



THE CITY OF ALVIN, TX

PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN



Adopted April 4, 2017



City of Alvin, Texas | Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1, PLAN INTRODUCTION

Introduction.....	1.2
Geographic Location.....	1.7
Socio-economic Snapshot.....	1.8
Vision and Mission.....	1.12
Goals and Objectives.....	1.13

CHAPTER 2, EXISTING CONDITIONS

Introduction.....	2.2
Parks and Recreation Classifications and Standards.....	2.2
Park Facilities and Improvements.....	2.10
Parks Programming Considerations.....	2.22

CHAPTER 3, ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Parks and Recreation Needs.....	3.2
Parks and Programs: Goals and Actions.....	3.6
Promotion and Economic Development.....	3.32
Administration, Communication, and Planning.....	3.34

CHAPTER 4, IMPLEMENTATION

Importance of this Master Plan.....	4.2
Implementation Priorities.....	4.4

APPENDIX A: TPWD COMPLIANCE MATRIX

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

APPENDIX C: PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT REPORTS

APPENDIX D: FUNDING FOR IMPLEMENTATION

APPENDIX E: PARK STANDARDS MANUAL

Figures and Tables

Figure 1.0, Regional Context.....1.7

Table 1.1, Historical Population Growth, 1930 - 2015.....1.8

Table 1.2, Education Statistics.....1.10

Table 2.1, Undeveloped Public Land.....2.4

Table 2.2, Inventory of Existing Parks, Open Space Areas, and Trails Systems.....2.5

Map 2.1, Park System Plan.....2.6

Table 2.3, AISD Schools within Alvin’s City Limits.....2.8

Figure 2.1, Alvin ISD Schools within Alvin City Limits.....2.9

Table 2.4, Summary of Parks and Recreation Assets.....2.10

Table 2.5, Equipment Standards.....2.11

Table 2.6, Inventory of Public Parks and Recreation Facilities.....2.12

Table 2.7, Facility Standards.....2.16

Table 2.8, Facility Standards based on Population.....2.17

Table 2.9. Park Condition Assessment.....2.19

Figure 2.2, Existing Bike Trails.....2.24

Figure 2.3, Counter Locations.....2.25

Table 3.1, Park Type Needs based on NRPA Park Land Standards.....3.2

Map 3.1, Park Service Areas.....3.4

Map 3.2, Parks and Recreation System Needs.....3.8

Figure 3.1, County Road 38 Parcel.....3.10

Figure 3.2, Lift Station #29 Property.....3.11

Figure 3.3, Park Survey Zones.....3.12

Figure 3.4, Proposed Bike System Plan.....3.22

Figure 3.5, Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike & Bike Trail - Phase 3 Alignment.....3.23

Figure 3.6, Proposed Directional / Wayfinding Signage.....3.24

Figure 3.7, Undeveloped Regional Soccer Complex.....3.33

Table 4.1, Implementation Action Plan.....4.6

Acknowledgements

MAYOR & CITY COUNCIL

Paul Horn, Mayor

Scott Reed, Councilmember District A

Adam Arendell, Councilmember District B

Keith Thompson, Councilmember District C

Glenn Starkey, Councilmember District D

Gabe Adame, Mayor Pro Tem, Councilmember District E

Brad Richards, Councilmember At Large 1

Chris Sanger, Councilmember At Large 2

CITY STAFF

Sereniah Breland, City Manager

Junru Roland, Assistant City Manager, Chief Financial Officer

PARKS & RECREATION BOARD

Dwight Rhodes, Chair

Debra Palin, Vice Chair

Carrie Parker, Secretary

Terrie Beasley

Cindy DeJongh

Milton Morgan

Kerry Ulm

PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Dan Kelinske, Director

Michelle Nesrsta, Recreation Manager

Lori Pitts, Administrative Assistant II

Carlos Tavira, Operations Manager

SENIOR CENTER

Marla Grigsby, Senior Center Manager

CONSULTANT: KENDIG KEAST COLLABORATIVE

Aaron Tuley, AICP, Project Manager





PLAN INTRODUCTION

Parks and recreation facilities are an essential part of a healthy, quality, and sustainable community environment. They provide the necessary ingredients and setting for important elements of human existence for events outside of the home, after work, and beyond school activities. Whether for passive or active use, park areas and recreation facilities are an important part of everyday life. Much like streets and sidewalks, water and wastewater connections, drainage facilities, police and fire equipment, and other municipal facilities and services, parks and open space are an integral part of the municipal infrastructure. Therefore, they warrant an equal level of attention and commitment of resources to adequately acquire, construct, operate, and maintain.

A comprehensive and interrelated system of parks and recreation opportunities that respond to the needs and values of the local residents contribute to quality of life and livability. Parks and recreation opportunities contribute to the health of Alvin's residents, provide a variety of recreational and educational activities for all ages, and preserve and enhance the quality and integrity of the natural environment. Parks and recreation opportunities are also significant in attracting visitors to the community and thus contribute to local tourism and economic development.

Introduction

This Master Plan is an update of the City of Alvin's 2006 *Parks and Recreation Master Plan*. The principal benefit of adopting and implementing this Plan is the value it creates for the lives of community residents. Parks and recreational programs offer opportunities for social interaction, physical fitness and activity, nature observance, and relief from the urban environment. Moreover, parks and recreation programs and facilities are key factors in connecting the community. Parks, trails, open spaces, and recreation programs create physical and social links that connect the community, and in turn, enhance its livability.

While parks have traditionally been viewed only for their physical attributes, such as their beauty and provision of space for outdoor activity, there is an increasing awareness as to their spin-off values, which include:

- Enhanced social ties and connections within and between neighborhoods, schools, and both formal and informal social networks;
- Improved aesthetic value for the immediate neighborhood and nearby environs by way of preserving natural features, adding amenities, and retaining open space and mature vegetation;
- Improved community identity offering value in attracting visitors and retaining residents;
- Opportunities for better parks and recreation programs and facilities for persons of all ages (youth, adults, and seniors), interests, and abilities;
- Improved health and fitness of community residents made possible by the provision of facilities and programs that promote active living, and offering therapeutic benefit by way of parks, trails, and public spaces;
- Increased fiscal responsibility and efficiencies gained through coordinated programming and shared use of facilities;
- Improved response to the needs of parks and recreation facility users, including the interests of recreation leagues and activity groups; and
- Increased opportunities for partnerships and valued relationships with other providers - public, semi-public, and private - of recreation facilities and programs.

This plan update enables the City to plan in advance for acquiring, developing, and improving individual properties in the context of the City's parks and recreation system. The purpose of the Alvin Parks and Recreation Master Plan is to determine the community's current and future needs for improving its existing parks and recreation system, and, based on the amount of new development, to provide for adequate areas

and facilities to meet both the short and long-term needs of the community and its residents and visitors. This Master Plan is intended to guide the planning efforts for developing a "first class" public parks and recreation system while also directing other public, semi-public, and private contributions to the system through provision of active recreation areas and passive open spaces to meet the requisite needs of current and new development. This plan addresses the availability, quality, type, size, and location of leisure and recreation opportunities in the corporate limits and extraterritorial jurisdiction of Alvin.

WHY A MASTER PLAN?

There are several important reasons why the development of this Plan is both timely and necessary, among them:

- First and foremost, to invest in the community's livability and quality of life, which contribute to its economic development and attractiveness as a place to live and conduct business;
- Improve the quality and appearance of the community's public spaces, which help to form a positive and desirable image of Alvin to visitors and investors;
- Provide areas and facilities for the community's youth as well as its adults and seniors to meet their active and leisure recreation needs;
- Contribute to a healthful community life by enabling citizens to utilize parks and trails for sport and exercise;
- Satisfy the interests of local recreation leagues and activity groups who utilize these facilities for athletic events and social interaction;

The overall purpose of this plan update is to provide thoughtful guidance and sound direction to the City in its commitment to acquire, develop, and manage an adequate and easily accessible system of parks and recreation facilities and programs to serve the residents of Alvin.

- Improve the safety and utilization of the existing parks by making necessary improvements and desired enhancements;
- Form decision criteria for acquiring and developing new parks, including their type, design, location, spacing and methods of financing;
- Provide adequate areas and facilities within close proximity to all persons including a diverse range and type of parks to meet the individual needs of citizens; and,
- Preserve valued open space and sensitive lands for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations.

ABOUT THE MASTER PLAN

The City of Alvin's Parks and Recreation Master Plan is intended to be an expression of the community's needs and priorities for the provision of parks and recreation areas and public open space for leisure and recreation activity. The plan is a guide for public policy and private decision-making related to the availability, quality, type, and location of leisure and recreation opportunities to meet the needs of residents. The objectives of this plan are to:

- Determine the City's current (2016) and future (2036) needs as they relate to existing parks (including active recreation areas and passive open space) and recreation facilities;
- Assess the adequacy of existing parks and recreation facilities in meeting current and future needs and recommend necessary improvements;
- Update and expand the inventories of park and recreation community assets;
- Document the vision of stakeholders including citizens and established groups and organizations to identify the preferred types, locations, and designs of parks and recreation facilities;
- Provide strategic direction regarding required parks and recreation facilities to respond to issues and gaps identified during the needs assessment, and to identify policies and standards for eliminating existing deficiencies;
- Incorporate and address the recommendations and directives found in the City's adopted *Crossroads 2035 Comprehensive Plan*;
- Evaluate alternative approaches for acquiring, developing, and maintaining parks and recreation facilities;
- Provide recommendations for the acquisition, development, and management of parks and recreation facilities.
- Research and document the recreational programs, services, and resources of other providers within

the City to better ensure a complimentary program of offerings to Alvin residents;

- Create a Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to include a detailed list of needed improvements for each existing park; and
- Develop a Park Standards Manual, which will be used by the City to guide planning, design, and construction of park facilities and improvements, as well as installation of park equipment.

The specific content of this Master Plan includes a detailed photo inventory of park areas, facilities, and recreation equipment; condition assessment of the existing parks; analysis of the adequacy level of the existing facilities compared to established development standards and criteria; determination of current and future improvement needs; creation of an implementation and capital improvement plan; and the development of a park standards manual; all of which advance the community's vision for its desired parks and recreation system. The existing system was evaluated to

PLAN OBJECTIVES

- Identify the **needs and desires** of residents for parks and recreational facilities;
- Identify ways the City can address those needs;
- Prioritize the **desired improvements** and developments;
- Establish **park and recreation facilities standards**;
- Continue the process of developing various types and levels of parks;
- Look for innovative ways to **fund new facilities and improve existing recreational sites**;
- Define the **future role** for the City of Alvin in providing programs and facilities;
- Establish **criteria for equipment, maintenance, staffing, budgeting, and infrastructure** to guide the park and recreation investments of the city for the next 10 years;
- Provide the framework for **public/private and public/public (intergovernmental) efforts** to share in the development and maintenance facilities.

identify geographic areas of need, as well as the types of spaces, facilities, and services needed both now and in the coming years. Standards were applied to determine existing demands and future requirements, based upon anticipated growth and development, including order-of-magnitude cost estimates and an acquisition and development schedule of prioritized improvement needs.

ROLE OF CITY IN PROVIDING PARKS AND RECREATION

The role of Texas cities in the provision of parks and recreational facilities varies considerably from centralized control and management of these facilities to almost no city involvement. Alvin is one such city that provides parks and recreation facilities. Currently Alvin's parks are operated and maintained by the Parks and Recreation Department. In addition, the City has an established a Parks and Recreation Board (PRB).

The City recognizes the need to develop a coordinated parks and recreation system that will meet the varying needs of their community. This includes enhancing and maintaining existing facilities and increasing the quantity (in real and functional terms) of developed recreation areas. Consideration must be given to the location and area of recreation lands. The City must also address the means by which to acquire park and open space, trails and linkages through public and private partnerships, land donation and dedication, monies in lieu of land, leases and land acquisition. Land acquisition should be targeted in areas where recreation facilities are lacking. In addition to providing the needed parks and programs, the City should encourage direct volunteer and non-profit groups' support in initiating and developing both long- and short-term park-related projects that have significant and visible results. Joint-use or lease agreements could be established with other governmental entities, individuals, civic groups, developers, sports associations, school districts, state agencies, railroads, and special districts to maximize recreational use of land.

This Plan is a community-wide effort that encourages the development of specific park and recreation initiatives to target the needs of its citizens. Local initiatives can involve city/community partnerships and cooperation. Within the framework of the Plan, the City, community-based sports leagues, recreation associations, civic organizations and the general public are encouraged to evaluate needs and share resources so that a coordinated system of programs and facilities can be planned, designed, constructed, and maintained. As needs and opportunities are discovered by these entities in the future, initiatives can be incorporated into the City's planning process and Capital Improvements Program (CIP).

This Plan is designed in a manner that adheres to the guidelines of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD), Grants-in-Aid Division, for the preparation of a master plan.¹

MASTER PLAN CONSIDERATIONS

To determine the level of need for parks and recreation areas and their facilities, it is important to gain an understanding of the patterns of use in the community. There are a variety of reasons to explain the likelihood for use or non-use of existing facilities, including, but not limited to, the type of area and facilities available; convenience; proximity; ease and safety of access; physical barriers such as State Highway 6 and other major thoroughfares, the railroad, and irrigation canals; the perception of adequate or inadequate security; handicapped accessibility; and a broad range of other factors that relate to individual parks and other public spaces, including:

- Proximity of Alvin to both Pearland and Houston and the resulting growth pressures that are present;
- Existing and future patterns of land use and the corresponding distribution of population;
- Planned major investments and capital improvements (e.g. trails, roads);
- Availability of resources; both human and financial;
- Potential barriers to use;
- Opportunities for land use and economic efficiencies through joint acquisition, development, and management ventures;
- Local and regional demographic characteristics and recreation trends;
- Coordination with other plans and programs;
- Current and expected levels of parks and recreation program use; and,
- User perceptions, desires, and needs.

Decisions relating to the type of parks and recreation areas, and facilities needed, as well as the geographic location of these areas and site selection of facilities are of utmost importance in developing the overall Master Plan. Factors include:

- Existing and future land use and the related distribution of population;
- Major investments and capital improvements in the area;
- Availability of resources;

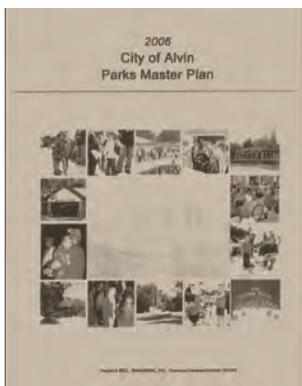
¹ Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Local Park Grant Program. Appendix D, Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan Guidelines of the Outdoor Recreation Grant Application. Revised July 2011. http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/publications/pwdforms/media/pwd_1069_p4000_outdoor_grant_application.pdf. Retrieved August 17, 2011.

- Potential barriers to use;
- Unrealized opportunities for joint use arrangements;
- Local and regional demographic characteristics and recreational use trends; and,
- Coordination with other plans and programs.

SUMMARY OF PAST PLANS AND PROGRAMS

2006 Parks Master Plan

In 2006, the City of Alvin Parks and Recreation Department, and the Parks and Recreation Board developed a 10-year master plan designed to guide and address the future development and redevelopment of the City's parks and recreation program, recognizing the crucial role that the City's parks, recreation facilities, trails, and open spaces play in the vitality and well-being of Alvin and its citizens. The 2006 Parks Master Plan assessed the unique needs of the community by conducting an assessment of demographics, existing facilities and equipment, and demand-based information gathered from citizen input and parks questionnaires that were mailed to residents with their water bills (which was used to identify specific use patterns and indicate areas of high use or lack of use in order to determine future needs).² The Parks Master Plan listed goals followed by the standards necessary to support the City's need for desirable parks, recreation facilities, and open spaces—many of which are still relevant today. The goals focused on several important issues such as accessibility and mobility; public / private partnerships and community stakeholder participation; as well as operation and maintenance responsibilities.

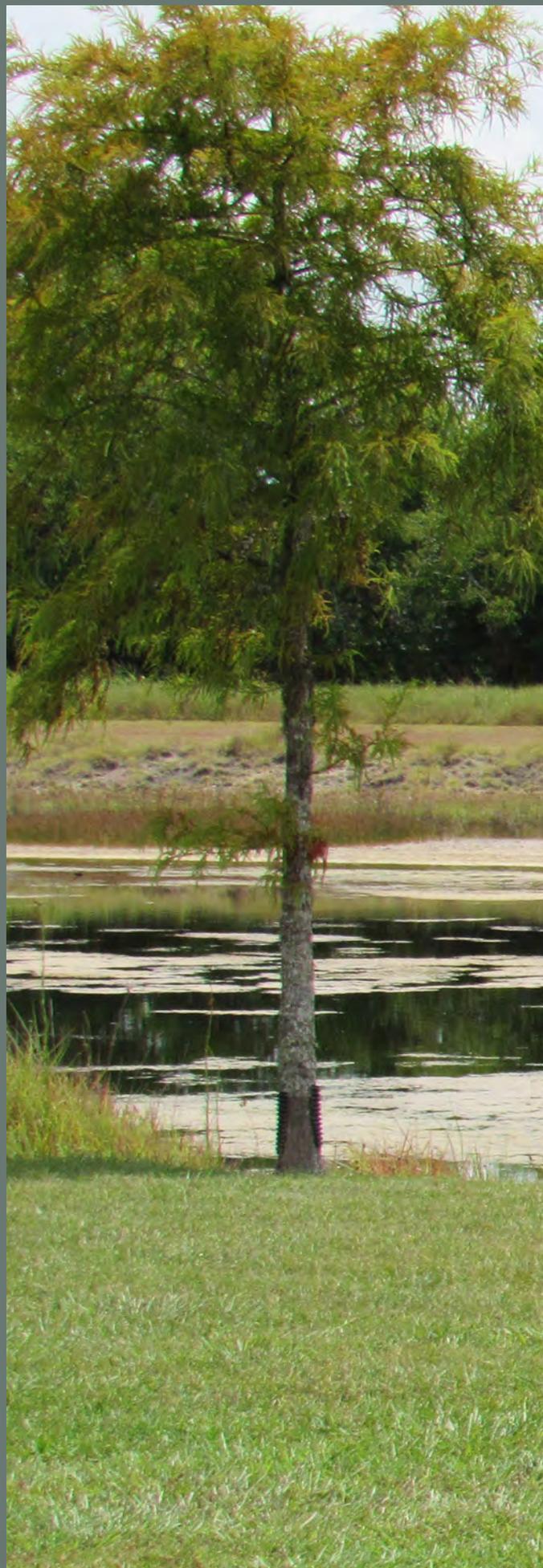


Policy Statements from the Previous Plan

This Master Plan, being an update of the *2006 Parks and Recreation Master Plan*, used the policy statements of the previous plan as a foundation for the development of goals and objectives. Doing so ensures consistency, while also expanding upon the scope of the study and drawing focus to six issue areas:

1. Increased accessibility (ADA compliance) for all playgrounds.
2. Increased connectivity and linkages to all natural areas within the City.
3. Program development for youth utilizing Alvin Independent School District (AISD) facilities.

