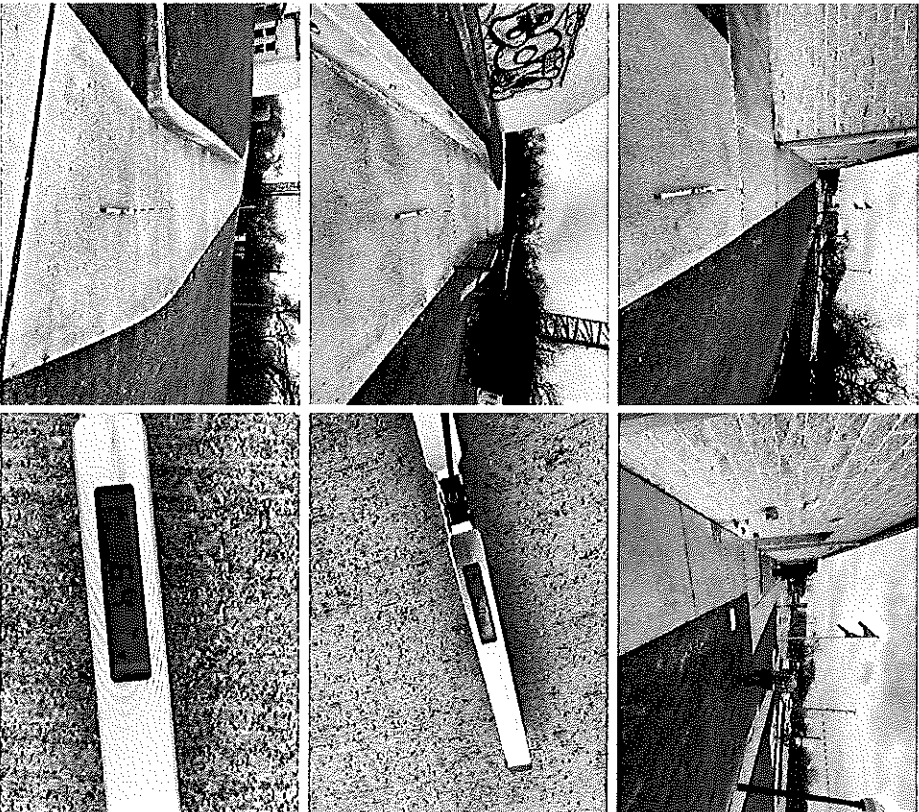
The primary accessible route from the PROW to the entry of the facility is via Farm Street. The accessible route from the sidewalk connection to Farm Street terminates at the public restroom within the park. There is not a pedestrian sidewalk system connecting to the remaining amenities throughout the park.



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Bastrop Public Library Entrance

There is a secondary public entrance via the Bastrop Public Library. There is no signage at this location indicating an accessible route to Fisherman's Park. In addition, there are a couple of places along the route that have running slopes exceeding 5.0% that will need handrails.

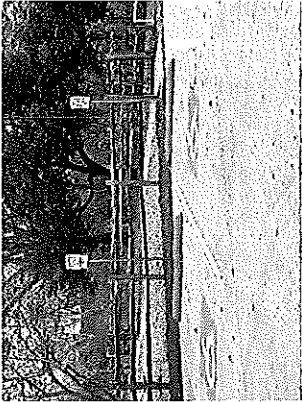


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Parking

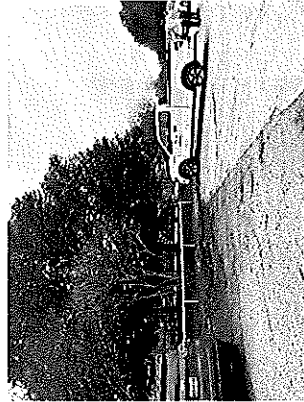
Playscape Parking

The accessible parking at the playscape does not provide an access aisle.



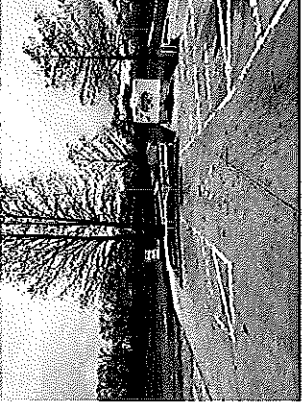
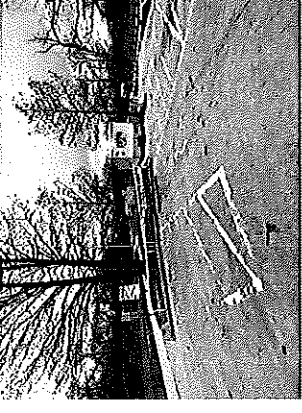
Pavillion

There is no accessible parking provided at the Pavillion.



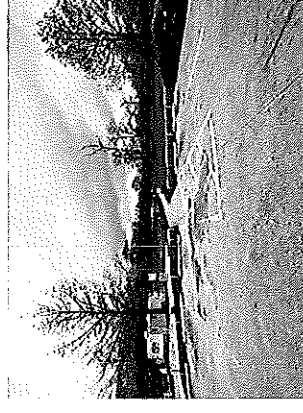
Boat Dock

The accessible parking at the boat dock has slopes exceeding 2.0% and does not have accessible signage.



Trailhead

There is no accessible parking provided at the Trailhead.



Ball Fields

There is no accessible parking provided at the ball fields and sports courts.

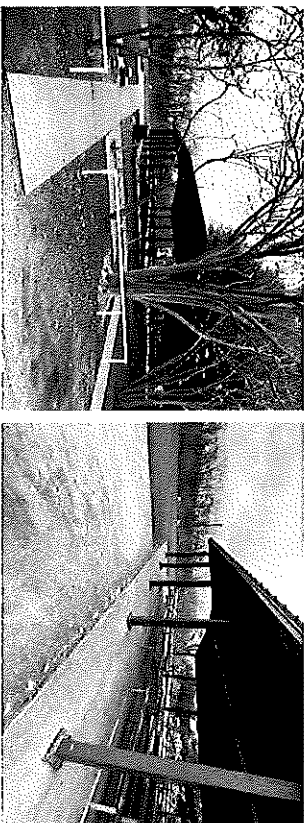


Access to Goods and Services

Accessible Route between Site Amenities

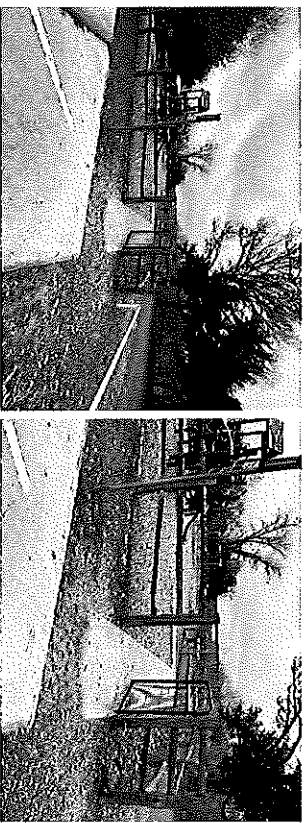
Pavilion

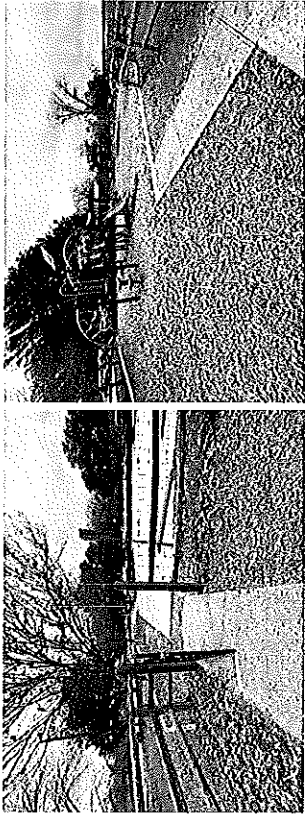
There is not an accessible route to the pavilion due to vertical changes in level between the walk and the pavilion floor surface.