² 2035 Comprehensive Plan Update, Chapter 4, Parks and Recreation



4. Increased program development for senior citizens utilizing park and community facilities.
5. Balanced Parks Department that provides equal opportunities for recreational activities throughout the community.
6. Manage and maintain parks in a manner which encourages their appropriate use.

The previous plan guided much of the attention on the additional acres of park land needed to meet the established standards, along with general City-wide facility standards, discussion on rehabilitation needs, and goals for recreational programming. The five-year action plan focused on land acquisition, park and facility development, programs and services, and management and operations. This update includes each of these same areas with more detail as to the specific improvement needs of existing and future parks and a five-year capital improvement plan. Additionally, there is focus on areas for which the community provided input during the *Alvin Crossroads 2035 Comprehensive Plan Update* - such as environmental conservation, preservation, and sensitive planning.

Crossroads 2035 Comprehensive Plan Update Chapter 4, Parks and Recreation

In anticipation of the development of this Master Plan, the purpose of this Chapter 4, *Parks and Recreation*, is to provide an overview of the community's current parks and recreation needs and preferences through the preparation of a systematic program to guide ongoing development and enhancement of the parks system, while evaluating and quantifying anticipated future requirements, based on the demographic projection included within Comprehensive Plan. Based upon input received from the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC), and during the stakeholder interviews, the following parks and recreation-related issues were identified:

1. **Preservation of Open Space and Conservation of Resources.** There are areas interspersed throughout the community and the larger planning area that possess valuable natural resources warranting protection. These areas contribute significantly to the physical character and natural beauty of the areas within and around the community. Several citizens commented on the desire for more passive green space; enhancement of the bayou; protection of mature vegetation; increased connectivity and accessibility; the continued enhancement of park facilities; and preservation of valued open spaces.



Packaging the region's amenities and Alvin's unique natural features into an overall regional planning program could potentially initiate a broader image of Alvin as a recreational destination. Tourism activities may include:

- » Nature watching opportunities;
- » Recreational trails with educational opportunities;
- » Kayaking/canoeing along enhanced water features;
- » Seasonal hunting tours;
- » Boating and fishing; and
- » Educational conferences/research convoys.

2. **Balanced, Convenient and Accessible Parks.** The key to a successful and well-utilized system of parks is an even distribution of recreation areas and public open spaces throughout the community. In this way, all residents have convenient access to open spaces thereby meeting their active and passive recreation needs. It is also important that these individual parks are located and designed to be compatible with the surrounding neighborhoods, provide safe and convenient access, and incorporate the equipment and facilities desired by its users. A "balanced" system of parks refers to a combination of indoor and outdoor facilities as well as an adequate assortment of different types of activities (both passive and active) to meet the recreational needs of residents year-round. Resident comments regarding parks and recreational needs include more indoor centers and venues for a variety of purposes, such as cultural events, youth activities, recreational programs, and community meetings. Residents also voiced interest in a natatorium and in more passive parks "with no backstops," to accommodate the older residents. There was also concern voiced that parkland development needs to keep pace with new residential development, ensuring that public parks are developed concurrent with the construction of new residential neighborhoods and development.

3. **Linking Parks, Schools, and Neighborhoods.** A system of parks and recreation areas is not complete without linear linkages between facilities and connections to neighborhoods, schools, and other public facilities. Continuation of the Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail along the Bayou and branching the trail into the adjacent neighborhoods and business areas will enable the trail to serve as a spine for the community's pedestrian mobility system. The use of excess rights-of-way along streets, alleys and railroads; utility and drainage easements; and wide shoulders along arterial streets and rural roadways offer the benefit of linkages between facilities. Connecting each of the public parks and open space areas by expanding the current off-street recreational

trails, sidewalks and on-street bikeways will ultimately create an interconnected system of public spaces that is highly desirable in Alvin.

- 4. Implementation and Management: Coordination, Collaboration, and Adequate Funding.** Inter-governmental agreements and public-private partnerships (P3) create opportunities to use tax-dollars wisely, utilize land efficiently, and conserve precious environmental resources. Joint acquisition, development, and ongoing maintenance of public spaces leverages additional resources. Seeking partnerships will effectively lower the City's burden of maintenance responsibility and more efficiently utilize spending so that Parks and Recreation staff can be more available and focused on planning events and programs, organizing partnerships, and seeking funding/promotional opportunities for new ventures. Coordination and collaboration among agencies, such as with Brazoria County, Alvin Convention and Visitors Bureau (ACVB), AISD, Alvin Community College, Athletic Sports Associations (ASA), and other local agencies and organizations is of mutual benefit to all parties. It eases the burden on public tax dollars and enhances the quality of areas and facilities. A collaborative approach to parks and

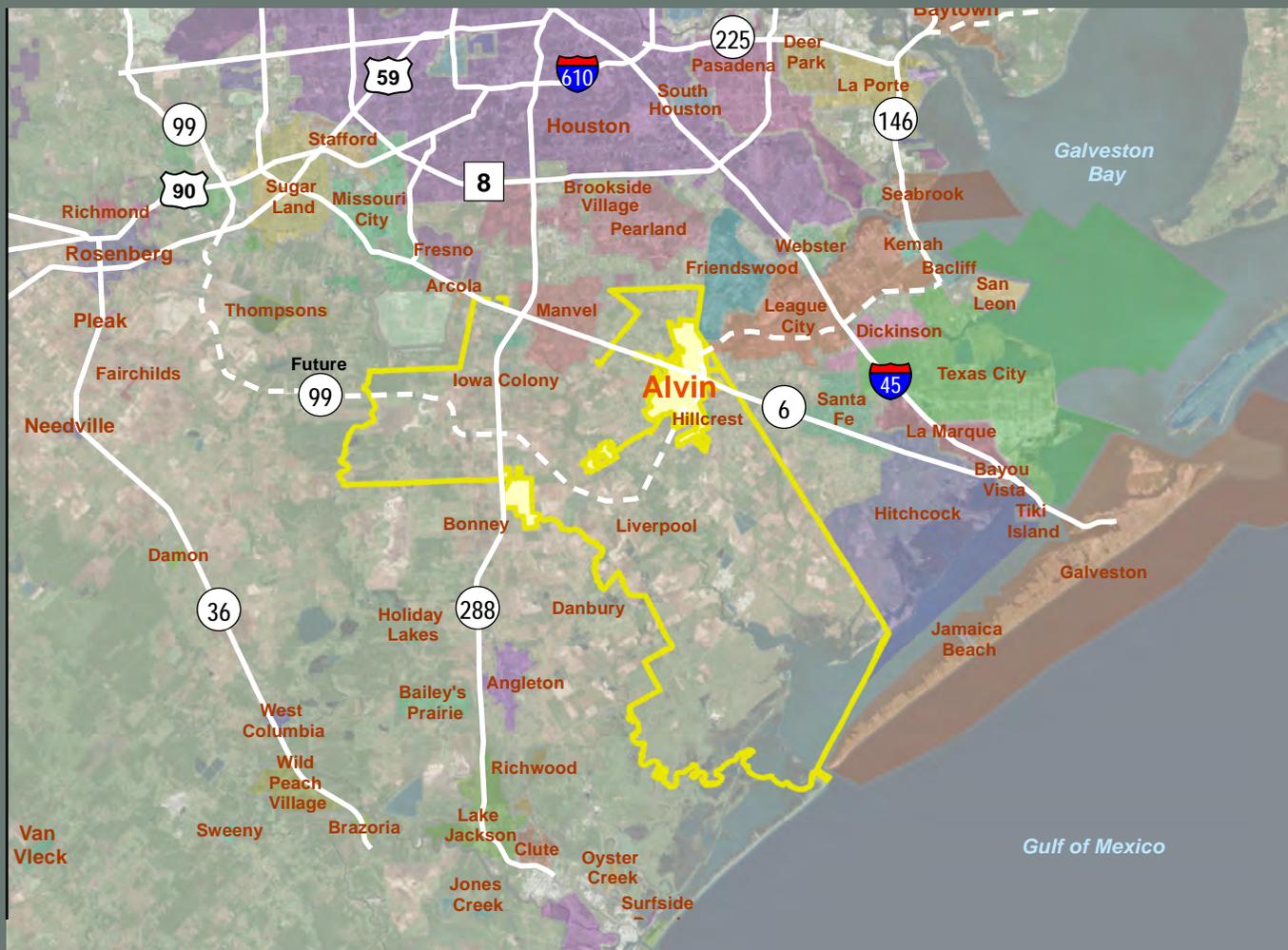
recreation planning requires communication and coordination among all vested entities and interested parties. Through agreements created between public agencies as well as partnerships with the private sector, the parks and recreation system benefits in its quality and affordability. Joint acquisition, construction, ongoing operation, and maintenance allow efficient use of public dollars while ensuring that facilities are coordinated and connected.

Chapter 4, *Parks and Recreation* also included goals and objectives (which informed the goals of this Plan), an inventory of facilities and spaces; a description of existing parks' services areas, and joint use of areas and facilities.

Geographic Location

Alvin is located at the "crossroads" of State Highway (S.H.) 35 and S.H. 6, approximately 12 miles south of Houston's municipal limits, in the Texas Gulf Coast Region. As shown, in **Figure 1.1, Regional Context**, it is situated approximately 27 miles northwest of Galveston Island, and abuts the neighboring communities of League City, Friendswood, Pearland, Manvel, Liverpool, and Bonney. Primary access to the

Table



community is via S.H. 35, which extends north through Pearland (known locally as Main Street) past the Sam Houston Tollway/Beltway 8 (known as Telephone Road north of the Beltway) terminating at Interstate 610 Loop. To the south, S.H. 35 passes through Angleton – the Brazoria County Seat – and continues through Bay City, Port Lavaca, and terminates near Corpus Christi, Texas. Another primary access is S.H. 6, which stretches from Interstate 45/Gulf Freeway north of Galveston through Alvin on a northwest alignment through Sugar Land. It also crosses U.S. Highway 59 (Future Interstate 69) and continues northward to U.S. Highway 290, where it leads to the northwest before turning back north near Hempstead and continuing through Bryan-College Station before terminating in Hearn, Texas. Farm-to-Market (FM) 517 (Alvin-Dickinson Road) extends eastward across Interstate 45, through Dickinson and terminates in San Leon at the Galveston Bay. FM 528 travels to the northeast through Friendswood where it changes to NASA Road 1 at Interstate 45/Gulf Freeway. FM 1462 extends in the southwest direction across S.H. 288, through Rosharon and ending in Damon along S.H. 36.

Socio-economic Snapshot

The following demographic analysis was excerpted from the Alvin “Crossroads 2035” Comprehensive Plan Update, which was developed in 2015.

POPULATION

Growth of Brazoria County

According to the 2010 Census, Texas grew from 20,851,820 persons in 2000 to 25,145,561 persons in 2010, reflecting an increase of 17.1 percent. During this same time period, the Brazoria County region experienced a population increase from 241,767 persons to 313,166 persons, which reflected a 22.8 percent change. Generally, with the exception of the 1990s, Alvin has kept pace with the population growth of the County.

As a result of its close proximity and relatively short drive-time to many of the Houston metropolitan area’s most significant employers and planned new transportation arterial corridors, such as improvements to State Highway 35 and State Highway 288, as well as the new Grand Parkway alignment, an aggressive upward trend is emerging in the County, as well as Alvin – with respect to increased development activity and ongoing real estate investment. Locally, this growth trend is expected to maintain a steady incline, with average annual growth increases ranging from 0.7 percent to 1.8 percent. The projected County population in the Year 2040 is estimated to be approximately 516,000 persons. Using a simple step-down (proportional) technique, assuming

Alvin continues to account for roughly 7.7 percent of the Brazoria County’s population, which means that the City’s population would increase to **39,935 persons by the year 2040.**

Historic Population Changes

Historical U.S. Census population figures for Alvin, Brazoria County, and the State of Texas are displayed in Table 1.1, *Historical Population Growth, 1930 to 2015*. Alvin has had periods of moderate increases in the last two decades. Since 1980, the population has increased by 16.4 percent, 11.4 percent, and 11.6 percent per decade, respectively. The 1950s, 1960s and 1970s were times of significant growth when the population increased nearly five-fold, from 3,701 persons in 1950 to 16,514 persons in 1980. Since 1930, Alvin’s population has increased an average of nearly 45 percent each decade.

Year	Alvin			Brazoria County		Texas	
	Persons	Percent Change	Percent County	Persons	Percent Change	Persons	Percent Change
1930	1,511		6.6%	23,054		5,824,715	
1940	3,087	104.3%	11.4%	27,069	17.4%	6,414,824	10.1%
1950	3,701	19.9%	8.0%	46,549	72.0%	7,711,194	20.2%
1960	5,643	52.5%	7.4%	76,204	63.7%	9,759,677	26.6%
1970	10,671	89.1%	9.9%	108,312	42.1%	11,196,730	14.7%
1980	16,515	54.8%	9.7%	169,587	56.6%	14,229,191	27.1%
1990	19,220	16.4%	10.0%	191,707	13.0%	16,986,510	19.4%
2000	21,413	11.4%	8.9%	241,767	26.1%	20,851,820	22.8%
2010	24,236	11.6%	10.3%	313,166	22.8%	25,145,561	17.1%
2015							

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Brazoria County has experienced double-digit growth each decade since 1930, with the largest increases in the 1950s and 1990s when the county population grew from 46,549 persons to 191,707 persons. Over the course of the ten decades, the county has grown from the 23,054 persons to 313,166 persons, which reflects an average increase per decade of nearly 39.2 percent. The most significant growth periods were during the 1940s when the county grew by 72 percent and during the 1970s when the county grew by 56.6 percent. With the amount of growth throughout the county, Alvin’s percentage of the population has remained relatively steady – 10.3 percent in 2010.

Similar to the growth of the Brazoria County, the State of Texas has had strong population growth each decade since 1940, ranging from a low of 10.1 percent in the 1930s – the Depression era – to a recent high of 17.1 percent in the 2000s. During the 2000s, the state increased its population from 20,851,820 to 25,145,561 persons.

Projected Change in Population

Population projections are an important component of the long-range planning process for the following reasons:

- To evaluate a range of future population scenarios enabling the community to identify the internal and external factors that may contribute to the rate of population increase;
- To adequately determine and quantify the demands that will be placed on the provision of public facilities and services, such as fire and police protection, water and wastewater facilities, transportation infrastructure, parks and open space, and municipal buildings;
- To allow advanced planning to effectively guide new development, coordinate timely provision of adequate infrastructure, and appropriately direct available resources; and,
- To create a strategy to seize opportunities and overcome foreseen challenges.

There are a variety of methods available for generating multiple projection scenarios, all of which rely, to varying degrees, upon historical trends. The four techniques used to determine Alvin's projected population in 2035 are based on information from the Texas Water Development Board, the Texas State Data Center, and U.S. Census. The projected population ranges from a low of 29,972 persons to a high of 36,973 persons, with a "middle ground" projection figure of **33,472** persons; which will be used for the purposes of this plan. These moderate rates are consistent with Alvin's development activity over the last 24 years. Although modest in comparison to Brazoria County's, the City's building permit activity reflects a similar pace of relatively steady activity, as discussed in the growth capacity element of this plan.

Other growth indicators were evaluated and used to either validate growth trends or were taken into consideration for certain types of growth. For instance, the AISD anticipates 4.4 percent compound annual growth rate for the next five years. This rate is approximately three times the pace of growth expected in the City. However, Alvin ISD also encompasses the communities of Manvel, Pearland, and other fast-growing portions of Brazoria County. While this growth rate was not used directly, it factored into other quality of life considerations influencing school-aged children.

Regardless of the projection source or method utilized, all reflect a continued challenge on behalf of the City, County, and State to manage the pattern of population growth in a fiscally responsible manner.

Implications of Population Growth

The population projections and associated shifts in the community's socio economic characteristics reflected by this profile are used as a basis in formulating the City's growth policies. In particular, the above future population scenarios will help the City, as well as private business interests, to better evaluate the following:

- Demands for varying housing types, sizes, and prices;
- Employment for residents of Alvin and the surrounding area;
- Changes in the median household income and the effective buying power of residents;
- Numbers of school-age children moving to the area and its impact on school facilities;
- Projected future traffic volumes, congestion, and demands for new roadway infrastructure and alternative modes of transportation;
- Utilization of local parks and recreation facilities and the demand for additional areas, equipment, and programs to support increased use;
- Capacity requirements for water and wastewater service, storm drainage improvements, and the requisite capital investments; and,
- Impact on the number of police, fire, and emergency medical service calls and their response times, service levels, and facility and staffing needs.

AGE AND ETHNICITY

The median age for Alvin is 33 years, which is lower than that of the United States, Texas, and Brazoria County. As The median age of persons in Alvin is also less than each of the neighboring communities, with the exception of Angleton. Angleton is the lowest median age at 32.6 years, and Santa Fe has the highest median age at 40.6 years. As Alvin continues to develop it is likely and expected that the median age will be lower than its current 33 years as more young families and their school-age children move into the community.

In comparing the percentage of persons under the age of 19, Alvin has a lower percentage than the state, the county, and the surrounding communities of Angleton, Friendswood, Hitchcock, and Pearland. However, the percentage of persons that are less than 24 years of age is higher than the United States, Brazoria County, Friendswood, Lake Jackson, Manvel, and Santa Fe, which leads to the lower median age of 33 years. In Alvin, 36.6 percent of the population was under the age 25 in 2010, compared to 35.8 percent in Brazoria County, 37 percent in Angleton, 35.4 percent in Manvel, and 37.6 percent in Pearland. Interestingly, the trend is shifting in Alvin as reflected by the change that occurred

between 2000 and 2010. The percentage of persons below 19 years of age increased to 29.2 percent while the percentage under the age 24 decreased from 40.8 percent to 36.6 percent and persons over 65 years increased from 9.4 percent to 11.3 percent. This recent trend reflects the number of young families moving into Alvin, which generally have more median persons per households than do other age groups.

Ethnicity

As outlined in the 2010 U.S. Census, 86 percent of Alvin's population was "White," compared to 82.3 percent in 2000. The other significant difference within the last decade is those categorized by the Census Bureau as "Black or African American" where the population increased from two percent of the population to 5.4 percent of the population from 2000 to 2010.

The percentage of the population that classified themselves as "Other Race" decreased from 10.9 to 6.5 percent. The Asian population in Alvin remained relatively the same from 0.8 percent to 0.4 percent over the decade. As of the 2010 Census, 185 persons classified as "American Indian or Alaskan Native", and 239 persons of two or more races.

The Census Bureau classifies each of the ethnicities according to their origin as either Hispanic or Latino, or not. A little over 68.2 percent of Alvin's population is Not Hispanic or Latino compared to 37.6 percent for the State. Of course with the amount of new development that is occurring and expected to continue this statistic will naturally change over the course of time. There are no data sources available to estimate the amount of change expected other than statewide projections and future estimates.

Household Composition

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, households are classified as either "family" or "non-family" units. Family units are generally defined as those with a married couple or a single head of household with or without children. Non-family households include those with one person living alone. The household composition of Alvin is 72.5 percent family households and 27.5 percent non-family households. The percentage of family households in Alvin is somewhat lower than surrounding communities, most likely due to the number of single students attending Alvin Community College who live within the City for convenience.

EDUCATION

The Alvin ISD serves the City of Alvin and surrounding areas. The district abuts numerous other school districts, including Pearland ISD, Friendswood ISD, Santa Fe ISD, Hitchcock ISD, Danbury ISD, Fort Bend ISD, and Houston ISD. As summarized in the *Crossroads 2035 Comprehensive Plan Update*, and in **Table 1.2, Education Statistics**, the percentage of students who graduated from AISD (95.5 percent) is higher than statewide (52.8), Fort Bend (91.5), and neighboring communities. The SAT and ACT scores are each higher than the statewide averages and compare favorably with the other rural districts and relatively close to those of the more urban districts and relatively close to those of the more urban districts. The percentage of economically disadvantaged students is 53.1 percent in Alvin, which is lower than the state and the Hitchcock and Houston ISDs, but higher than Santa Fe, Danbury, Fort Bend, and Pearland ISDs. Students with limited English proficiency constitute 15.0 percent of the student population, which is less than the state and

Table 1.2, Education Statistics

Statistic	Texas	Alvin	Danbury	Columbia-Brazoria	Friendswood	Hitchcock	Houston	Pearland	Santa Fe
Total Number of Students	154,278	18,018	731	2988	5,885	1,437	201,594	19,118	4,597
Attendance Rate (2010-2011)	94.9%	96.0%	96.0%	95.70%	96.6%	95.1%	95.4%	96.6%	94.2%
Longitudinal Dropout Rate Gr. 9-12	20.7%	1.9%	0.0%	2.60%	0.2%	14.3%	10.8%	1.4%	8.5%
Mean SAT Score (date)	948	953	933	961	1116	860	915	1019	968
Mean ACT Score (date)	19.5	20.3	20	21.7	24.9	18.6	19.6	22.1	20.3
Economically Disadvantaged	71.3%	53.1%	31.3%	52.50%	8.0%	83.6%	80.7%	26.9%	35.7%
Limited English Proficient	17.0%	15.0%	3.0%	5%	2.0%	5.0%	30.0%	7.0%	2.0%
Students per Teacher	16.2	16.8	13.3	16.4	17	16	18.5	17.6	17.4
Average Teacher Experience (years)	4.4	9.6	12.6	12	14.6	14	12	9.9	9.8
Average Teacher Salary	41,082	50,157	48,544	45,822	51,345	46,958	51,866	48,311	\$46,987
Turnover Rate for Teachers	32.9	10.7	8.7	19.5	9.5	20.1	17.2	10.2	14.8
Adopted Tax Rate (Total)	1.245	1.344	1.137	1.297	1.367	1.54	1.157	1.419	1.495
Per Pupil Expenditures	\$9,179	\$4,864	8,800	\$7,770	\$7,339	13,884	9,064	\$7,132	\$7,736
Bilingual/ESL Enrollment	17.0%	14.0%	3.0%	4.00%	2.0%	5.0%	27.0%	9.0%	2.0%

Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA) 2007-2012

Fort Bend and Houston school districts. The ratio of students to teachers (16.8) is consistent or better than each of the other districts. The average teacher salary is higher for Alvin ISD than all other rural districts other than Fort Bend, Friendswood, and Houston ISDs, which likely explains the lower average teacher experience of 9.6 years. The turnover rate for teachers of 10.7 percent is lower than the state, but generally consistent with the other peer districts. Each of the more affluent and urban districts (such as Pearland and Santa Fe ISDs) have a higher adopted total tax rate than does Alvin ISD, who has a higher rate than Danbury and Houston ISDs. The per pupil expenditure of \$4,864 is significantly less than the state (\$9,179) and is also less than each of the other districts. The bilingual/English as a Second Language (ESL) enrollment is 14 percent, which is less than it is statewide, but higher than each of the districts other than Houston ISD.

The TEA also monitors the academic accountability of school districts by designating them as Exemplary, Recognized, Academically Acceptable, Academically Unacceptable, Unacceptable due to Special Accreditation Investigation, or Not Rated. In 2010, Alvin ISD received an accountability rating of "Exemplary," which is only held by 19.5 percent of all districts in the State of Texas (November 2010). Therefore, while each of the above statistics may not be as favorable as the other districts, the Alvin ISD is outperforming the majority of its peer communities' ISDs, except for the Friendswood and Pearland ISDs who are also "Exemplary." Of the 1,237 districts in the State of Texas, 241 districts are rated "Exemplary" and 607 are rated "Recognized" in 2010. The districts rated "Exemplary" comprise 8.6 percent of the total student enrollment, while the districts rated "Recognized" comprise 55.6 percent of total students enrolled. Also, 342 of the 1,237 districts achieved the "Academically Acceptable" rating and make up 32.8 percent of the total students enrolled.

The percentage of persons in Alvin with a high school education is nearly 27.7 percent, which is in the top tier of its neighboring communities. Those with some college education or an associate degree account for 37.1 percent of the population, which is also one of the higher percentages among the communities evaluated. The greatest difference lies in the percentage of persons with a bachelor's degree. In Alvin, 14.4 percent of the population has a bachelor's degree or higher compared to 26.2 percent statewide and Pearland, with the second highest percentage (14.7 percent) with a bachelor's degree. However, of the more rural communities, Alvin has a similar educational attainment.



Vision and Mission

A vision statement incorporates a shared understanding of the nature and the purpose of the community, and uses this understanding to move toward a greater purpose. This statement describes the community's preferred future, offering direction for the goals and objectives that provide a framework for future planning, development, and programmatic decisions.

The **Vision** for the Alvin Parks and Recreation system is as follows:

By the year 2035, Alvin will be known for a well-connected and maintained park and recreation system where residents and visitors of all ages have the opportunity to be healthy, physically fit, and socially connected. Alvin envisions achieving this by being strategic with its land acquisition and forward thinking with not only design, construction, and initial capital costs – but staffing, operations, and long-term maintenance as well. This includes the provision of adequate resources on an annual basis and a greater commitment to community building and recreational programming.

MISSION STATEMENT

To implement this vision, the Parks and Recreation Department staff utilize this Mission to guide their daily decision making:

The Mission of the Alvin Parks and Recreation Department is to provide consistent superior service to all Alvin community members in the areas of Recreation, Administration, Park and Facility Maintenance as well as through the Alvin Senior Center.

The Mission of the Parks and Recreation Department's Recreation Services Group:

The Recreation Service Group strives to provide quality programs and community wide events for Alvin community members, emphasizing use of all parks and green spaces in the park system coupled with active and free play initiatives tailored for families and people of all ages

The Mission of the Parks and Recreation Department's Administrative Services Group:

The Administrative Service Group is committed to providing superior customer service on all levels, as well as set, follow and enforce City of Alvin policies and procedures by establishing best practices to create a culture of efficiency, accountability, quality of service and fiscal responsibility.

The Mission of the Parks and Recreation Department's Park Operations Services Group:

The Park Operations Service Group is committed to providing safe and attractive City parks, athletic fields, building grounds and green spaces for the use and enjoyment of all Alvin community members.

The Mission of the Parks and Recreation Department's Alvin Senior Center:

The Alvin Senior Center is a community gathering place where adults age 50+ in the Alvin area can meet for social, recreational, educational, and fitness opportunities as well as host private events for Alvin community members.

The Mission of the Parks and Recreation Department's facility Maintenance Services Group:

The Facility Maintenance Service Group is committed to providing quality building maintenance and park maintenance services to staff, sport organizations and community members who utilize these facilities.



Goals and Objectives

Goals and objectives form the foundation by which the City will manage and operate its park and recreation system. They represent the values of Alvin, achieved through the citizen participation and involvement process, and its vision for developing and most importantly sustaining a “first-class” system of accessible parks; passive and active recreation areas; public and private open space, trails, and greenways; and preserved natural resources. Goals and objectives also assist the parks and recreation department, PRB, and City Council in making necessary decisions regarding the provision and improvements of parks and recreation areas and open space, and to identify priorities for ongoing development of a comprehensive parks and recreation system.

A Parks and Recreation Master Plan that is acceptable to Texas Parks and Wildlife Department requires that goals and objectives be established for the area-wide jurisdiction included in the plan. For Alvin, this includes the City and its Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ). The goals are intended to guide the development of parks and recreation facilities in the community over the next 10 years.

GOALS: DEFINITION AND PURPOSE

Goals are the stated desires of the community, which serve to express the needs and priorities of the citizenry through broad statements of policy. Without goals, it is difficult for a community with diverse backgrounds, opinions, and interests to collectively agree on common ground in terms of the direction the community should take to achieve its desired outcomes. An important purpose for establishing goals is to enhance the awareness of citizens as to the broad interests of the population and to encourage communication and collaboration in seeking a unified approach to implementation.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Goals should be based on the following guiding principles to ensure that there is a balance between the interests of the public and private sectors; indoor and outdoor recreational opportunities and the management of space, services and facilities. The principles instilled in the parks and recreation planning process include:

Principle 1: There will be equal access to recreational areas, activities, services and facilities regardless of personal interest, age, gender, income, cultural background, housing environment, or disability.

Principle 2: The availability of financial resources will be considered in all phases of planning, acquisition, development, operation, and maintenance of spaces and facilities.

Principle 3: Public recreation will be highly coordinated with other organizations and programs, including Alvin ISD, civic clubs, athletic organizations, private entities, and others to avoid duplication and encourage cooperation.

Principle 4: Public recreation will incorporate other public services such as education, health and fitness, transportation, and leisure.

Principle 5: Facilities will be well-planned and coordinated to ensure adequate adaptability to future needs and requirements.

Principle 6: Public participation is critical to eventual success of the overall recreation program and will be involved at all stages of the planning process.

Principle 7: The process will continuously offer opportunities for incremental evaluation and review.

Principle 8: Other existing plans, such as the *Crossroads 2035 Comprehensive Plan Update*, that effect the area, will be integrated into the final recommendations and, ultimately, in the Plan’s implementation.

Principle 9: There will be an established process and procedure for acquiring land for future parks and recreational areas and facilities prior to development.

Principle 10: The design of spaces and facilities will encourage the most efficient utilization of land and will consider the needs, desires, and opinions of the intended users.

OBJECTIVES: DEFINITION AND PURPOSE

Objectives are the strategies to be used in attaining the desired outcomes envisioned by the overall vision



GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS

- Goals are broad while objectives are narrow.
- Goals are general intentions; objectives are precise.
- Goals are intangible; objectives are tangible.
- Goals are abstract; objectives are concrete.
- Goals can’t be validated as is; objectives can be validated.
- Action recommendations are the step-by-step actions needed to implement and achieve the goals and objectives.

and mission statements and the corresponding goals. These strategies are not action steps or policies in and of themselves, but rather are means for achieving the stated ends. Objectives generally answer the question of “how” the goals are to be achieved. Typically, there are several avenues available to reach the same goal or a portion of a goal, although each may offer a different approach.

Care was taken in drafting the goals and objectives so as to ensure achievement. Often, goal and objective statements are far-reaching and beyond the ability of the community to grasp and realize. Therefore, every effort was made during the course of preparing these goals to ascertain the basis in reality. This is to say, can the community reasonably achieve this goal given both known and unknown circumstances and the available resources to accomplish it?

GOAL FORMULATION THROUGH COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

It is the community members themselves who partake in daily activities in Alvin, whether by engaging in passive or active forms of recreational activity and/or partaking in direct use (e.g. playing in parks) or indirect use (views of parks) of the parks and recreation system. It is these experiences that equip local citizens to contribute value to the process by identifying the current issues, problems, and needs that can be addressed through this Master Plan. Ultimately, this information serves to identify the goals and objectives, and assist in determining the current and future parks and recreation needs and corresponding implementation priorities.

Public engagement involves citizens, community groups, clubs, organizations, and businesses in problem solving, planning and decision-making at both City Council and staff levels. The public engagement process for this Plan was designed to:

- Ensure consideration of diverse, individual views in planning and decision-making;
- Create a mutually accepted vision for the future of the parks and recreation system that integrates a balanced consideration of community interests; and
- Solicit direct resident input to supplement the objective, demand-based needs assessment with the needs, desires, and priorities of the Plan’s beneficiaries.

Above all, the aim of the public engagement process was to inspire people, groups, and organizations to take an active role in caring for and enriching their community. Doing so will help build the long-term capacity of the City and its citizens to work together for a healthier, safer, and more vibrant community.

Citizen involvement was essential in the development of this Plan, in part, because one of its guiding principles is to involve the public in all stages of the planning process. Four key stakeholder groups were involved in the development of the plan, including City staff, City Council, Parks and Recreation Board, and the public. The latter three groups underscore the emphasis on public involvement as part of the plan development process. As elected members of the community, Council members must represent the interests of their constituents. As such, their involvement in plan development and, ultimately, the approval process was important to ensuring that community interests were met. Similar to the City Council, the Parks and Recreation Board is also tasked with representing the community’s interests. The general public is more complex as it represents a multi-layered, diverse mix of people from the community with different interests, levels of knowledge, and desires in participating in the public process. As such, different techniques were used, including small group interviews, a community forum, and the former community survey to obtain public input.

City Council

The City Council was engaged in the development of the Plan from the project outset, as demonstrated by their commitment to fund this Master Plan update subsequent to the preparation and adoption of the *Crossroads 2035 Comprehensive Plan Update*. Midway through the process of plan development the City Council was given an update on the Plan’s status, and an opportunity to provide input regarding plan goals and recommended action objectives. Each draft chapter was forwarded to the Council members as well during the course of the plan development process to maintain their involvement.

A public hearing was also held to accept public input on the draft final Parks and Recreation Master Plan. On February 02, 2017, the Council received an overview presentation of the final draft Plan, asked relevant questions, and accepted public comments prior to their consideration to pass a resolution of adoption and submittal to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD), which is included in **Appendix E, Resolution of Adoption**.

Parks and Recreation Board

Article IX of the City’s Charter provides for a Parks and Recreation Board which shall be composed of seven persons who are residents, qualified voters of the City of Alvin and who have resided within the City of Alvin for a period of not less than six months immediately preceding their appointment. Members of the Parks and Recreation Board shall be such persons who are known to be interested in leisure time of the people of



“Parks are a vital component of the community and minimize long term avoidable costs associated with public safety, health and the local economy.”

Source: Texas Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2012

the City. Collectively, the Board provides an unbiased and informed approach to parks and recreation issues, problems, and strategic planning.