Playground

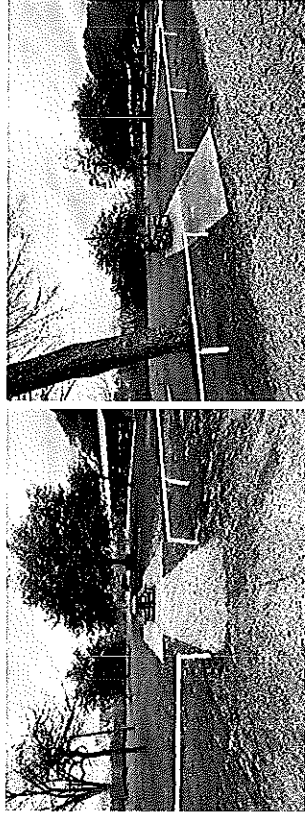
There is not a connection between the parking surface and the sidewalk to the playground. The gate to the playground does not have the required maneuvering clearances as required. The playscape does not have a compliant surface.





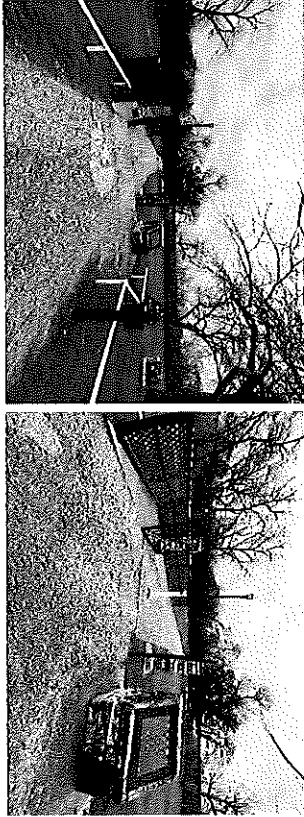
Picnic Tables & Pavilions

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.



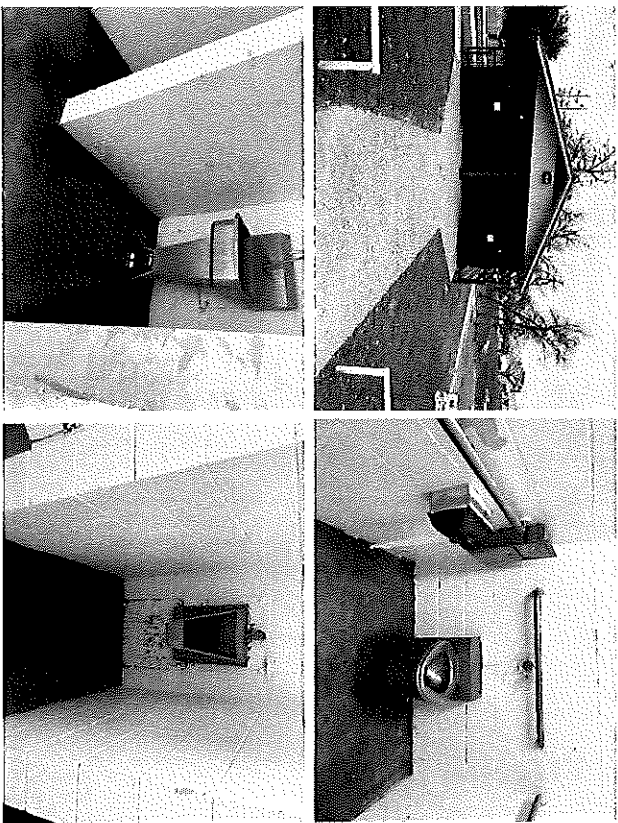
Trailhead

The trailhead should be connected to an overall accessible route that includes accessible parking.



Public Restrooms – Primary

The primary restrooms do not have compliant fixtures or clearances in the accessible stall, urinal and sink areas.



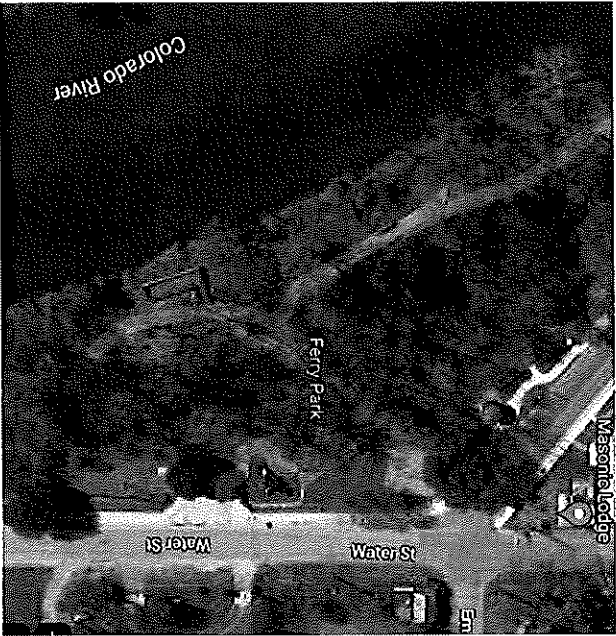
Access to Public Toilet Rooms

4.2 FERRY PARK

Accessible Approach and Entrance

Public Right-of Way

206.2.1	Site Arrival Points	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.
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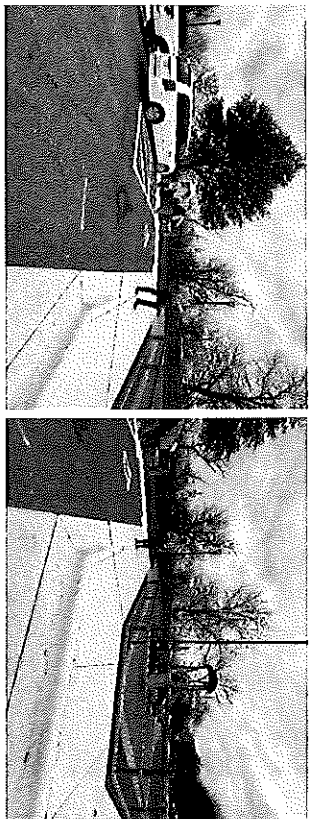


Water Street Entrance

The primary accessible route from the PROW to the entry of the facility is via Water Street and is compliant.

ACCESS 3267 bcc cove rd. 107-502 austin, texas 512.476.8675 19

The parking is compliant.



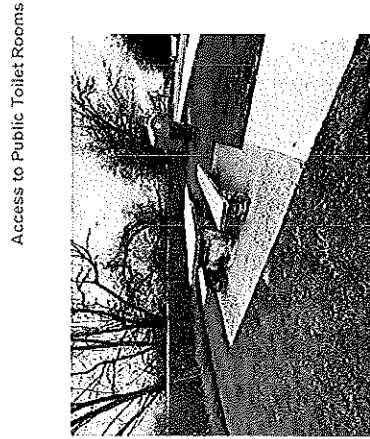
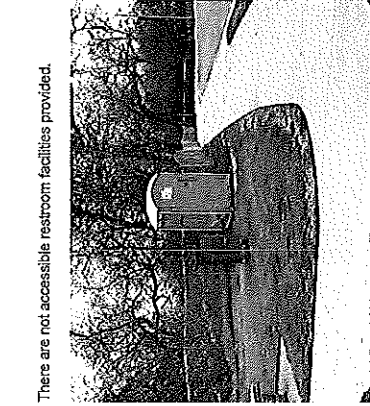
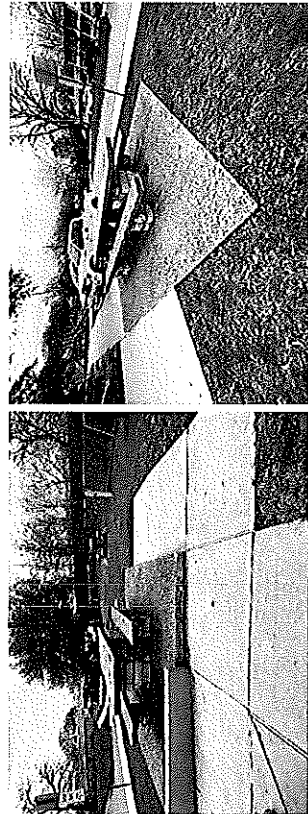
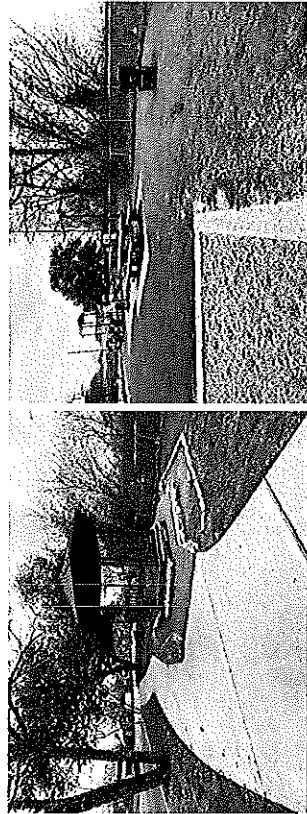
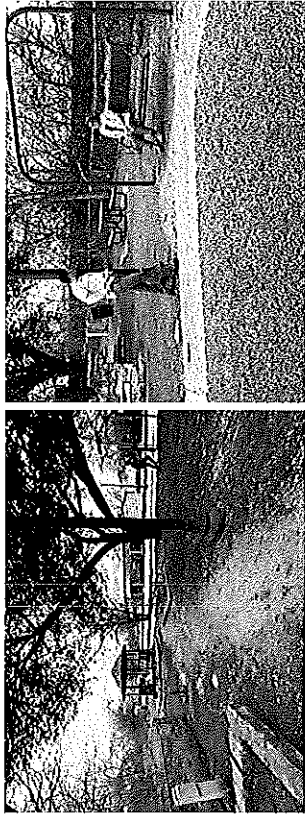
Parking

Access to Goods and Services

Accessible Route between Site Amenities
There is not an accessible route to the many park amenities such as playscape, benches, swings, gazebo and picnic tables. There are vertical changes in level and lack of stable, accessible surfaces.



ACCESS 3267 bcc cove rd. 107-502 austin, texas 512.476.8675 20



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



There are not accessible restroom facilities provided.

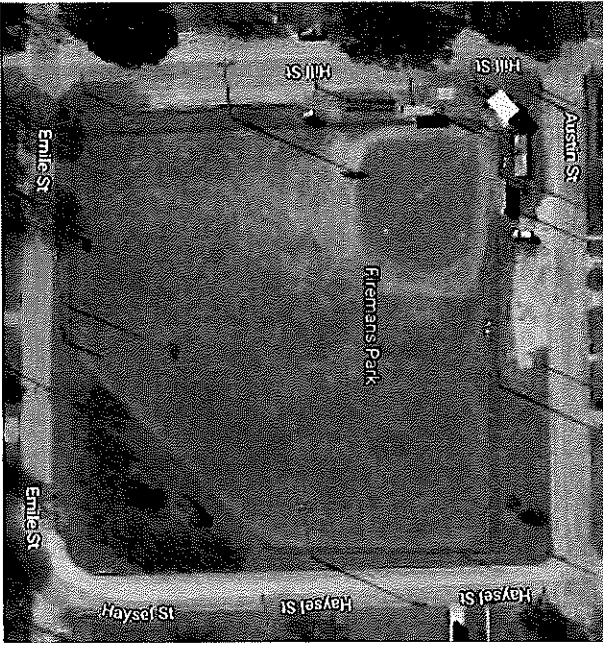
The playground surfacing is not compliant.

4.3 FIREMAN'S PARK

Accessible Approach and Entrance

Public Right-of-Way

206.2.1	Site Arrival Points	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.
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Austin and Hill Street Entrances
 The primary accessible route from the PRCOV to the entry of the facility is via Austin and Hill Street. 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.

ACCESS 32267 bee cove rd. 107-502 austin, texas 512.476.8675 23

There is no accessible parking provided at the ball fields.

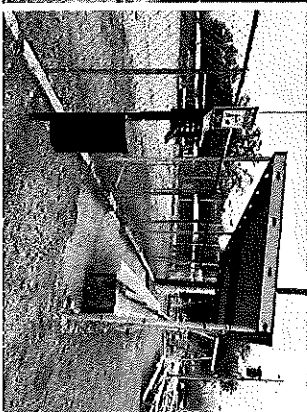
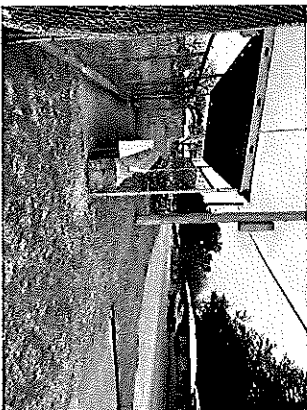


Parking



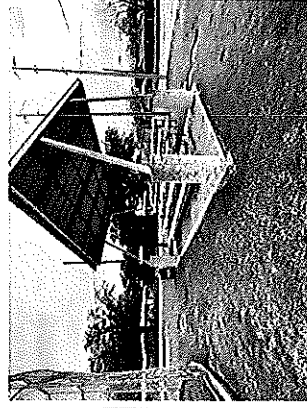
Access to Goods and Services

Accessible Route between Site Amenities
 There is no accessible route to the dugouts.