For the purposes of this Parks and Recreation Master Plan the Parks and Recreation Board served as the **Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SAC)**. During the course of plan development, five SAC meetings were held. The purpose of these meetings was to discuss the draft elements of the plan and receive comments for inclusion in the final Parks and Recreation Master Plan prior to submission for consideration and adoption. The first SAC meeting was held on August 23, 2016, at which time the project scope and schedule were reviewed. The second SAC meeting was on September 13, 2016., The guiding principles and goals were formulated, discussed, and agreed upon. The third SAC meeting was on October 04, 2016; draft Chapter 1, *Introduction, Context, and Vision*; and draft Chapter 2, *Existing Conditions*, were presented and discussed. The fourth SAC meeting was convened on December 01, 2016, in conjunction with the City Council, to review draft Chapter 3, *Analysis and Recommendations*, Appendix D, *Funding for Implementation*, and Appendix E, *Park Standards Manual*. Chapter 4, *Implementation*, was reviewed during the fifth SAC meeting January 19, 2017, at which time the Board provided input into the implementation program and capital plan.

Stakeholder Advisory Committee and General Public Perspective

In keeping with one of the key plan principles, that being that the public will be involved in all stages of the planning process, there were a series of stakeholder interviews conducted on August 02 and 23, 2016. Additionally, the second SAC meeting included a comprehensive discussion and SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis regarding the City's parks system. In all, over 50 residents participated in the above public involvement meetings. A few highlights of the comments received during these meetings included, but was not limited to, the following:

General

1. Aesthetics. Alvin's parks lack an aesthetic dimension. There are no parks where people can go to enjoy and appreciate designed gardens. Most parks are programmed for active recreation only.
2. Need to describe which parks host what activities and facilities.
3. Need to market specific parks to adjacent neighborhoods.
4. City needs passive recreational parks, like Stebeson Park in Friendswood.
5. Each park should have a particular theme, upon which park and facility enhancements and programs

can be based. Each park should have a description of what facilities and programs it can host.

6. There needs to be greater emphasis placed on athletic programming and youth tournaments. Although Alvin is ASA (Amateur Softball Association) it is not not USFA (US FastPitch Association). To facilitate additional tournaments, the City would like to attract younger age groups. Parks will require some physical improvements to specific facilities. Most of the ballfields are fine but sidewalks are poorly drained. there is no lighting for baseball fields. The Parks Department should with the Alvin Convention and Visitors Bureau (ACVB) to position the City to host youth athletic tournaments.
7. Interlocal Agreements.
 - » Alvin ISD: An Interlocal agreement with Alvin ISD allows for the use of indoor school facilities, although participants can't use the air conditioning. Sports-related organizations can and do use the AISD stadium.
 - » Alvin Community College: Participants can pay \$200/month to use gym, although it is closed during summer months and between semesters.
 - » City has interlocal agreement with Conservation and Reclamation District No. 3 (C&R #3) whereby the District maintains municipal properties within the floodplain, along the Mustang Bayou, and elsewhere.
9. In order for the Parks Dept. to operate and maintain its existing parks portfolio as well as develop new programs to accommodate an increasingly active citizenry, it needs more funding.
10. Park Maintenance. Parks are well-maintained; although the City parks system suffers from an estimated \$1 million in deferred maintenance.
11. Lighting is generally inadequate within many of the City's parks and along the Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail.
12. Signage is inadequate. There are no park etiquette signs or wayfinding signs, making it difficult to find parks. Signage in playgrounds that list safety rules is also needed.
13. Parks Department media:
 - » Add QR scan symbols to all parks-related media so people can scan and learn about parks' location, facilities, programs, etc.
 - » Change the graphic look and feel of the *Alvin Adventure Guide* so it does not look like the *Pearland Parent* magazine.
 - » Continue to post relevant parks information on the *Talk of Alvin* Facebook page.

14. Elected and appointed officials need to more fully understand the importance and benefits accrued from the City's parks system.

Recreational Programming Improvements

1. Archery. There is a lot of interest in archery. Parks Department staff are certified to teach archery but there are no facilities where archery training and certification can be held. Parks Dept. staff are prepared to roll-out the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's (TPWD) program, "Explore Bow Hunting." The Girl Scouts have archery facilities at their camp off of Hwy 517 (San Jacinto Girl Scout Council). Some participants expressed interest in archery lessons at Briscoe Park.
2. Riflery. Police Department has riflery range and other City departments can use it, although it is unimproved (e.g., no parking lot, gravel driveway, doesn't have a name). To use this facility, the Parks Dept. would require storage and classroom space. Could Police Dept. assist in riflery training?
3. Canoeing and Kayaking. Interest in blue trails along Mustang Bayou, as set forth in Chapter 4 of the *Crossroads 2035* Comprehensive Plan. There could be pavilions along the Bayou that could function as "pop-up stores."
4. Karate, Yoga, and Exercise Classes. Program youth-oriented activities in parks.
 - » self defense classes ("peer to peer");
 - » ACC and YMCA sponsor karate classes;
 - » Boot Camp (ages 10 to adult).
 - » Provide punch cards to enable flexibility in attendance.
5. Pokemon, geocaching, app-based scavenger hunts, and similar internet/smartphone-based activities, could help draw people to Alvin's parks.
 - » Poke Stops. There is much interest in the prospect of programming Pokemon stops into Alvin's parks system.
6. Exercise Programs. Seniors want additional exercise programs at the Senior Center.
7. Consider programming events along the Tom Blakeny, Jr. Trail, such as an annual "Trick or Trail" Halloween program.
8. Existing and future parks need to be well-connected, accessible, and centrally located within the City.

Parkland, Facility and Equipment Improvements

1. Areas of the City where parks are needed include, the northeastern quadrant of the City; Hamilton Square subdivision; and Midtown Park subdivision.

2. Beyond Bob Briscoe Park, there are no regional parks. The next closest regional park is Resoft Park. Jack Brooks Park in Santa Fe is 10 miles away.
3. Other than the proposed riflery range site, which is not an official park site, nor under the jurisdiction of the Parks Department, here are no parks within Alvin's Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ).
4. Pearson Park
 - » there is no central parking area;
 - » poor sidewalks and parking lot (by basketball goals);
 - » concession stand is in bad shape;
 - » poor drainage (\$150K needed for sidewalk improvements);
 - » inner park sidewalk, but little connectivity.
5. National Oak Park
 - » Needs additional swings and slides;
 - » Needs more lighting, including permanent tree lighting in National Oak Park.
6. Morgan Park has a slab but no basketball goals.
7. Lions Park needs improved bathroom facilities and a splash pad.
8. Recreation Center needed for indoor activities. The City is not doing enough to prepare for growth. Need to establish steps toward developing a recreational center, the program of which, could include in the short-term:
 - » two classrooms;
 - » small gym;
 - » bathrooms;
 - » storage;
 - » small kitchen (sink, stove, dishwasher, refrigerator);
 and in the long-term:
 - » three multi-purpose classrooms;
 - » indoor pool;
 - » workout facility;
 - » splash pad.
9. "Kinder-Ready." Alvin needs a facility for 3-4 year old children. This would include a building with a small gym, bathroom, kitchen, playground, like "Pearland Parks." Need an accredited preschool-like facility. Potentially combine recreation center with preschool.
10. Senior Center. The Senior Center needs significant repairs and upgrades, including a new bus; a sheltered walk (porte cochere) from the bus pick-up area to the center; improved sidewalks; new furniture; as well as repairs to the facility.

- » Oak Park Cemetery, which is one-half mile from the Senior Center, needs benches and a drinking fountain for seniors who go to visit.
11. “The Rock” church facility is located on Adoue and Taylor (takes up one city block), is for sale, and includes two stories of interior rooms, ample parking, and a kitchen.
 12. Parks do not have activities for senior citizens, i.e., horseshoes, shuffle board, croquet.
 13. Pool. People want more than just a pool. They want an aquatic center with a splash pad. There was discussion about the need for a natatorium combined with a future recreational center.
 14. Girl Scout “House” and property has the potential of being a significant community asset but building and grounds need a lot of work.
 15. Disk Golf: City is prepared to install a disk golf course, but need to determine where it should be located. People don’t want it in National Oak Park because it may draw too many people to the park. Locating a course in proximity to the Community College has been discussed.
 16. There is little pedestrian connectivity between neighborhoods, subdivisions and schools, and parks and recreational amenities.
 17. The Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail needs striping and additional amenities, such as benches, lighting and striping.
 18. There is great interest in implementing Phase 3 of the Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail, which would tie Downtown Alvin with the Community College. The Parks Board would like the Parks Master Plan to identify potential funding opportunities for trails implementation.
 19. The proposed hospital site plan needs to incorporate walking trails.
 20. Many on-street bicycle lanes cannot be used because there is a conflict with parallel parking.
 21. Need to incorporate Downtown Task Force recommendations into Parks Dept. planning, including:
 - » Gazebo in open space by railroad tracks. Downtown.
 - » Permanent tree lighting in National Oak Park.
 20. The City should consider developing a special use park that would be 100 percent handicapped accessible, and/or serve those with special needs or disabilities.
 21. There is interest in the status of the 40-acre parcel with the pond.

Goals and Objectives

Informed by a review of the goals and objectives identified within the 2006 Parks and Recreation Master Plan; the *Crossroads 2035 Comprehensive Plan Update*, Chapter 4, Parks and Recreation; and input from the several Stakeholder Advisory Committee meetings and listening sessions, the following goals and objectives have been developed and will provide the overarching framework of this Plan:

Parks and Programs

GOAL 1.0:

Provide a variety and even distribution of parks and recreation facilities and programs that will accommodate the current and future needs of the community’s residents and visitors.

Objective 1.1: Assure an even geographic distribution of parks and recreation facilities that will provide equitable opportunity to activities for all citizens.

Objective 1.2: Activate undeveloped park property and integrate into parks system.

Objective 1.3: Form mutually beneficial partnerships with and among governmental jurisdictions, educational bodies, and private sector entities to expand and improve the provision of parks and recreational facilities, services and programs.

Objective 1.4: Acquire additional parks for areas not adequately serviced.

Objective 1.5: Ensure that recreation programs meet the interests and needs of a variety of ages and abilities by providing and sponsoring programs interdependently and in cooperation with other community organizations or agencies; based on the local needs and desires identified in the parks and recreation needs assessment survey.

Objective 1.6: Maximize the availability and geographic distribution of recreational programs, activities and events.

Objective 1.7: Increase the relevance and use of Alvin’s parks, open spaces, trails and special use facilities through increased access to information.

Objective 1.8: Acknowledge that parks and recreation needs evolve over time with changes in demographic characteristics, and respond accordingly.

GOAL 2.0:

Ensure that parks, playgrounds, trails, and open space areas are designed and maintained to be safe, accessible, barrier-free and social places within the community.

Objective 2.1: Provide an interconnected system of paths, recreational trails, on-street bike lanes, and routes that are multi-purpose, safe, accessible, convenient, and connect Alvin’s parks to neighborhoods, schools, workplaces, and other community destinations.



“Studies have shown that well-maintained parks and active recreational programs reduce crime in urban areas.”

Source: Texas Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2012

Objective 2.2: Renovate existing playgrounds and ensure that future playgrounds are designed to adhere to the appropriate local, state, and federal accessibility guidelines, but not limited to ADA, the Handbook for Public Playgrounds Safety, and US Consumer Product Safety Commission standards for playground structures, accessibility, and safety fall surface.

Objective 2.3: Ensure the highest possible safety and security for the users of Alvin's parks and recreation facilities.

GOAL 3.0:

Maintain, enhance, and operate the existing parks, recreation and open space system in a sustainable and cost-effective manner.

Objective 3.1: Identify and secure capital and in-kind resources for ongoing development, maintenance, and operation of the parks and recreation system.

Objective 3.2: Bring all existing and future parks throughout the community to an equivalent standard of quality and excellence.

Objective 3.3: Sustain and improve the quality, condition and attractive appearance of public areas and facilities with an aggressive maintenance program, incorporating best management practices and industry standards.

Promotion and Economic Development

GOAL 4.0:

Promote Alvin's parks, facilities, and recreational programs.

Objective 4.1: Maintain strong communication with community residents and other public agencies and private sector organizations.

Objective 4.2: Promote Alvin's parks and recreation system as a regional destination.

Objective 4.3: Partner in contributing to the City's economic development by attracting tourists and businesses to Alvin.

Administration, Communication, and Planning

GOAL 5.0:

Position the Department to achieve excellence.

Objective 5.1: Ensure the success of Alvin's Parks and Recreation Department through the continued development of the staff and department.

Objective 5.2: Maintain strong internal communication within the department as well as with other City staff, appointed and elected officials.

Citizen engagement was essential in the development of the goals and objectives for this plan. As the end-users of the public facilities, their input helped to identify residents' needs and priorities.





EXISTING CONDITIONS

Alvin currently offers a range of park and recreational assets and facilities that allow for active and passive recreational opportunities for its residents and visitors. These include several well-established community parks (e.g., National Oak Park) and a highly-used linear trail system (e.g., Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail) along Mustang Bayou, among others. This chapter identifies each existing park and recreation asset and categorizes it according to National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) classification criteria and standards (e.g., community parks versus neighborhood parks). These classifications are important as they are then tied to an analytical needs assessment (located in Chapter 3, *Analysis and Recommendations*) identifying gaps and or overlaps in the distribution of park availability. In other words, they help to determine how accessible and viable the park and recreation system is for Alvin residents and visitors. In addition, a complete inventory and condition assessment is included which identifies the quantity and quality of facility, amenity, and piece of equipment. This information is used to determine priority areas for improvements (e.g., addressing worst facility/equipment conditions first) and a park-by-park Capital Improvement Program in Chapter 4, *Implementation*, which identifies and analyzes recommended improvements against facility and equipment standards found in Chapter 3, *Analysis and Recommendations*).

Introduction

While this chapter provides a breakdown of the various City-owned and maintained parks and recreation assets, it does not include additional municipal assets (e.g., rights-of-way, monuments, statues, esplanades, or other public spaces) that may be maintained by the Parks and Recreation Department but do not have a recreational focus (refer to **Table 2.2, Inventory of Existing Parks, Open Space Areas, and Trail Systems**, for a general overview of the City's park and recreation assets; and **Map 2.1, Park System Plan**, for park locations).

CITY PARK AND RECREATION ASSETS

The role of Texas cities in the provision of parks and recreational facilities varies considerably from centralized control and management of these facilities to almost no municipal involvement. The City of Alvin is one such city that provides parks and recreation facilities. Currently the parks are operated by the Parks and Recreation Department and maintained largely through private maintenance contracts. As set forth in its municipal Code of Ordinances; specifically, Chapter 161/2 - Parks and Recreation, Article 1, Section 161/2-1.- *Parks and Recreation Board Created; Composition, Qualifications; Compensation of Members*, the City has an established Parks and Recreation Board (PRB).

Parks and Recreation Classifications and Standards

Standards provide a measure for determining the amount of parks and recreation space needed to meet the demands and desires of the citizens. Parks and recreation standards are typically expressed in terms of acres of land dedicated for parks and recreation use per unit of population. While general standards are useful, it is important to establish standards that are based upon unique local considerations, such as participation trends and projections, user characteristics, demographics, climate, natural environment, and other considerations. Leisure, recreation and health values are unique to each municipality; therefore, the standards should represent the interests and desires of the local park users.

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) published the *Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines* to establish nationally applicable criteria for the provision of parks and recreation facilities and open space. These standards serve as a guide for parks and recreation planning, but do not replace reasonable judgment or specific local needs. The needs and desires of the citizens of Alvin justify continued development of parks, recreation facilities, and open space. The adopted standards reflect the values and interests of the City's parks and recreation users.

According to the NRPA, very little has changed with recreation facility standards in the past decades. Because of the substantial changes suggested for computing the Level of Service (LOS), this publication takes a more deferential approach than its predecessor to community judgment with respect to sizing the different types of parks. Recent research on the use of *Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines* (NRPA, 1983) suggests that few jurisdictions feel that nationally prescribed minimums by park type are feasible.

PARK CLASSIFICATION STANDARDS

Standards for parks and recreation areas and open space are helpful to identify a community's parks and recreation needs based upon its population. The population ratio method is commonly used to determine a level of standard for parks and recreation space. Using a standard that is based upon a unit of population, for example, "x" number of acres per 1,000 persons, allows for a "back of the napkin," simple quantification of park area needs. The use of the current population determines the level of adequacy of the existing parks and recreation areas and facilities.

The development of standards for parks and recreation areas is dependent upon local population characteristics. For example, a community with a substantial portion of its population in younger age groups will require standards much different from a community with a more mature population. Young adults and youth require facilities for active recreation whereas mature adults are more interested in leisure activities and passive recreation. A well-designed parks and recreation system should account for the needs of all users including children and mature adults. The standards adopted should also reflect the uniqueness of the population and represent the interests and desires of the park users. A variety of sizes and types of parks and recreation facilities are recommended to satisfy diverse individual interests, ensure adequate and equal opportunity and to encourage use by all population groups. The classifications of parks to accomplish this are as follows:

Pocket Parks and Playlots

Pocket Parks and Playlots serve a concentrated or limited population within an immediate proximity, such as within apartment complexes, retirement communities, and small neighborhoods. They are intended to meet the passive recreational needs of residents and limited recreational activity of the immediate neighbors. Examples include a tot lot in or near an apartment complex, or a vacant lot developed as a passive park with sidewalks and benches.

Service Area: Immediate development or neighborhood.

Desirable Size: 0.25 to 1.0 acre.

Acres/1,000 population: 0.25 to 0.50 acre.

Site Characteristics: Close proximity to high-density developments.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks provide more variety in the types and quantities of activity areas and facilities provided. These parks are designed to accommodate the needs of complete neighborhoods, typically within a distance of six to eight blocks. Facilities are for active recreation and playground use, i.e., sport courts and fields, playscape areas, playground equipment, as well as use for such things as walking trails, etc.

Service Area: 0.25 to 0.50 mile radius - 5,000 persons.

Desirable Size: Minimum five acres, evenly distributed.

Acres/1,000 population: one to two acres.