ACCESS 32267 bee cove rd. 107-502 austin, texas 512.476.8675 24

There is no accessible route to the bleachers.



Access to Public Toilet Rooms

There are not accessible restroom facilities provided.

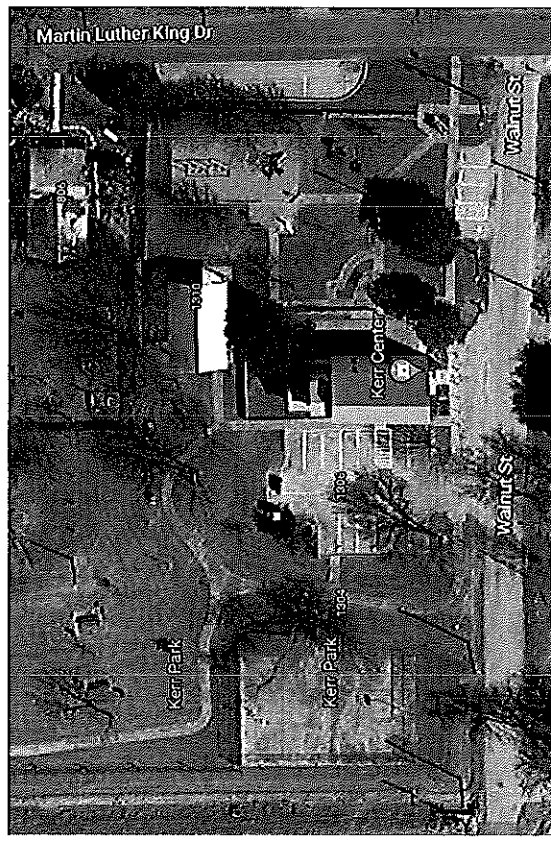


4.4 KERR PARK

Accessible Approach and Entrance

Public Right-of-Way

206.2.1 Site Arrival Points	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.
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Walnut Street Entrance

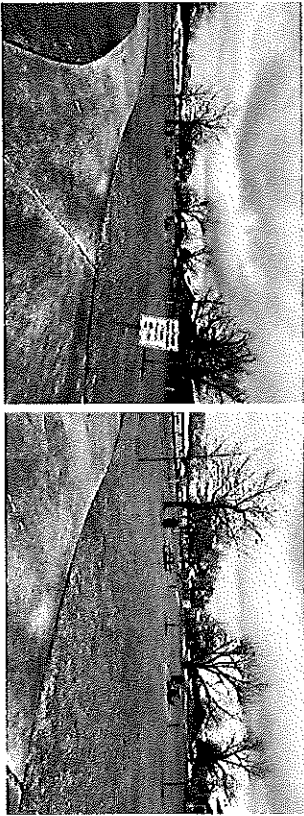
The primary accessible route from the PROW to the entry of the facility is via Walnut Street and is compliant.

The accessible parking is compliant.



Parking

Accessible Route between Site Amenities
There is not an accessible route to the many park amenities such as benches and picnic tables. There are vertical changes in level and lack of stable, accessible surfaces.



Access to Goods and Services

There are not accessible restroom facilities provided.



Access to Public Toilet Rooms

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

The drinking fountain is not a hilt as required and is a protruding object. The playground surfacing is not compliant.



4.5 JEWELL HODGES PARK

Accessible Approach and Entrance

Public Right-of-Way

206.2.1	Site Arrival Points 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.
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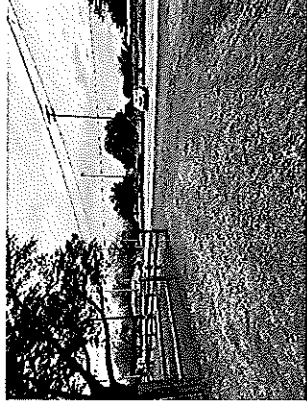
Hill/Linden Street Entrance

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.

ACCESS 3267 bee cave rd. 107-502 austin, texas 512.476.8675 29

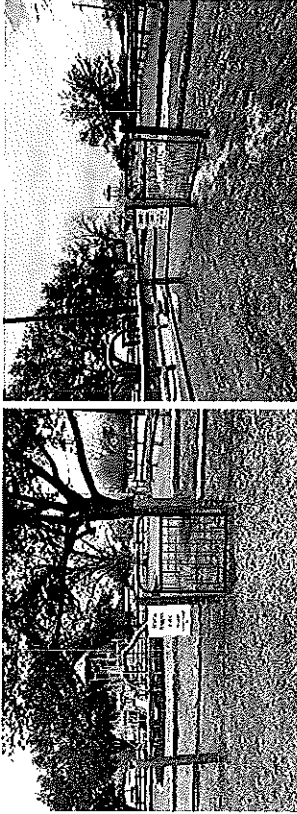
Parking

There is no accessible parking provided at the park.

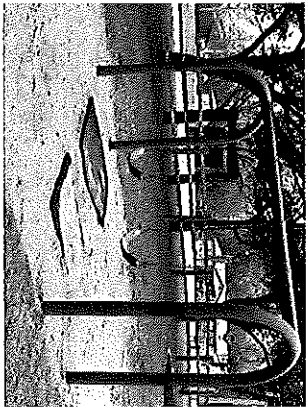
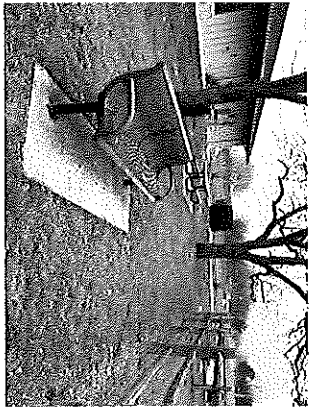
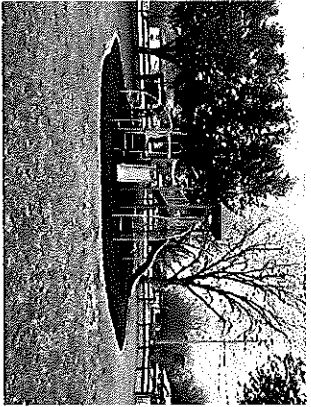


Access to Goods and Services

Accessible Route between Site Amenities
There is not an accessible route to the playground, picnic tables or benches.



ACCESS 3267 bee cave rd. 107-502 austin, texas 512.476.8675 30



Measures necessary to provide access to the other facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of the place of public accommodation
 There is not an accessible picnic table and the gates are not compliant

ACCESS 3267 bee cave rd. 107-502 austin, texas 512.476.8675 31

4.6 DELGADO PARK

Accessible Approach and Entrance

Public Right-of-Way

206.2.1	Site Arrival Points	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.
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Laura Street Entrance
 The primary accessible route from the PROW to the entry of the facility is via Laura Street. 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.

ACCESS 3287 bee cave rd. 107-502 austin, texas 512.476.8675 32

4.7 BOB BRYANT PARK

Parking

There is no vertical accessible parking signage as required.



Accessible Approach and Entrance

Public Right-of Way

206.2.1	Site Arrival Points	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.
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Charles Boulevard Entrance

The primary accessible route from the PROW to the entry of the facility is via Charles Boulevard and is compliant.

Access to Goods and Services

The accessible routes within the park to amenities are compliant.

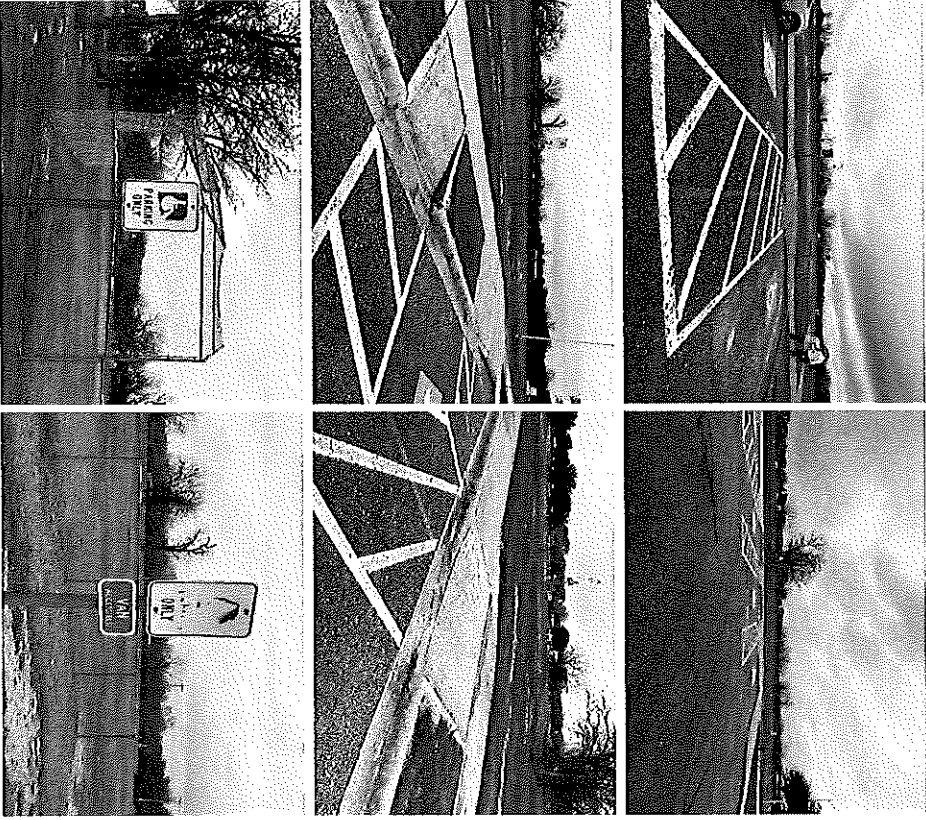
Access to Public Toilet Rooms

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



The accessible parking does not have a compliant curb ramp landing and the vertical signage is not readable.

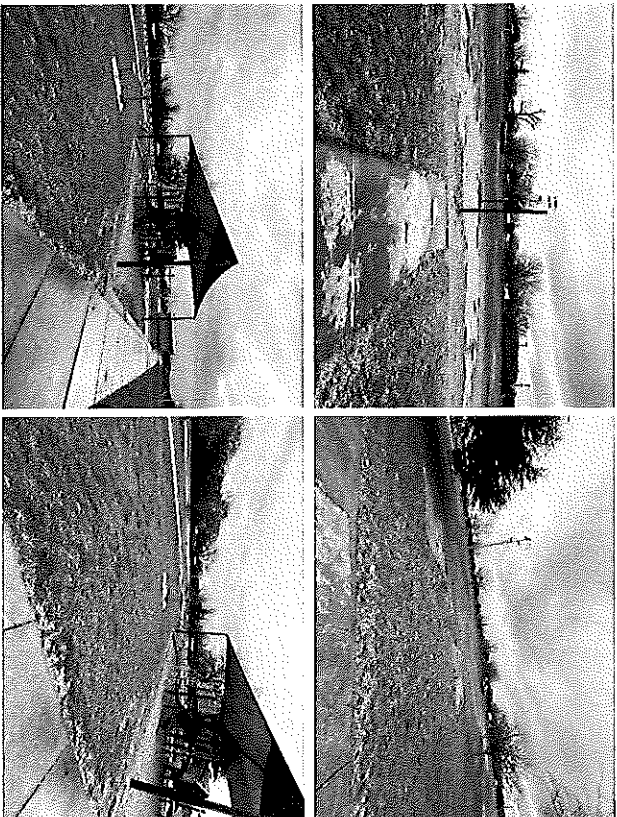
Parking



ACCESS 3267 Bee cave rd, 107-502 Austin, Texas 512.476.8675 35

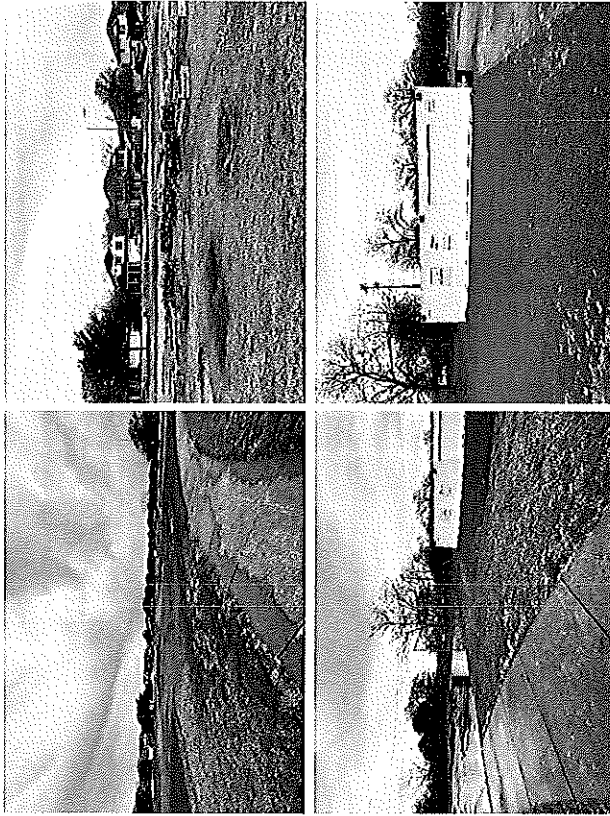
Access to Goods and Services

Accessible Route between Site Amenities
There is no accessible route to the volleyball court, four square and drinking fountains.