Site Characteristics: Evenly distributed across the city with easy, safe access for nearby residents. Joint school/park facilities are suitable. Note: Combining parks with school sites can fulfill the space requirements for neighborhood and community parks.

Community Parks

Community parks provide for the needs of the community at-large. There are a large variety of facilities and intended uses within community parks, including both passive and active recreation such as walking and jogging paths, athletic courts, ball fields, lakes or other natural features, picnic areas, activity centers, swimming

pools, and facilities that draw residents within a reach of one mile and, in many cases, much farther.

Service Area: Primarily for residents within a two mile radius, but available to persons throughout the city.

Desirable Size: Minimum 10 to 50 acres. Optimum 25 acres.

Acres/1,000 population: five to eight acres.

Site Characteristics: Provide full coverage of the City.

Regional Parks

Serves regional parks and recreation needs with a broad range of facilities and activities. Regional parks are typically natural areas used for nature-oriented, outdoor recreation, such as nature observance (e.g. bird watching), habitat conservation, and active recreational areas for swimming, picnicking, hiking, fishing, boating, camping, and other uses. Similar to community parks, regional parks provide for a variety of recreational activities to meet diverse interests. Regional parks have a service area that extends beyond the community within an hour's driving distance.

Service Area: 50-mile radius

Desirable Size: Acres/1,000 population: Minimum 150 acres.

Acres/1,000 population: five - 10.0 acres.

Site Characteristics: Planned to accommodate large numbers of visitors including regional special events such as fairs, concerts, exhibitions, etc.



CONSERVATION



HEALTH &
WELLNESS



SOCIAL
EQUITY

IMPACTING COMMUNITIES THROUGH:

CONSERVATION

The conservation pillar is aimed at protecting open space, connecting children to nature, and engaging communities in conservation practices. As such, central to the mission of public parks and recreation is the preservation of natural resources and the promotion of good conservation and stewardship practices.

HEALTH AND WELLNESS

America continues to feel the strain of a serious health crises affecting adults and young alike. One in which the American public is plagued by poor nutrition, sedentary lifestyles, and unhealthy habits. The scientific evidence is mounting that parks and recreation help to build healthier communities, and top health officials in the country confirm that parks and recreation are a critical solution for the nation's health epidemic.

SOCIAL EQUITY

The social equity pillar is focused on ensuring that all people have access to the benefits of local parks and recreation. True to the very philosophy of public parks and recreation is the idea that all people, no matter the color of their skin, age, income level or ability - have access to programs, facilities, places and spaces that make their lives and communities great.

Linear Parks

Linear parks, which may be for passive or active recreational use, are typically developed for bicycling, hiking, walking and jogging and often serve as a linkage or connection between two or more parks and recreation areas, neighborhoods, schools, and other community activity areas. Examples of linear parks include greenways, corridors along a stream, rights-of-way or easements, and nature trails.

Service Area: Citywide.

Desirable Size: Sufficient size to accommodate expected use and provide adequate travel distance, typically a minimum of 1/2 mile.

Acres/1,000 population: No minimum standard.

Site Characteristics: Typically follows a linear natural feature, such as a bayou or river, rights-of-way or easements.

On-Street Bikeways

On-street bikeways are facilities designated for bicyclists using stripes and stencils. Bike lanes may include buffer striping to provide greater separation between bicyclists and parked or moving vehicles. Bike lanes are the preferred treatment for all arterial and collector streets on the bikeway network, and not typically installed on low-volume, low-speed residential streets. Protected bike lanes provide space that is exclusively for bicyclists and separated from motor vehicle travel lanes, parking lanes, and sidewalks. Parked cars, curbs, bollards, or planter boxes provide physical separation between bicyclists and moving cars. Where on-street parking is allowed, it is placed between the bikeway and the travel lanes.

Service Area: Citywide.

Desirable Size: Sufficient size to accommodate expected use and provide adequate travel distance, typically a minimum of 1/2 mile.

Acres/1,000 population: No minimum standard.

Site Characteristics: *Bike Route:* Designated portions of roadway for the preferential use of bicyclists. *Bike Lanes:* Shared portions of paved roadway that provides separation between motor vehicles and bicyclists.

Special Use Facilities

Special use facilities contribute unique additions to the parks and recreation system and are typically designated for specialized or single purpose recreation activities, such as golf courses, nature centers, etc.. Examples include civic centers, museums, conservancies or arboretums, water parks, sports stadiums, amphitheaters, and other special features.

Service Area: Citywide.

Desirable Size: No minimum standard.

Acres/1,000 population: No minimum standard.

Site Characteristics: Typically developed around a significant local historic physical feature and often operated by private enterprise.

EXISTING PARKS AND RECREATION ASSETS

Alvin offers its' citizens a variety of park types as part of its parks and recreation system portfolio. The size, amenities, and service areas of the parks offered means that there is greater opportunity to meet the diverse interests and needs within the community and, ultimately, maintain or increase park use by all population groups.

As depicted in **Map 2.1, Park System Plan**, the City currently offers a total of 11 parks, four special use facilities, and one trail, which occupy roughly 115 acres within the City (refer to **Table 2.2, Inventory of Existing Parks, Open Space Areas, and Trail Systems**). These parks include one regional park, three community parks, four neighborhood parks, three pocket parks, four special use parks / facilities, and one linear park and greenway. Additionally, there are three open parcels, constituting 18.75 acres that may be considered for parkland in the future; one parcel is owned by the City and one parcel is owned by Brazoria County; as indicated in **Table 2.1, Undeveloped Parkland**. The County-owned parcel, referred to as Marina Park, is located on the north side of Mustang Bayou from National Oak Park and is essentially landlocked. The land adjacent to Bob Briscoe Park was originally slated to be the site of a future convention center, but that prospect has yet to materialize. There are also utilities rights-of-way and easements owned by the City and/or the Brazoria County Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3 that may be utilized for neighborhood pocket, or "mini" parks, as will be discussed in **Chapter 3, Analysis and Recommendations**.

OTHER RECREATION FACILITIES AND PROGRAM PROVIDERS IN THE CITY

It would be much more challenging for cities to handle the increasing and ever-present responsibilities of operation and maintenance costs of parks and recreational programs without the assistance and support of public, private, and non-profit organizations. In today's economy it is imperative that public-private partnerships (P3) are developed because often times there are limited budgets available for special programs and/or projects. Public and private relationships can be developed to address future needs, to increase participation in programs, and ensure there is adequate support to sustain success. Partnerships can come in

TABLE 2.1, UNDEVELOPED PARKLAND

Parcel	Address	Acreage
County-owned Marina Park	Highway 6, behind Bowling Alley Alvin, TX 77511	2.65
Parcel Adjacent to Bob Briscoe Park	605 W. House Street Alvin, TX 77511	15.0 (TBD)
Gordon Street "Ugly Corner" Property (Downtown)	Gordon Street at the Railroad Tracks	1.1
TOTAL ACREAGE		18.75

TABLE 2.2: INVENTORY OF EXISTING PARKS, OPEN SPACE AREAS, AND TRAILS SYSTEMS

Park Name	Park Address	Acres
REGIONAL PARKS		
Bob Briscoe Park / Alvin Dog Park	3625 Briscoe Drive	42 / 1.7
Subtotal	1 Park	42 Acres
COMMUNITY PARKS		
Pearson Park	2200 Westpark Drive	22.9
Morgan Park	1500 W. South Street	13.8
National Oak Park / Alvin Skate Park	118 S. Magnolia Street	14
Subtotal:	3 Parks	50.7 Acres
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS		
Newman Park	1200 Newman Street	4.0
Ruben Adame Park	801 Shaw St.	1.2
Sealy Park	206 S. Durant Street	1.3
Talmadge Park	Talmadge/Sixth Streets	1.6
Subtotal:	4 Parks	8.1 Acres
MINI "POCKET" PARKS		
Citizens Park	Gordon / Willis Streets	0.1
Hugh Adams Park	3502 Mustang Road	1.0
Prairie Dog Park	575 E. Hathaway Street	0.5
Subtotal:	3 Parks	1.6 Acres
SPECIAL USE FACILITIES		
Lions Park	1060 College Drive	9.4
Bob S. Owen Pool	919 Bayou Drive	1.1
The Historic Depot	200 Depot Center Boulevard	1.1
Alvin Senior Center	309 W. Sealy Street	0.84
Subtotal:	4 Facilities	12.44 Acres
LINEAR PARKS AND GREENWAYS		
Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail	National Oak Park through South St.	1.7 Miles
Subtotal:	1 Trail	1.7 Miles
TOTAL SYSTEM:	11 Parks / 4 Special Use Facilities / 1 Trail	114.84 Acres

many forms, such as financial sponsors for programs and events, volunteers, equipment supplies, and facilities.

Alvin Consolidated Independent School District

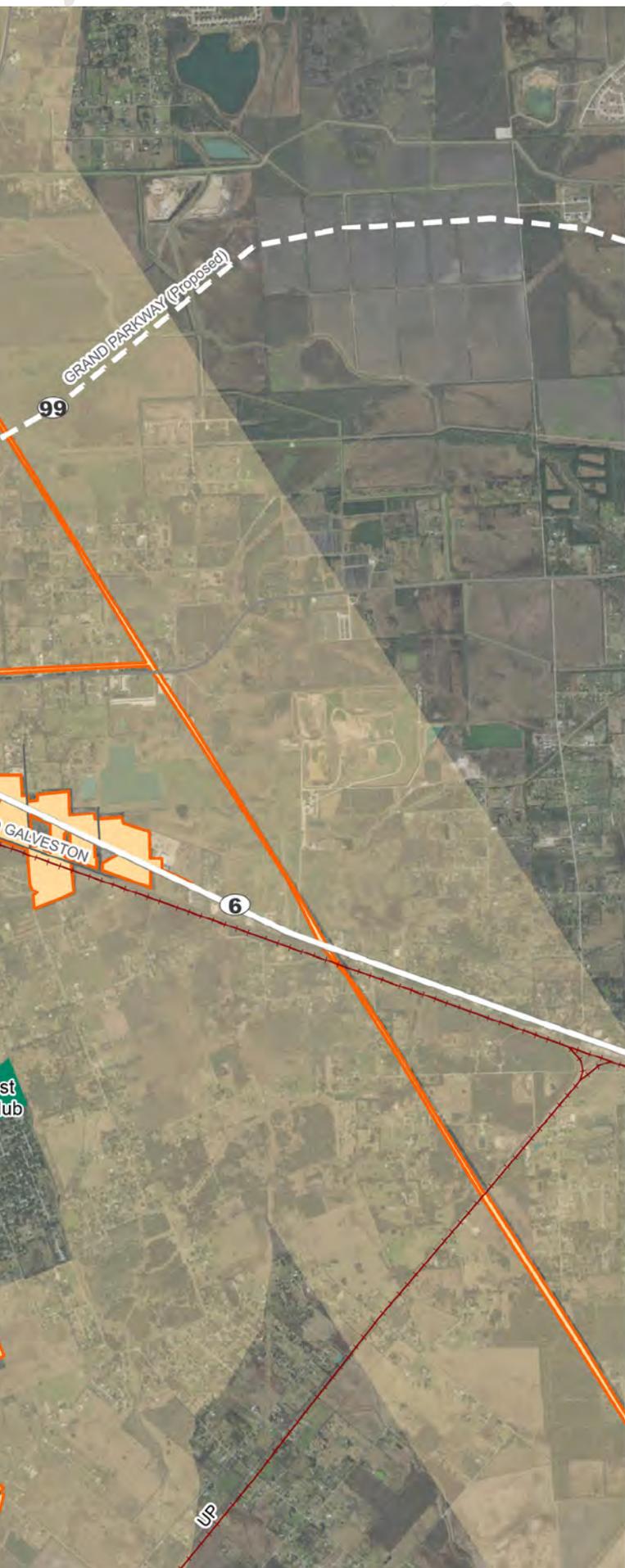
A common partnership is between a municipal parks department and the local school district. Of the 27 schools in the Alvin Consolidated Independent School District (Alvin ISD), 14 schools (two primary schools, six elementary schools, three junior high schools, one high school, and two academies) are located within Alvin's municipal limits and extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ). As indicated in **Table 2.3, AISD Schools within Alvin's City Limits**, the schools are well-endowed with both indoor and outdoor recreational amenities that may be useful in fulfilling the City's parkland needs (after school hours) at some point in the future; particularly the use of sports fields for private youth sports leagues. Currently there is an interlocal agreement between the City and the Alvin ISD, for the use of indoor facilities, although there are stipulations regarding the use of air conditioning that render the agreement untenable. Other than the periodic use of the Alvin High School stadium

for tournaments, there currently is no agreement between the City and the Alvin ISD pertaining to the use of the Alvin ISD's outdoor facilities, such as sports fields, despite the significant amount of recreation and open space potential for the community these facilities represent. Some private youth sports leagues, including the Alvin Little League, do have an interlocal agreement with Alvin ISD for the use of sports fields for team practice.

Brazoria County-owned Parks

Resoft County Park is an 80-acre day-use park located just west of State Highway 35, immediately north of Alvin's northern City limits. Resoft Park features covered pavilions (3-large and 2-small), barbeque pits, a large multi-stage playground, a series of regulation soccer fields with tournament lighting, horseshoes, basketball courts, volleyball, a fishing pond with piers, extended walking and jogging trails, ample paved parking, and restroom facilities. Brazoria County owns the undeveloped Marina Park property, which is 2.65 acres located off of Highway 6, behind the bowling alley.

Map 2.1 Park System Plan



Existing Park Site

Park Key:

1. Bob Briscoe Park
2. Pearson Park
3. Morgan Park
4. National Oak Park
5. Newman Park
6. Ruben Adame Park
7. Sealy Park
8. Talmadge Park
9. Citizens Park
10. Hugh Adams Park
11. Prairie Dog Park
12. Lions Park
13. Bob S. Owen Pool
14. The Historic Depot
15. Alvin Senior Center
16. Alvin Golf and Country Club
17. Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail
18. Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail (Phase II)
19. Resoft Park (Brazoria County)

Alvin HOA Park

Park Key:

- A. Forrest Heights Park
- B. Kendall Lakes Park
- C. Mustang Crossing Park

Existing On-Street Bike Lane

Alvin City Limits

Alvin ETJ

SOURCES: Kendig Keast Collaborative, 2016; City of Alvin, 2014; H-GAC, 2016; ESRI Aerial Imagery, 2016.

DISCLAIMER: This graphic representation depicts generalized areas for long-range planning purposes only. Data is not guaranteed for specific accuracy or completeness and may be subject to revision at any time.



TABLE 2.3, AISD SCHOOLS WITHIN ALVIN'S CITY LIMITS

School	Address	Facilities / Equipment
ADAPT School	702 Second Street Alvin, TX 77511	ODF: n/a
		IDF: n/a
ASSETS Academy	605 W. House Street Alvin, TX 77511	ODF: n/a
		IDF: n/a
Alvin Primary	2200 W. Park Drive, Alvin, TX 77511	ODF: basketball (6 goals), play structures (3), swings, monkey bars, fields
		IDF: n/a
R.L. Stevenson Primary	4715 Mustang Road, Alvin, TX 77511	ODF: basketball (6 goals), play structures (3), swings, monkey bars, fields
		IDF: n/a
Alvin Elementary	1910 Rosharon Road, Alvin, TX 77511	ODF: basketball (6 goals), play structures (2), swings, monkey bars
		IDF: n/a
Hood-Case Elementary	1450 Heights Road, Alvin, TX 77511	ODF: play structures (2), fields
		IDF: n/a
Bill Hasse Elementary	1200 House Street, Alvin, TX 77511	ODF:
		IDF: n/a
Mark Twain Elementary	345 Kendall Crest Drive, Alvin, TX 77511	ODF: basketball (2 goals), play structure, tot lot, swings, walking trail, pond, fields
		IDF: n/a
Melba Passmore Elementary	600 Kost Road, Alvin, TX 77511	ODF: basketball (4 goals), four square, play structure (2), swings
		IDF: n/a
Walt Disney Elementary	5000 Mustang Road, Alvin, TX 77511	ODF: basketball (6 goals), play structure, swings
		IDF: n/a
Alvin Junior High	2300 South Street, Alvin, TX 77511	ODF: tennis courts (4); football fields (2); track; cross country;
		IDF: pool, gym (basketball, volleyball)
Fairview Junior High	2600 CR 190, Alvin, TX 77511	ODF: tennis, track, football field, multi-purpose fields
		IDF: pool; gym (basketball, volleyball)
G.W. Harby Junior High	1500 Heights Road, Alvin, TX 77511	ODF: tennis courts (4); football field, soccer field, track, cross country
		IDF: pool; gym (basketball, volleyball)
Alvin High	802 S. Johnson Street, Alvin, TX 77511	ODF: tennis courts (10); football fields, track, soccer fields; baseball field; cross country
		IDF: pool; gym (basketball, volleyball, gymnastics, weightlifting)
Alvin Community College	3110 Mustang Road, Alvin, TX 77511	ODF: tennis courts (6), baseball, softball
		IDF: pool

Notes: ODF: "Outdoor Facilities" / IDF: "Indoor Facilities"

Alvin Golf and Country Club

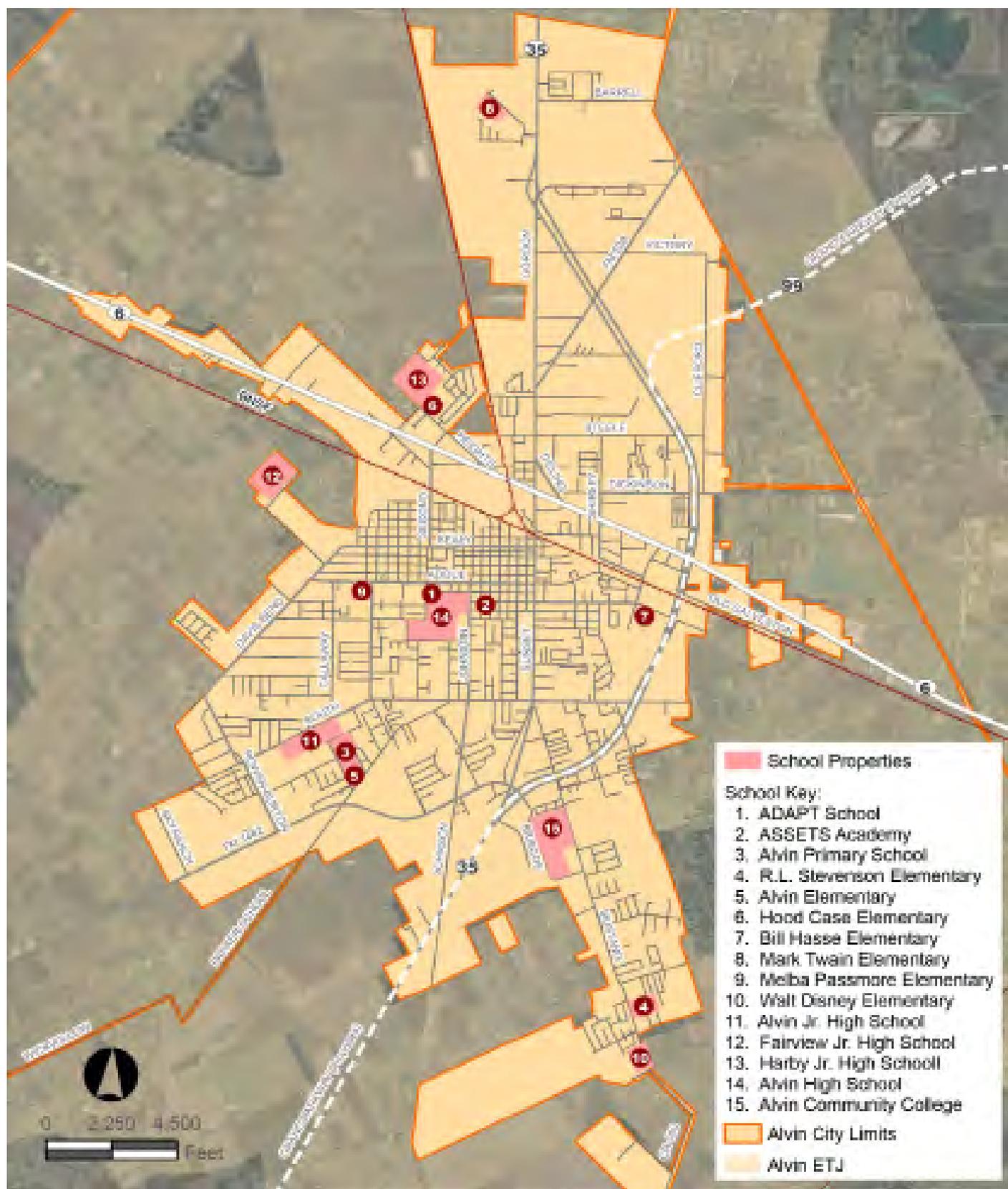
Until its recent closure, the Alvin Golf and Country Club (AGCC) was a public golf course and membership-based country club and pro shop. According to the AGCC website (<http://www.alvingolf.com/amenities.html>) the banquet room and adjoining areas served 75 – 114 people. The venue included a dance floor, tables, chairs, AV hookups, and free Wi-Fi. A swimming pool, moonwalk, butler's pantry with free ice, adjoining annex, and outdoor park were also available.

HOA-managed Parks and Facilities

The City of Alvin has one neighborhood park that is owned and maintained by the Mustang Crossing Homeowners Association (HOA). Two additional HOA-maintained neighborhood parks are slated to be developed; one in the Kendall Lakes subdivision and another in the Forrest Heights subdivision.



FIGURE 2.1, ALVIN ISD SCHOOLS WITHIN ALVIN CITY LIMITS



Park Facilities and Improvements

This Master Plan includes an inventory of the improvements within each park, including facilities and equipment, in order to determine the parks and recreation amenities that are currently available in the community. Formal condition assessments were also performed on these facilities given that it is within the authority of the City to make improvements to these public assets. An inventory and condition assessment of semi-public facilities is also provided within this Plan, and recommendations for improvements based on the assumption that interlocal agreements between the City and quasi-public entities (e.g., Alvin ISD) may be an effective means through which to accommodate future demands for park and recreation facilities in the future.

The City-owned sites that have yet to be improved will ultimately, be developed into areas to meet the citizens' needs for public parks and recreation facilities. Over

the long term, other sites will also become available as they are acquired through fee simple purchase, parkland dedication and fee-in-lieu purchase as a result of development activity. As these sites are evaluated for acquisition and/or development, it will be important to identify park requirements, including facility and equipment standards. Identifying these requirements allows the type and number of required facilities and equipment to be included in each development.

SUMMARY OF PARKS AND RECREATION ASSETS

As set out in **Table 2.4, Summary of Parks and Recreation Assets**, are the general overview of the recreation assets available in each park. Subsequent park inventory tables which are included later provide more information on the exact type and number of amenities.

TABLE 2.4, SUMMARY OF PARKS AND RECREATION ASSETS

	PLAYSCAPES	SPORTS COURTS	SPORTS FIELDS	PASSIVE RECREATION AREA	PICNIC FACILITIES	WALKING TRAILS	RECREATION CENTER	POOL	OTHER
Regional Parks									
Bob Briscoe Park / Alvin Dog Park	•		•	•		•			
Community Parks									
Pearson Park	•		•						
Morgan Park	•		•	•	•				
National Oak Park - Alvin Skate Park	•			•	•	•			•
Neighborhood Parks									
Newman Park	•	•		•	•	•			
Ruben Adame Park	•	•	•	•	•				
Sealy Park	•	•		•	•				
Talmadge Park	•		•	•	•				
Pocket Parks									
Citizens Park				•					
Hugh Adams Park	•				•	•			•
Prairie Dog Park	•			•	•	•			
Special Use Facilities									
Lions Park			•						
Bob S. Owen Pool					•			•	
The Historic Depot				•	•	•			•
Alvin Senior Center							•		•
Linear Parks and Greenways									
Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail				•		•			

FACILITY AND EQUIPMENT STANDARDS

Similar to determining needed park acreage, standards also help to identify the types of facilities and equipment desired for each new or revitalized park. The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) recognizes the importance of establishing and using park and recreation standards as:

- A national expression of minimum acceptable facilities for the citizens of urban and rural communities.
- A guideline to determine land requirements for various kinds of park and recreation areas and facilities.
- A basis for relating recreational needs to spatial analysis within a community-wide system of parks and open space areas.
- One of the major structuring elements that can be used to guide and assist regional development.
- A means to justify the need for parks and open space within the overall land-use pattern of a region or community.

Identifying these requirements allows the type and number of required facilities and equipment to be included in each proposed park, while also allowing for effective improvements to be made to existing parks to ensure that they are viable and attractive for their users.

As land is evaluated for acquisition and development into parks and recreation areas, it is important to identify park facility requirements including facility and equipment standards. Identifying these requirements allows the type and number of required facilities and equipment to be included in each proposed park and recreation area, while also allowing for effective improvements to be made to existing parks to ensure that they are viable and attractive to current and potential users.

Displayed in **Table 2.5, Equipment Standards**, are the recommended minimum facility and equipment improvements for mini-parks, neighborhood parks, and community parks. Using these facility and equipment standards will ensure comparable development standards among parks and recreation areas across the city, and in turn, a quality parks and recreation system. The information provided in **Table 2.6, Inventory of Public Parks and Recreation Facilities** (following page),



TABLE 2.5, EQUIPMENT STANDARDS

Improvements	Number of Units			
	Mini-Parks	Neighborhood Parks	Community Parks	Regional Parks
Park Bench	2 per acre	2 per acre	0.5 per acre	0.5 per acre
Picnic Table / Shelter	2 per acre	2 per acre	1 per acre	1 per acre
Covered Pavilion	none	optional	2 per acre	2 per acre
Drinking Fountain	1 per park	3 per acre	5 per acre	5 per acre
Park Sign	1 at each major entrance			
Playground Equipment	5 - 10 children	15 - 20 children	60-65 children	145-150 children
Waste Receptacle	1 per picnic table			
Exercise Station	none	optional	1 per park	1 per park
Security Lights	yes	yes	yes	yes
Sidewalk	along street frontage	along street frontage	along street frontage	along street frontage
Trail	none	optional	1 mile plus	1 mile plus
Grill	1 per picnic table			
Restroom	none	optional	2 per park	2 per park
Parking	on-street	on-street	5 per park	5 per park
Irrigation System	yes	yes	yes	yes

(Continued on Page 2.17)

INVENTORY OF PUBLIC PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

As part of the planning process, an inventory of public, semi-public, and private parks and recreation facilities was completed to identify the improvements within each park. The inventories of parks and recreation facilities are identified below in **Table 2.6, Inventory of Public Parks and Recreation Facilities**.

Park / Recreation Facility	Bob Briscoe Park	Pearson Park	Morgan Park	National Oak Park	Newman Park	Ruben Adame Park	Sealy Park
Size (acres)	42	22.9	13.8	14.0	4.0	1.2	1.3
Baseball Field	--	--	2	--	--	--	--
- Lighted	--	--	Y	--	--	--	--
- Backstop	--	8	2	--	1	1	--
- Batting Cage	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
- Dugout	--	--	4	--	--	--	--
Basketball Goals	2	4	--	--	2	3	1
- Covered/Indoor	Y	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Lighting	Y	--	--	--	--	Y	--
Barbeque Grill	2	--	1	1	2	2	4
Bench	6	--	4	3	--	--	2
Bicycle Rack	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
Bleachers	3	16	4	--	1	--	--
Climbing Wall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Concessions	1	2	--	--	--	--	--
Dog Park	Y	--	--	--	--	--	--
Disc Golf Course	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dumpster	1	2	1	--	--	--	--
Exercise Course	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Field House	Y	1	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing Pier	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Flagpole	1	2	--	1	--	1	--
Football Field	2	1	--	--	--	--	--
- Formal	Y	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Unmarked	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Garden, Flower	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Garden, Vegetable	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gazebo	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Irrigation	Y	--	--	Y	--	--	--
Jogging Path	Y	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monument	--	--	--	Y	--	3	--
Nature Area/Wetland	Y	--	--	Y (1)	--	--	--
Open Play Area	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Parking, Total	308	294	45	57	15	22	--
- Striping	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	--
- Handicapped Spaces	11	7	2	5	1	2	--
Picnic Pavilion (small)	3	4	--	7	2	1	--
- Electricity	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Lighting	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Picnic Pavilion (large))	3	--	--	1	--	1	--
- Electricity	Y	--	--	Y	--	Y	--
- Lighting	Y	--	--	Y	--	Y	--
Picnic Table	10	4	6	13	3	6	5

TABLE 2.6, INVENTORY OF PUBLIC PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES							
Park / Recreation Facility	Bob Briscoe Park	Pearson Park	Morgan Park	National Oak Park	Newman Park	Ruben Adame Park	Sealy Park
Size (acres)	42	22.9	13.8	14.0	4.0	1.2	1.3
Play Equipment	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
- See-saw	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Slide	3	7	2	2	2	3	4
- Monkey Bars	--	--	1	--	Y	1	
- Play Structure	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
- Balance Barrel/beam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Swing	--	4	2	2	6	2	8
- Swing (baby)	--	1	1	--	2	2	2
- Rings	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Merry-go-round	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Spring-loaded Animal		--	5	--	--	3	--
Recreation Center	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Restrooms (M&W)	1	1	1	1	--	--	--
- Portable	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Security Lighting	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sidewalk, perimeter	Y	Y	--	Y	Y	Y	--
Sign/entrance	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
- Landscaping	--	--	--	Y	Y	Y	Y
- Rules/Etiquette	--	Y	--	Y	Y	Y	--
- Off-site/Directional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- On-site/Directional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soccer Field	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Formal	Y	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Unmarked	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Softball Field	--	9	--	--	1	1	--
- Formal	--	Y	--	--	--	--	--
- Unmarked	--	--	--	--	Y	Y	--
- Lighting	--	Y (9)	--	--	--	--	--
- Backstop							
- Dugout	--	Y (16)	--	--	2	2	--
Splash Pad	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Swimming Pool	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennis Court	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
- Lighting	--	Y (2)	--	--	--	--	--
Tot Lot	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
- Separate Area	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees (shade)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Volleyball Court	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Waste Receptacle	17	41	12	12	5	6	5
- Recycling Bin	4	8	4	--	--	3	3
Water Fountain	5	3	1	2	1	1	1

TABLE 2.6, INVENTORY OF PUBLIC PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

Park / Recreation Facility	Talmadge Park	Hugh Adams Park	Prairie Dog Park	Lions Park	Bob S. Owen Pool	Historic Depot	Alvin Senior Center	Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike & Bike Trail
Size (acres)	1.6	1.0	0.5	9.4	1.0	1.3 (1,487 SF)	0.87 (10K SF)	1.7 miles
Baseball Field	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--
- Lighted	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--
- Batting Cage	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--
- Backstop	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--
- Dugout	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--
Basketball Goals	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Covered/Indoor	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Lighting	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Barbeque Grill	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bench	--	1	1	--	--	4	--	--
Bicycle Rack	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Bleachers	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--
Climbing Wall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Concessions	--	--	--	--	Y	--	--	--
Dog Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Disc Golf Course	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dumpster	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--
Exercise Course	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Field House	--	--	--	--	Y	--	--	--
Fishing Pier	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Flagpole	--	--	1	1	--	1	1	--
Football Field	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Formal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Unmarked	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Garden, Flower	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Garden, Vegetable	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gazebo	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Irrigation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jogging Path	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monument	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Nature Area/Wetland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Y
Open Play Area	Y	Y	Y	--	--	Y	--	--
Parking, Total	13	--	--	26	25	11	32	--
- Striping	Y	--	--	Y	Y	Y	Y	--
- Handicapped Spaces	--	--	--	2	2	--	8	--
Picnic Pavilion (small)	1	7	1	--	3	--	--	--
- Electricity	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Lighting	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Picnic Pavilion (large)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Electricity	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Lighting	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Picnic Table	4	6	1	4	6	--	3	--

TABLE 2.6, INVENTORY OF PUBLIC PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES								
Park / Recreation Facility	Talmadge Park	Hugh Adams Park	Prairie Dog Park	Lions Park	Bob S. Owen Pool	Historic Depot	Alvin Senior Center	Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike & Buke Trail
Size (acres)	1.6	1.0	0.5	9.4	1.0	1.3 (1,487 SF)	0.87 (10K SF)	1.7 miles
Play Equipment	Y	Y	Y	--	Y	--	--	--
- See-saw	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Slide	4	4	3	--	3	--	--	--
- Monkey Bars	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Play Structure	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
- Balance Barrel/beam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Swing	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
- Swing/baby	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
- Rings	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Merry-go-round	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
- Spring-loaded Animal	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Recreation Center	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Restrooms (M&W)	--	--	--	1	2	1	2	--
- Portable	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Security Lighting	Y	--	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	--
Sidewalk, perimeter	--	--	--	Y	--	--	Y	--
Sign/entrance	1	1	--	1	on bldg.	1	1	--
- Landscaping	--	--	--	Y	--	Y	--	--
- Rules/Etiquette	--	--	--	Y	Y	--	--	--
- Off-site/Directional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- On-site/Directional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soccer Field	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Formal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Unmarked	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Softball Field	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Formal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Unmarked	Y	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Backstop	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Lighting	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Batting Cage	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Dugout	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Splash Pad	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Swimming Pool	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Tennis Court	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Lighting	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tot Lot	--	Y	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees (shade)	Y	Y	Y	Y	--	--	Y	--
Volleyball Court	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Waste Receptacle	0	7	1	24	5	5	5	6
- Recycling Bin	0	4	0	8	--	3	3	--
Water Fountain	5	3	1	2	1	1	1	--