ACCESS 3267 Bee cave rd, 107-502 Austin, Texas 512.476.8675 36

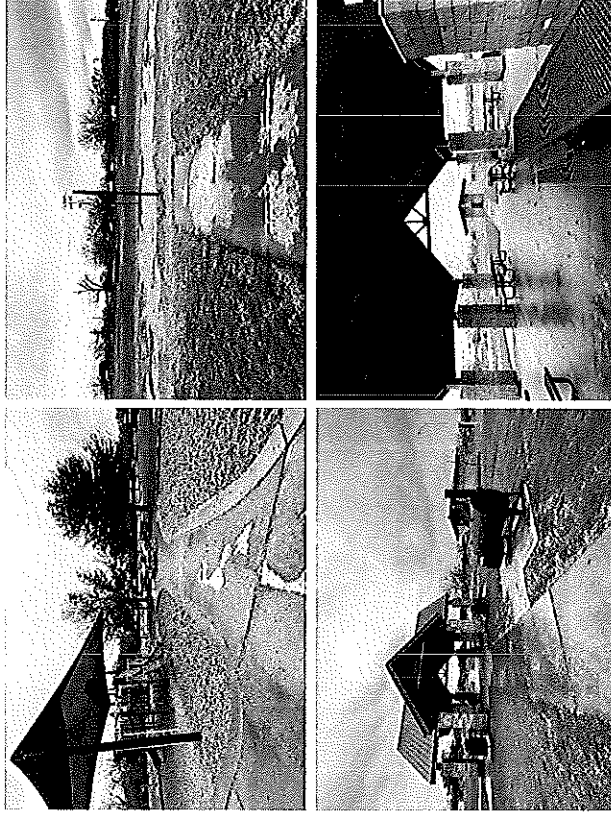
There is no accessible route to the community garden and fitness pavilion.



ACCESS 3267 bee cove rd. 107-502 eustin, texas 512.476.8675 37

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.



ACCESS 3267 bee cove rd. 107-502 eustin, texas 512.476.8675 38

4.8 HUNTERS CROSSING PARK

Public Right-of-Way

Accessible Approach and Entrance

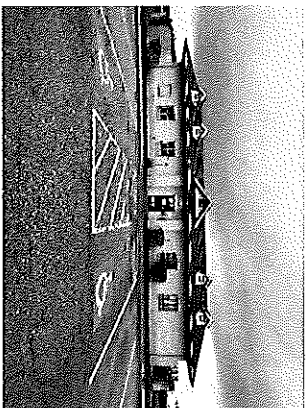
206.2.1 Site Arrival Points	At least one accessible route shall be provided within the site from accessible parking spaces and accessible passenger loading zones; public streets and sidewalks; and public transportation stops to the accessible building or facility entrance they serve.
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Hunters Crossing Boulevard Entrance

The primary accessible route from the PROW to the entry of the facility is via Hunters Crossing Boulevard and is compliant.

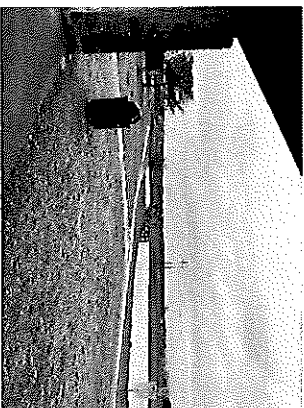
The accessible parking is compliant.



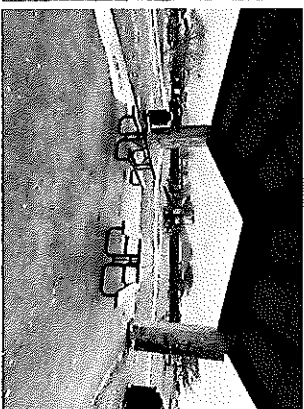
Parking

Accessible Route between Site Amenities

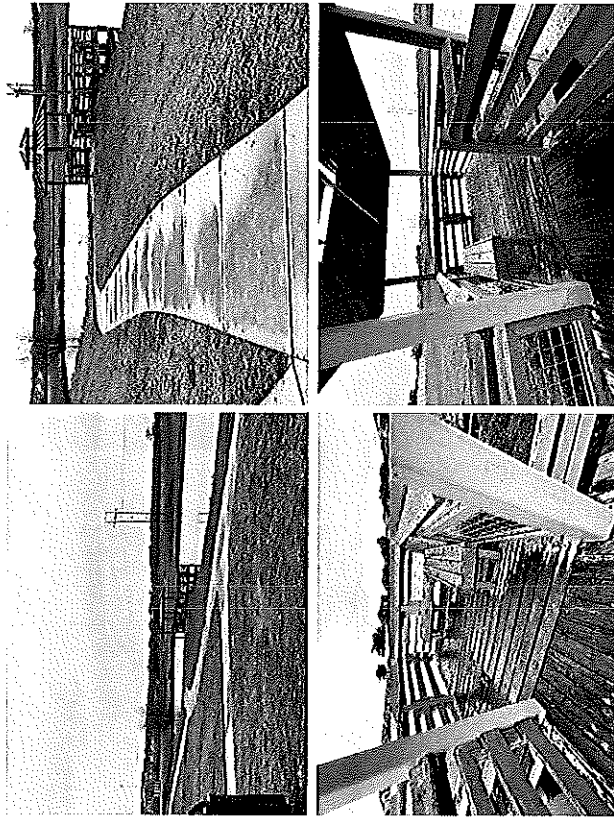
There is not an accessible route to the trash bins.



Access to Goods and Services



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.

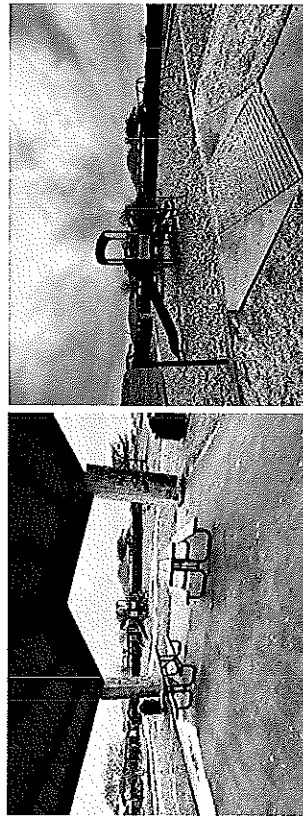


ACCESS 3267 bee cove rd. 107-502 austin, texas 512.476.8675 41

Access to Public Toilet Rooms
 The restrooms 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.



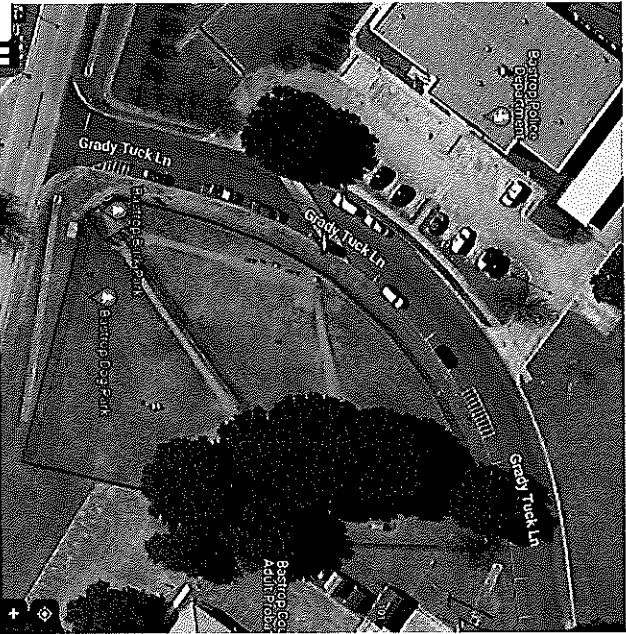
ACCESS 3267 bee cove rd. 107-502 austin, texas 512.476.8675 42

4.9 BARK PARK

Accessible Approach and Entrance

Public Right-of-Way

206.2.1	Site Arrival Points	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.
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Grady Truck Lane Entrance
 The primary accessible route from the PROW to the entry of the facility is via Grady Truck Lane. There is no sidewalk connection in this area.

ACCESS 3267 bee cove rd. 107-502 austin, texas 512.476.8675 43

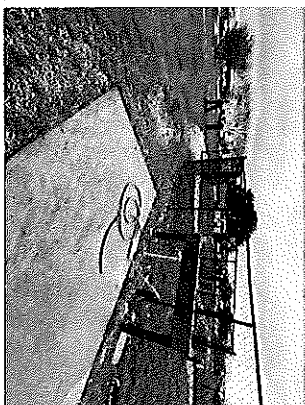
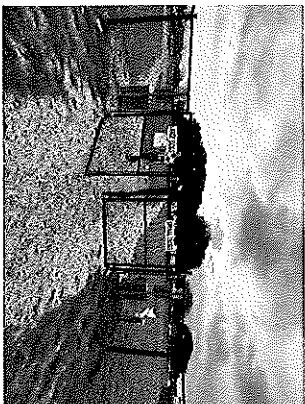
Parking

There is no accessible parking provided.

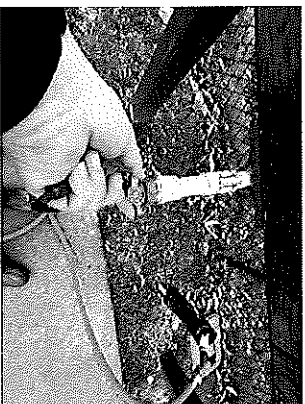
Access to Goods and Services

Accessible Route between Site Amenities

There is no accessible route to the entrance of the park or the dog wash station.



Measures necessary to provide access to the other facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of the place of public accommodation
 The dog wash controls are not compliant. The gates are not compliant.



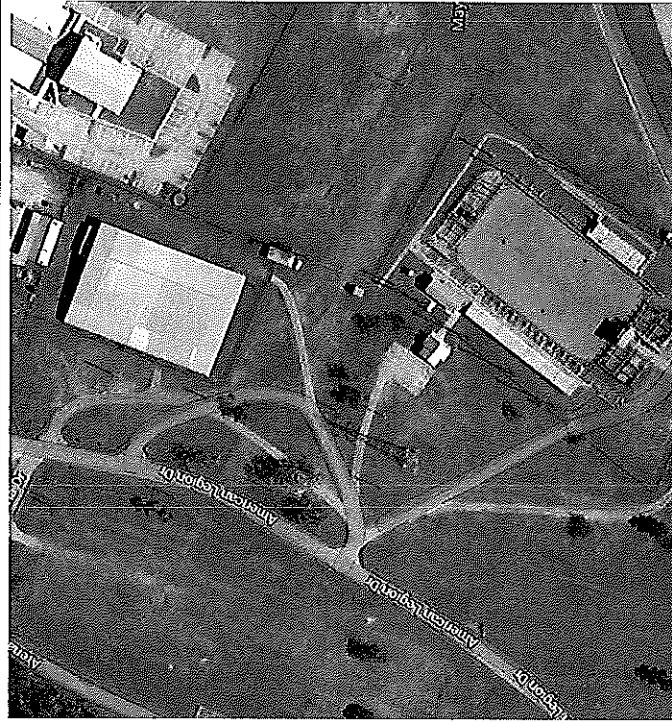
ACCESS 3267 bee cove rd. 107-502 austin, texas 512.476.8675 44

4.10 MAYFEST PARK

Accessible Approach and Entrance

Public Right-of-Way

206.2.1 Site Arrival Points	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.
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American Legion Drive Entrance

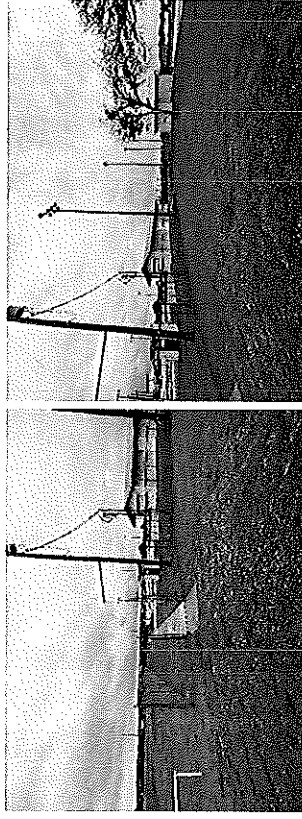
The primary accessible route from the PROW to the entry of the facility is via American Legion Drive. There is no sidewalk connection. The primary access is vehicular. If sidewalks are constructed in this area, a pedestrian connection would be required to the park.

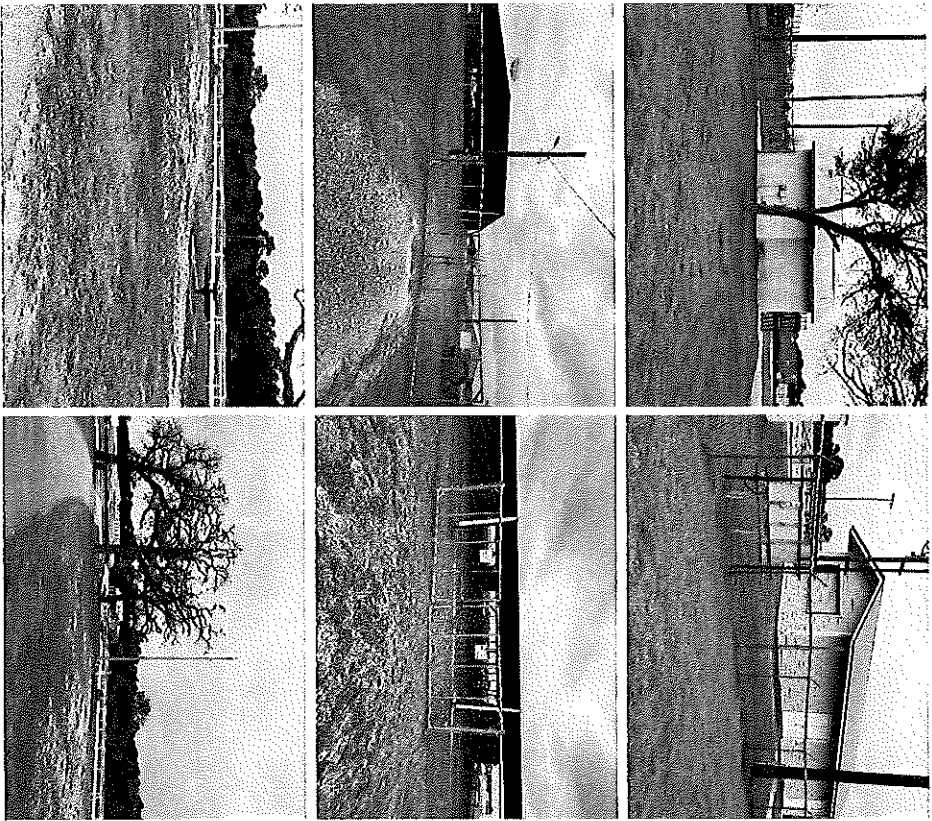
Parking
There accessible parking does not have access aisle as required. In addition, it appears that parking at this location would be in the open areas (not designated). Additional accessible parking may be needed based on the overall parking count.