TABLE 2.7, FACILITY STANDARDS

Activity / Facility	Space Requirements (sq. ft.)	Size and Dimensions	Orientation	Units per Population	Service Radius	Location Notes
Basketball						
1. Youth	2,400 - 3,036	46' - 50' x 84'	Long axis north - south	1 per 5,000 persons	¼ - ½ mile	Outdoor courts in neighborhood and community parks, plus active recreation areas in other park settings.
2. High School	5,040 - 7,280	50' x 84'				
3. Collegiate	5,600 - 7,980	50' x 84'				
Soccer	1.7 - 2.1 ac.	195' to 225' x 330' to 360' with a minimum clearance of 10' on all sides.	Long axis northwest to southeast. For longer periods, north to south.	1 per 5,000 persons	1 - 2 miles	Number of units depends on popularity.
Tennis	Minimum of 7,200 sq. ft. for a single court (2 acres for a complex).	36' x 78'. 12' clearance on both sides; 21' clearance on both ends.	Long axis north-south.	1 court per 2,000 persons	¼ - ½ mile	Best in batteries of 2-4. Located in neighborhood/ community park or adjacent to a school site.
Volleyball	Minimum 4,000 sq. ft	30' x 60'. Minimum 6' clearance on all sides.	Long axis north-south	1 court per 5,000 persons	¼ - ½ mile	Same as other court activities (e.g. badminton, basketball, etc.).
Football	Minimum 1.5 ac.	160' x 360' with a minimum of 6' clearance on all sides	Fall season—long axis northwest to southeast.	1 per 20,000 persons	15 - 30 minutes travel time.	Usually part of a larger sports complex in community park or adjacent to high school.
Open Space	Minimum of 40% undeveloped per park	N/A	N/A	5 acres per 1,000 persons	30 minute travel time.	Within neighborhood and community parks or stand-alone.
1/4 Mile Running Track	4.3 acres	Overall Width – 276' Length - 600.02' Track width for 8, 4' lanes is 32'	Long axis in sector from north to south to northwest to southeast with finish line at northerly end.	1 per 20,000 persons	15 -30 minute travel time	Usually part of high school or in community park complex in combination with baseball, soccer, etc.
Softball	1.5 ac. – 2 ac.	Baselines: 60' Mound – 46' Field radius – 225'-275'	Home plate to mound – East/Northeast	1 per 5,000 persons (if also used for youth baseball)	¼ - ½ mile.	Part of neighborhood complex. Lighted fields should be part of a community park or sports complex.
Baseball	1.2 ac. - 3.85 acres	Baselines: 60'-90' Mound – 46'-60' Foul – 200'-320' Field radius – 250' – 400'	Line from home plate through pitcher's mound runs east northeast.	Lighted – 1 per 5,000 persons	¼ - ½ mile.	Part of neighborhood complex. Lighted fields should be part of a community park or sports complex.
Swimming Pool	Teaching – min.: 25 yds x 45' even depth of 3 - 4 ft. Competitive - min.: 25m x 16m. Min. of 25 sq. ft. water surface per swimmer. Ratio of 2 to 1 deck to water.	Varies on size of pool and amenities. Usually 1-2 acre sites, relation to afternoon sun.	None, but care must be taken in sitting lifeguard stations in relation to afternoon sun.	1 per 5,000 persons	15 to 30 minute travel time.	Pools for general community use should be planned for teaching competitive and recreational purposes with enough to accommodate 1m and 3m Diving boards. Located in community park or school site.
Archery Range	Minimum 0.65 acres	300' length x min. 10' between targets. Roped, clear area on side of range min. of 30', clear space behind targets minimum of 90' x 45' with bunker.	Archer facing north + / - 45 degrees	1 per 50,000	30 minutes travel time. Part of a regional/metro complex	--
Golf Driving Range	13.5 acres for a min. of 25 tees	900' X 690' wide (add 12' to width for each additional tee)	Long axis Southwest/Northeast with golfer driving to Northeast	1 per 50,000	30 minutes travel time.	Part of golf course complex or private range
Trails	n/a	Well defined head maximum 10' width, max. average grade is 5% not to exceed 15%.	n/a	Capacity rural trails – 40 hikers/day/mile. Urban trails – 90 hikers/day/mile.	1 system per region	--

provides a comprehensive inventory of the facilities and related equipment that are part of Alvin's park system. The information provided in **Table 2.7, Facility Standards** (preceding page), details key park facilities and their recommended sizes and dimensions, facility ratios, orientation, service area, and location of the more significant recreation facilities.

This information is intended to be utilized by the City as a guideline for parks and recreation area development and improvement. They address minimum, not maximum, goals to be achieved. Since each existing site and proposed new park sites are unique in terms of size, orientation, ingress and egress, abutting and nearby land uses, slope and current/anticipated use, it is prudent to make adjustments to the types of facilities and equipment that are provided in Tables 2.5 and 2.7.

Moreover, since user characteristics tend to fluctuate by season and by type of user, the ratios may require adjustment to meet the needs of the users at each individual park. Guidelines must also be considered for playground design, equipment maintenance, safety, and injury prevention (refer also to **Appendix E, Park Standards Manual**).

Based on NRPA standards, **Table 2.8, Facility Standards Based on Population**, inventories Alvin parks' current facilities against the City's 2010 population, based on U.S. Census estimates, to determine facility excesses/deficits; and then estimates facility "needs" based on Alvin's 2035 projected population. It is worth noting that the Alvin

parks system is currently deficient in the number of tennis courts available to the public, as well as the number of neighborhood centers and community centers available to the public. The latter two are significant because without indoor, conditioned space, the Parks Department cannot facilitate indoor recreational programs. Several of the deficits could be significantly reduced if the City were able to execute an interlocal agreement with the Alvin ISD regarding the use of ISD outdoor recreational facilities, such as tennis courts and soccer fields.

As will be discussed further in **Chapter 3, Analysis and Recommendations**, when evaluating park system deficits based on national standards, parks departments must remember that not all communities are alike; and based on community demographics and interests, one-on-one sports, such as tennis might not be a sport that the community is particularly interested in, compared to team sports, such as soccer or softball; or individual sporting activities, such as hunting and fishing.

PROGRAMMATIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ASSESSMENT OF PARK CONDITIONS

The condition of existing parks, recreation facilities, buildings, equipment, and other improvements is extremely important relative to the perceived quality of a community's parks and recreation system. The quality appearance and maintenance of the park system contributes to the image of the community and the perception of its livability. It is therefore essential for the

TABLE 2.8, FACILITY STANDARDS BASED ON POPULATION

Activity/Facility	NRPA Standard	Alvin Existing Facilities	Current Needs (2010 US Census population of 24,236)	Current Existing Facilities are (+) and (-) 2014 Standard	Estimated Need (2035 Projected Population of 33,472)	Current Existing Facilities are (+) and (-) 2035 Standard
Outdoor Basketball	1 per 5,000	6 courts (12 goals)	5 courts (10 goals)	+ 1 court (2 goals)	7 courts	- 1 court (2 goals)
Baseball	1 per 5,000	9 fields	5 fields	+ 4 fields	7 fields	+ 2 fields
Softball	1 per 5,000	12 fields	5 fields	+ 7 fields	7 fields	+ 5 fields
Football	1 per 20,000	4 fields	1 field	+ 3 fields	2 fields	+ 2 fields
Tennis Courts	1 per 2,000	2 courts	12 courts	- 10 courts	17 courts	- 15 courts
Volleyball	1 per 5,000	0 courts	5 courts	- 5 courts	7 courts	- 7 courts
Swimming Pools	1 per 20,000	1 pool	1 pool	0 pools	2 pools	- 1 pools
Neighborhood Centers	1 per 10,000	1 center (1)	2 centers	- 1 centers	3 centers	- 2 centers
Community Centers	1 per 15-25,000	0 centers	1 center	- 1 center	2 centers	- 2 centers
Soccer Fields	1 per 5,000	2 fields	5 fields	- 3 fields	7 fields	- 5 fields
Picnic Shelters	1 per 5,000	5 shelters	17 shelters	+12 shelters	7 shelters	+ 10 shelters
Playgrounds	1 per 2,500	11 playgrounds	10 playgrounds	+ 1 playground	14 playgrounds	- 3 playgrounds
Golf Driving Range	1 per 50,000	1 range (2)	1 range	0 ranges	1 range	0 ranges
Trails	1 system per region	1 trail system	1 trail system	1 trail system	1 trail system	1 trail system

Note 1: Girl Scout House

Note 2: There is a golf driving range at The Wilderness Country Club in Lake Jackson, Texas.



Leaking hose bib outside bathroom at Pearson Park could cause dangerous walking conditions. (Photo: KKC)



Exterior of abundant, 50 gallon drums used for trash cans are dirty and moldy and need to be cleaned. (Photo: KKC)



Wooden benches around trees at Morgan Park are flimsy and need to be re-constructed. (Photo: KKC)

City to maintain its facilities in quality repair and provide diligent care of its grounds and improvements.

Concurrent with the development of this Master Plan, a condition assessment was performed on Alvin's parks system. As provided in **Appendix B, Condition Assessment**, the respective scoring categories were as follows:

1. Turf, Plantings and Trees;
2. Parking;
3. Sidewalks, Trails, and Pathways;
4. Basketball Courts and Equipment;
5. Tennis Courts, Fencing and Nets;
6. Park Accessibility;
7. Park Amenities;
8. Buildings, Shelters, and Pavilions;
9. Playing Fields and Equipment;
10. Signage;
11. Fencing; and
12. Lighting.

The scores for each facility or improvement range from zero (0) to four (4), with zero representing the improvements that are in the best condition. A ranking of four is for those buildings, facilities, or improvements that are in very poor condition and therefore, warrant replacement, rehabilitation, or reconstruction. The scores of one, two, and three represent varying levels of condition. Where applicable, there is also an indication of improvements that do not exist in some parks. For each park there was a tabulation of the scores, divided by the total number scored. The composite score indicates the overall condition of the park, and in turn, provides a means to compare the condition of each park relative to others in the parks and recreation system. This information is valuable to determine City-wide priorities, and more specifically, to determine what improvements are warranted at each park. In general, the park system is in very good condition with an overall average condition score of **0.95**.

The averaged scores are displayed in **Table 2.9, Park Condition Assessment**. The actual Park Condition Assessment sheets for each of Alvin's parks are included within **Appendix B, Park Condition Assessment**. A

brief overview of the condition assessment findings is summarized below:

- **Turf** - The turf in the City's parks is generally in very good condition. Lions Park, Pearson Park, and Morgan Park received the highest score for turf condition. Bob Briscoe Park's turf is also in very good condition but needs some time to get established as this park is relatively new. Turf condition in Sealy Park and National Oak Park received a lower scores because turf does not grow well under oak trees, which have significant surface root systems. In the case of National Oak Park, there are several turf areas that warrant refurbishment due to overuse. This will remain a perennial problem in all of Alvin's parks as they succumb to increased use. In the case of Sealy Park, it is recommended that turf be relegated to the norther park perimeter only, as it is the only area with any exposure to sunlight. Turf within the interior of the park should be removed and replaced with mulch.
- **Plantings and Trees** - In general, the trees that planted in Alvin's parks are in good condition and help to provide ambiance and a sense of place. As a relatively new park, Bob Briscoe Park's trees need some time to grow, but additional tree planting is warranted to provide some areas in shade. Trees should also be planted around the park's pond (stormwater detention area) to ensure it does not suffer from over-exposure and subsequent algal bloom.

Shrub, perennial, and groundcover plantings are used as accents for signage, foundation plantings, etc., and do not play a significant role in defining spaces and places within Alvin's parks. Because of the poor condition of park sign plantings and edging it is recommended that all foundation plantings and edging around park signs be removed, to reduce maintenance and enhance continuity, as many of the more recent park signs, by design, do not have ornamental plantings around them.

As will be discussed in within the **Park Design** section **Chapter 3, Analysis and Recommendations**, there may be opportunities to use specific types of low-maintenance plantings to enhance aesthetic continuity and park identity.

- **Parking** - On-site parking is provided for most parks. Approximately half of the parking at Pearson Park



Rotten timber decking on bridge over Mustang Bayou at National Oak Park. (Photo: KKC)



Sign and inconsequential landscaping at Newman Park. Note out-of-place CMU edge treatment. (Photo: KKC)



Perimeter sidewalk being undercut along the southern perimeter of Ruben Adame Park. (Photo: KKC)

is head-in parking, immediately off of Ryan Drive. Sealy Park relies on parallel parking along Durant Street. Lions Park does not have any on-site parking or on-street parking and must rely on an adjacent Alvin High School parking lot across College Drive. Many of the parks' parking lots warrant surfacing, striping, and signage, particularly to designate handicapped parking spaces. In several parks' parking areas, car stops within parking spaces have migrated from their original position and should be re-aligned with the parking space and pinned to the pavement.

- **Sidewalks, Trails, and Pathways** - While the conditions of sidewalks, trails, and pathways are in fairly good condition where they exist, in many parks they do not exist. The presence or absence of sidewalks or trails directly correlates with accessibility. There are several sidewalks that require preventative maintenance and/

or immediate remedial repair to avoid more significant damage and subsequent replacement costs in the future. A good example of this condition is the perimeter sidewalk along Avenue D, on the south side of Ruben Adame Park. This sidewalk runs along a bank and is being undercut by erosion on its downhill side. The embankment needs to be backfilled, regraded and stabilized with groundcover before the sidewalk is totally undercut and requires replacement. The decking material that is part of the bridge that spans Mustang Bayou in National Oak Park (part of the Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail) is significantly worn and warrants replacement in the near future. Alternative composite decking materials may be a viable alternative to the extant timber decking. If timber decking is preferred, it is recommended that deck material be pressure treated and is installed bark-side up.

TABLE 2.9, PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT

Condition Criteria	Bob Briscoe Park	Pearson Park	Morgan Park	National Oak Park	Newman Park	Ruben Adame Park	Sealy Park	Talmadge Park	Citizens Park	Hugh Adams Park	Prairie Dog Park	Lions Park	Bob S. Owen Pool	Historic Depot	Alvin Senior Center	Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike & Bike Trail	Average Weight
Turf	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	4.0 ¹	1.0	--	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.00
Plantings and Trees	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	--	0.85
Parking	0.0	1.75	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	--	2.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	--	1.21
Park Sidewalks and Trails	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	--	--	0.0	--	--	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.81
Basketball Nets / Play Surface	0.0	0.0	--	--	2.0	0.0	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.60
Tennis Courts / Fencing / Nets	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.00
Park Accessibility	2.0	1.0	4.0 ³	1.0 ³	3.0 ³	2.0 ³	3.0 ³	3.0 ³	0.0	3.0 ³	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.5	1.90
Park Amenities	0.0	1.0	2.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	--	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	--	0.82
Buildings, Shelters, Pavilions	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	--	0.0	--	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	--	0.30
Playing Fields and Equipment	0.0	0.0	1.0	--	0.0	1.0	--	1.0	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	0.57
Signage ²	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	--	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.42
Fencing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	--	1.0	--	--	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	--	0.27
Lighting	2.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.5	--	--	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	1.39
Composite Score	0.58	0.51	1.5	0.7	1.41	1.36	1.75	1.38	0.0	1.0	1.37	0.45	0.9	0.30	0.55	1.5	0.95
<p>1. Regulatory and wayfinding signage is needed in all parks. 3. There are no crosswalks.</p> <p>2. The Majority of turf should be removed from park program.</p>																	



Park amenities such as water fountains require a higher degree of maintenance. (Photo: KKC)



Park amenities should be co-located in closer proximity to one another to avoid appearing cluttered. (Photo: KKC)



Defunct irrigation vaults at National Oak Park. Covers need to be tethered to vault to avoid safety hazard. (Photo: KKC)

- **Basketball Courts and Equipment** - Basketball backboards, nets and playing surfaces are present in five parks and all are in very good condition.
- **Tennis Courts, Fencing and Nets** - Tennis facilities are typically located on school campuses, as shown in **Table 2.3, AISD Schools within Alvin's City Limits**.
- **Park Accessibility** - Accessibility is ranked as the highest concern with a relative average score of 1.90. In most cases the low marks are due to a lack of sidewalks leading to parks, the lack of perimeter / other sidewalks within parks, and no crosswalks or street crossing signs. Accessibility is among the highest priorities to ensure patrons can access the City's parks safely and conveniently. The priority must extend beyond the design of individual parks to the design and retrofitting of sidewalks within streets and neighborhoods; which warrants enforcement of Sec. 21-42, *Sidewalks, ADA ramps, Driveways and Driveway Approaches*, within the City's subdivision regulations.
- **Park Amenities** - The amenities within the parks are mostly in good condition, although the assessment indicated needs for new or improved amenities. Each of the City's parks tends to include the same types of amenities. Variation among the parks and their amenities would create a broader offering of activities for community residents and visitors, which would also help brand a unique identity for the City's park system. Some amenities, such as drinking fountains, warrant increased maintenance to ensure longevity. It is also recommended that picnic tables, barbeque grills and waste receptacles be co-located in greater proximity to one another to ensure ease of use and reduce the appearance of amenities being haphazardly scattered over the park premises. Irrigation vaults should be checked to see if they are actually operable, if not, the vaults should be removed to avoid creating safety hazards. If the vaults are operable, the vault lids should be tethered to the vault wall so the lid remains with the vault during periods of flooding, and does not float away. In some parks the filter fabric that was originally installed under play equipment and then covered with mulch, has been uncovered and looks unsightly. The fabric should either be removed, or buried. Other than National Oak Park, which has black, ornamental waste receptacles, all of the

other parks have blue plastic 50 gallon barrels for waste receptacles, which have been mounted at an angle within "H"-shaped 4 x 4 wooden frames. The exterior of many of these drums are covered with mold. It is recommended that all parks' waste receptacles replaced over time with the type of receptacles found in National Oak Park. The new ornamental receptacles should be locked in place to avoid being stolen. Additionally, the quantity of waste receptacles within parks should be assessed. For example, it was noted that there were well over 40 waste receptacles in Pearson parks, several of which were within 20 feet of one another.

- **Buildings, Shelters, and Pavilions** - Where buildings and shelters exist they are noted to be in relatively good repair. Ongoing maintenance and repair is warranted; particularly cleaning mold and mildew off of roof edges.
- **Playing Fields and Equipment** - The playing fields, backstops, dugouts, and equipment are in good condition.
- **Signage** - Signage is ranked as the second highest level of concern (1.42). This primarily relates to a lack of any wayfinding signage to direct people to parks. Few parks have signs that specify park rules and regulations. "Children at Play" signs should be erected in the areas around all parks.
- **Fencing** - Where fencing is present it is in good condition. There are several locations cited where fencing would be beneficial, which is primarily to contain small children and balls from rolling in adjacent streets, but also is for screening of abutting properties. In National Oak Park it is recommended that an ornamental fence be installed between the train Play structure and the adjacent parking lot.
- **Lighting** - Lighting is absent from many parks in the community, which is noted in the assessment as a significant need. National Oak Park is the only park with ornamental street lighting. The rest of the parks rely on flood lights mounted on telephone poles.