Access to Goods and Services

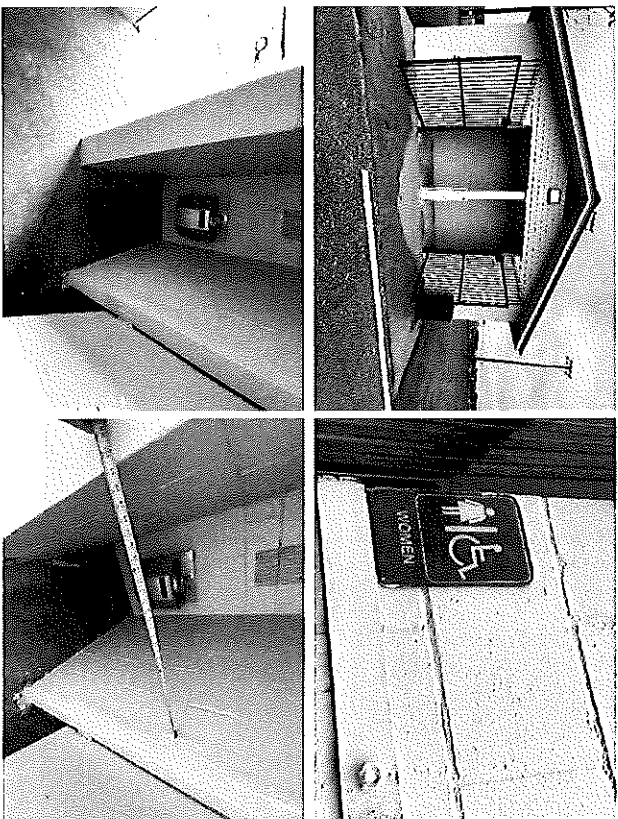
Accessible Route between Site Amenities. There are not accessible routes connecting the accessible parking to all the amenities on site such as the arenas, concession stands and picnic tables.





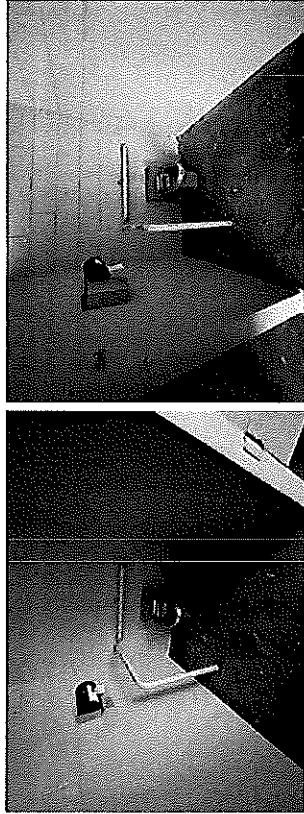
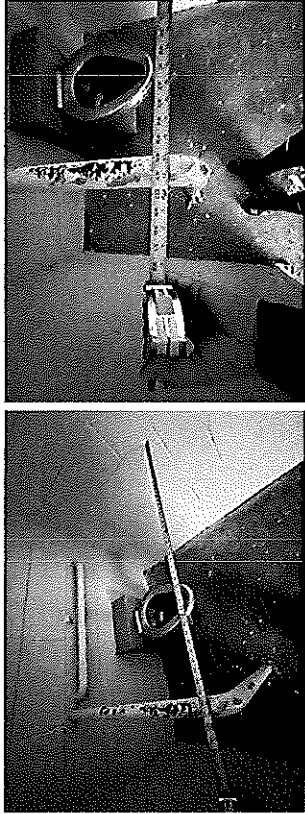
ACCESS 3267 bee cave rd. 107-502 dustin, texas 512.476.8675 47

Access to Public Toilet Rooms
 The signage at the restrooms is not located at the required height and location. The maneuvering clearances at the sinks are not the required width.

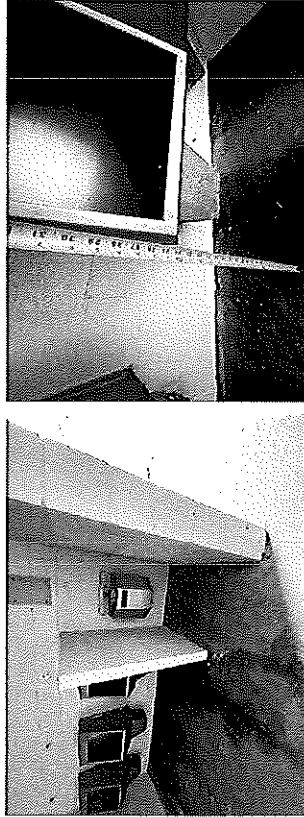


ACCESS 3267 bee cave rd. 107-502 dustin, texas 512.476.8675 48

The accessories in the accessible stalls are located too high and the grab bars are not in the correct location.



The urinal heights are too high.



ACCESS 3267 bee cove rd. 107-502 austin, texas 512.476.8675 49

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.



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APPENDIX D-PUBLIC MEETINGS

The Stattec consultant team worked with City of Bastrop staff to ensure that feedback and data gained from community engagement efforts provide meaningful and useful insights for the Plan.

The table below shows the list of various meetings held to gather input in different phases of developing PROS master plan.

Date	Type of Meeting
2-Feb	Parks Board meeting
February 21, 2023	Joint Bastrop City Council and Parks Board
March 2, 2023	Parks Board Meeting
March 6, 2023	Steering Committee meeting (noon)
March 6, 2023	Public Meeting (Food Truck Court Event)
April 1, 2023	Public Event Display and Input (Movie in the park)
April 6, 2023	Parks Board Meeting
April 10, 2023	Trails Workshop
May 2, 2023	Concept meeting with Parks Board and Steering Committee
May 4, 2023	Parks Board Meeting
11-May	City Council Review
June 1, 2023	Parks Board Meeting
July 1, 2023	Public meeting (Big Bang Event)
July 6, 2023	Parks Board Meeting
July 11, 2023	Regular Council Meeting
August 3, 2023	Parks and Recreation Master Plan Workshop
August 8, 2023	Regular Council Meeting