Parks Programming Considerations

PARK FACILITIES

When considering programmatic improvements to existing parks and recreation facilities there is a wide range of additional improvements that can be incorporated into parks, based on their size and degree of use. Programming additional uses and activities into parks over time can make them more attractive to new user groups who may not be taking full advantage of their local park assets. It is particularly important to consider equipment and amenities that may appeal to passive park users; who may be more interested in relaxing in an attractive, unprogrammed, open space area; rather than specific activities.

Mini- (Pocket) Parks

A mini- or pocket park is the smallest park classification. This type of park should be used to address the needs of a concentrated population, such as residents of a multi-residential building or a retirement complex. There are no specific criteria to guide development of mini-parks, although the facilities and improvements should be tailored to meet the needs of the immediate development, which may be influenced by factors such as age. User input should be a primary determinant for developing mini-parks so that the needs and desires of future users are reflected in design and development. User participation in the development process can be achieved through surveys, focus group discussions, and design workshops.

Recommended facilities and improvements for mini-parks in the community include:

- ADA accessible curb cuts and pedestrian crosswalks;
- Benches;
- Bicycle rack(s) with locks
- Drinking fountain;
- Garbage bins;
- Irrigation system.
- Landscaping and/or natural vegetation;
- Lighting;
- On-street parking;
- Park identification sign viewable from all public rights-of-way;
- Perimeter screening and fencing, as necessary for neighborhood buffering; and
- Picnic tables with small shelters and grills;
- Playground equipment for 5 to 10 children;
- Sidewalks or walking trails around the park perimeter;
- Street signs for "Children at Play;" and,
- Trees designed to provide shade.



Neighborhood Parks

As previously discussed, a neighborhood park serves the neighborhood residents within primarily a one-half mile radius or walking distance. However, neighborhood parks should be designed to have facilities and improvements to accommodate use by more than one neighborhood. Ease of access from surrounding neighborhoods, central location, and pedestrian linkage are key factors in developing neighborhood parks. The site should be able to accommodate both active and passive recreation uses and accommodate the needs of all ages. Similar to the user-based approach recommended for mini-parks, it is desirable to include park users in the design process to ensure the park is compatible with the neighborhood and accounts for the needs and desires of its future users.

In addition to the recommended facilities and improvements for mini-parks, neighborhood parks in the community may include the following facilities:

- Community gardens;
- Multi-purpose open play area;
- Basketball/ multi-purpose courts;
- Multi-purpose adult play area (shuffleboard, bocce ball, etc.);
- Off-site directional and wayfinding signage;
- Picnic shelter with tables, lighting and electricity for 25 to 40 persons;
- Playground equipment for 15 to 20 children;
- Restrooms;
- Sand volleyball court. and,
- Tot lot separate from playground equipment, with barriers between on- and off-street parking.

Community Parks

Although community parks are primarily intended for neighborhood residents within a one mile radius, they are also available to persons throughout the broader community. As such, the facilities and improvements installed in community parks must be planned and designed for heavy use by persons of all ages and from all areas of the community. Community parks are intended for a large variety of uses that are appropriate for both active and passive recreational uses. These parks should have a suitable slope to accommodate ball fields and a variety of natural vegetation. Where feasible, community parks should be located adjacent to a greenway or path so that residents in nearby neighborhoods may readily access the park by different modes of transportation such as walking and cycling. While user participation is always preferred during the park development process, it is particularly critical in the case of a community park given the large catchment area that it serves. As such, neighborhood and community input should be a primary determinant of the development program.

In addition to the recommended facilities and improvements for mini-parks and neighborhood parks, community parks may include the following facilities:

- Covered pavilion (50' x 90');
- Demonstration/interpretive gardens;
- Dog park;
- Fencing for ball fields, athletic courts, and secured areas;
- On-site directional signage;
- Off-street parking;
- Park identification sign within view of all public rights-of-way;
- Picnic shelter(s) with tables, lighting and electricity for 60 to 75 persons;
- Picnic tables with small shelters;
- Playground equipment for 60 to 65 children;
- Recreation or multi-use center, such as a teen center;
- Security lighting;
- Skateboard park (optional);
- Soccer/football fields;
- Softball and little league fields with a field house and concession stand;
- Splash pad;
- Swimming pool;
- Tennis courts; and,
- Walking/jogging paths with mileage markers.



Regional Parks

As regional parks have a large service area, they are intended for a large variety of uses that are appropriate for both active and passive recreation and that can meet the needs of a diverse group of people. Regional parks typically have natural areas that are used for nature-oriented, outdoor recreation, such as nature observance (e.g. bird watching), habitat conservation, and active recreational areas for swimming, picnicking, hiking, fishing, boating, camping, and other uses. Similar to community parks, regional parks should have a suitable slope to accommodate ball fields and a variety of natural vegetation. Regional parks should be located adjacent to a greenway, a hike and bike trail, or a bike lane so that neighborhood residents can readily access them. Linear parks (e.g. hike and bike trails) should be designed such that they connect to adjacent community hike and bike trails, in effect, providing opportunities for regional users to access the parks by means that are alternatives to driving, including walking, biking, and rollerblading.

Neighborhood and community input should be a primary determinant of the development program, along with input from adjacent communities to determine how local and regional parks and recreation needs can be most effectively met. Recommended facilities and improvements for regional parks include:

- Aquatic center / natatorium;
- Boating ramps;
- Camping areas; and off-street parking areas with 30 / 50 amp and water hook-ups for RV caravans;
- Climbing wall;
- Fishing piers;
- Perimeter screening/fencing, as necessary for neighborhood buffering;
- Playground equipment for 145 to 150 children; and,
- Walking/jogging paths with mileage markers (a combination of hard and soft surfaces is desirable).

RECREATIONAL TRAILS PROGRAMMING:

Linking Parks, Schools, and Neighborhoods

As discussed within Alvin's *Crossroads 2035 Comprehensive Plan*, Chapter 4, *Parks and Recreation*, a system of parks and recreation areas is not complete without linear linkages between facilities and connections to neighborhoods, schools, and other public facilities. The Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail along Mustang Bayou is an ideal example of a pedestrian linkage which ties together Downtown with National Oak Park, Prairie Dog Park, and Bob S. Owen Pool, along with the nearby neighborhoods and schools. Continuation of this facility along the Bayou and branching it into the adjacent neighborhoods and business areas will enable the trail to serve as a spine for the community's pedestrian recreation system. The use of excess rights-of-way along streets, alleys and railroads; utility and drainage easements; and wide shoulders along arterial streets and rural roadways offer the benefit of linkages between facilities. Connecting each of the public parks and open space areas by expanding the current active transportation network of off-street recreational trails, sidewalks and on-street bikeways will ultimately create an interconnected system of public spaces that is highly desirable in Alvin. The existing on-street bike network connectivity and the existing park system can be seen in **Figure 2.2, Existing Bike Trails**.

An interconnected system of bicycle and pedestrian facilities serves as a form of recreation and exercise and has an added benefit as an alternative mode of transportation. During the development of the 2035 Comprehensive Plan, the Citizens Advisory Committee and other residents expressed a desire to extend the

Tom Blakeney, Jr. recreational trail to include other off-street and on-street bike lanes/routes that connect the area's parks, schools, neighborhoods, and public buildings. Off-street trails and linkages allow for relatively uninterrupted pedestrian movement to and through the park system and protect users from associated vehicular traffic in busy development areas. Such linkages may boost accessibility to parks and other public spaces, thereby expanding the effective service area coverage of these existing parks and allowing more people to access them. Alvin currently has a disconnected network of trails, pedestrian pathways, and bike paths. There is interest in providing direct linkages between off-street recreational trails and on-street multi-modal transportation networks (e.g. bike lanes and sidewalks). The Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail constitutes 1.7 miles of paved trail that begins at National Oak Park, which is located in Downtown, and ends past the Bob Owen Municipal Pool at South Street, effectively connecting the Historic Depot and Downtown, through town toward Alvin Community College.

Pedestrian / Bicycle Counts

From Friday, August 28 through Sunday, September 13, 2015, Alvin's parks department employed three pedestrian/bicycle counters along the Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail. The Houston-Galveston Area Council (H-GAC) has temporary counters (TRAFx Infrared Trail Counters: Generation III) that can be borrowed by local governments and transportation agencies to count the number of people using off-street pedestrian and bicycle facilities. Infrared technology is used to count the number of people passing the counter. The counters do not differentiate between pedestrians and bicyclists, but count the total number of users. Counters were located on the trail at Mustang Bayou (Counter #1), E. House Street (Counter #2), and E. South Street. During the 17-day period, the following pedestrian activity was recorded (refer to **Figure 2.3: Counter Locations**):

- Counter #1: 2,415 pedestrians; with an average daily usage of 142;
- Counter #2: 1,550 pedestrians, with an average daily use of 991; and
- Counter #3: 970 pedestrians, with an average daily use of 57.

Sunday, September 13, was the busiest day with 309 recorded pedestrians. The most popular time period during the day was during the cooler, evening hours, from 5:00 pm - 8:00 pm. The pedestrian traffic counts confirms the popularity of the Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail as a recreational pasttime.

As envisioned, Phase III of the Tom Blakeney, Jr. Trail system completes the City of Alvin's vision of providing pedestrian/walking/biking connectivity to the Alvin Community College. This vision was important for several reasons: (1) to provide additional exercise opportunities

FIGURE 2.2, EXISTING BIKE TRAILS

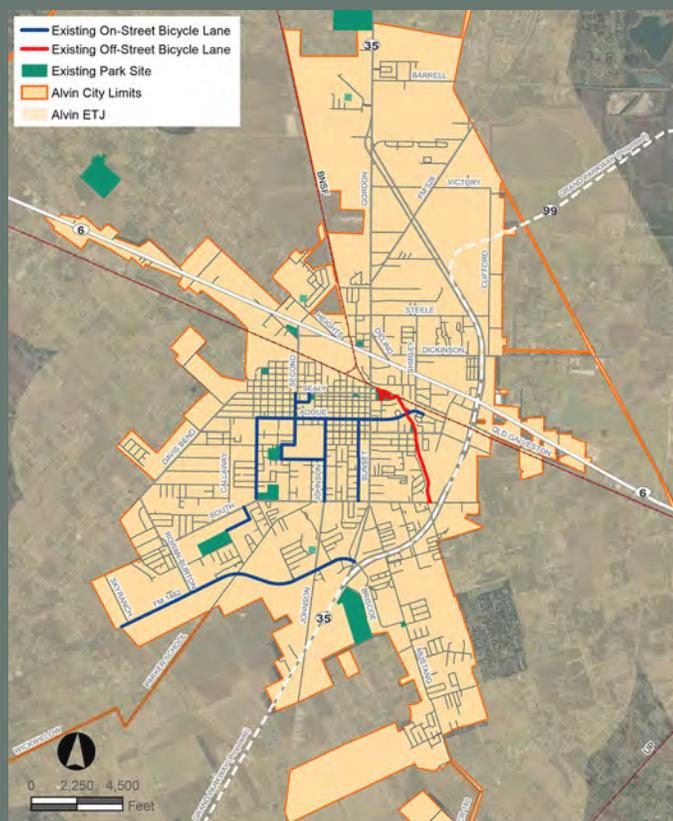
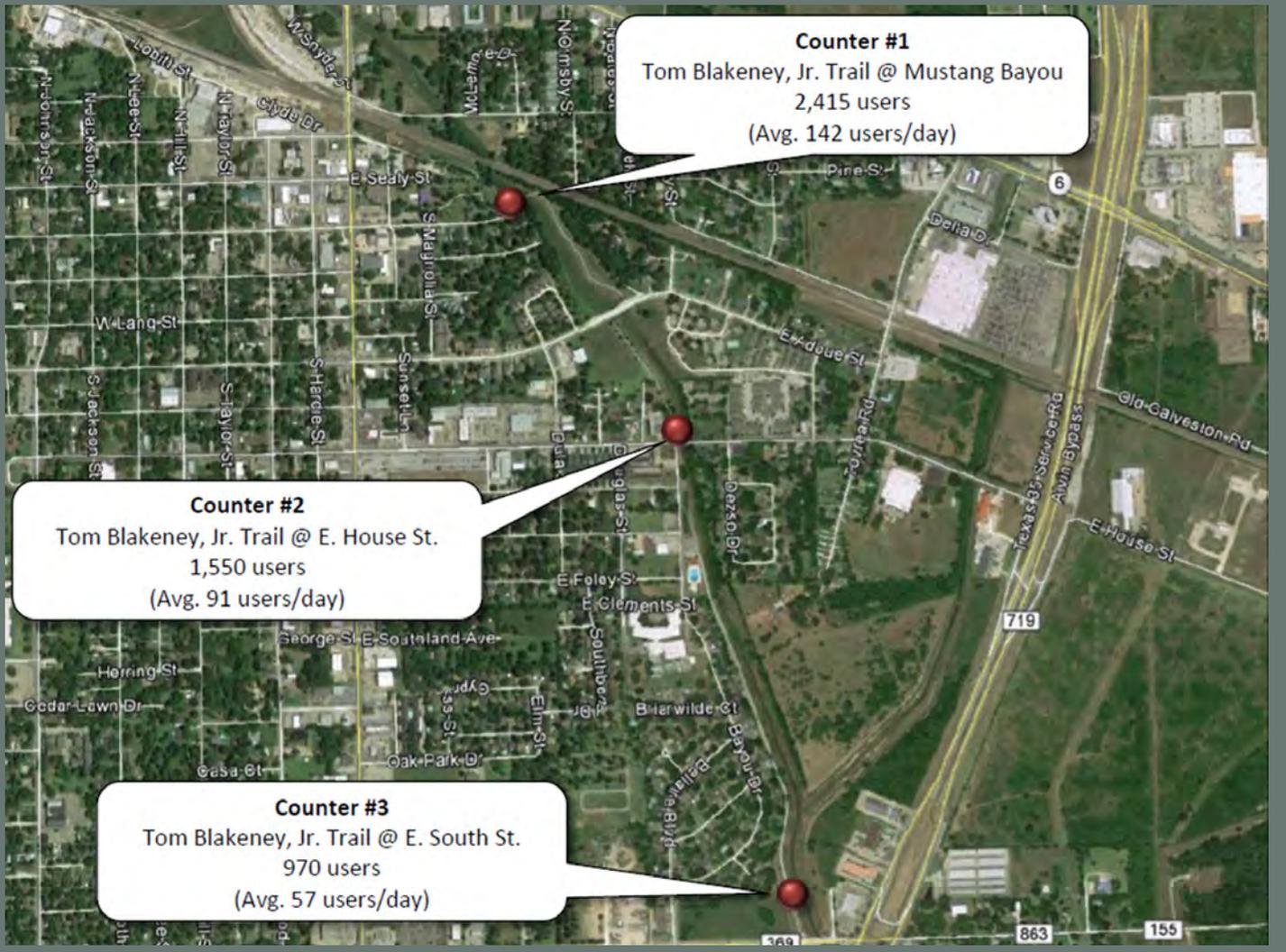


FIGURE 2.3, COUNTER LOCATIONS (Source: Alvin Parks Department, H-GAC)



for the community, and linking directly to a 2.5-mile long trail located on the Alvin Community College campus; and (2) providing connectivity to and from Alvin Community College and Bob Briscoe Park, which hosts a half-mile trail, and the adjacent Thelma Ley Anderson YMCA; and (3) providing educational opportunities in combination with the conservation of natural amenities and ecological resources along Mustang Bayou.

Alvin's orthogonal street network provides an ideal opportunity for adding on-street bike lanes that directly connect to Alvin's school campuses, existing parks, recreational facilities, and residential neighborhoods within the City. As will be discussed in **Chapter 3, Analysis and Recommendations**, and illustrated in **Figure 3.X, Proposed Bike System Plan**, the proposed bicycle mobility enhancements will also provide access to a proposed blue trail network along Mustang Bayou and existing bike network through Downtown, as well as linking directly with the proposed Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail Phase III at Alvin Community College, and other shared recreational facilities.

PARKS AND FACILITIES SITE SELECTION CRITERIA

There are various factors that influence the siting of parks and recreation areas. Among the criteria that influence site selection are the surrounding land use characteristics (e.g. type and scale of development, lot size), the size and anticipated use of the proposed area, and the potential physical development constraints and barriers (e.g. arterial (primary) roadways and other streets, waterways, and drainage ditches).

The general site selection criteria and principal considerations for park and recreation facilities include the following factors:

Topography

- The park should have a land surface configuration (relief) to accommodate its intended uses such as ball fields and open play areas.
- Some topography, even if created through cut and fill, is desirable to create visual interest and to offer additional opportunities for park uses such as mountain biking and hiking.

- There should be a sufficient slope to allow for adequate storm water runoff from ball fields and other developed areas.
- Desirable views into and away from the site should be preserved and protected.

Soils

- The topsoil should be suitable for turf grasses and trees.
- The area should be protected from soil erosion during construction and designed to avoid erosion upon completion (e.g. through mulches, retaining walls).
- Vegetation
- Natural or landscaped vegetation should include grass areas and trees with hardy, low maintenance species preferred for planted vegetation.
- Xeriscaping is preferred to minimize required irrigation and maintenance given the local climate.
- Irrigation systems should be provided for intensively used areas such as playing fields and landscaped areas.
- Significant individual specimens or unique wildlife habitats are desirable.
- Interpretive signage should be provided to identify species and varieties of natural vegetation and to educate the public.

Access and Location

- All parks should be readily accessible to their users and convenient for pedestrians, bicyclists, and motorists.
- Parks should be accessible from collector (secondary) streets rather than arterial (primary) roadways.
- Parks should be located adjacent to trails and greenways to provide linkage to neighborhoods and other areas of the community.
- Joint use of sites for public parks and school use is highly desirable to maximize the public benefit and to be efficient in the expenditure of public resources.

Site selection criteria is particularly important to monitor when it comes to fulfilling parkland dedication and/or fees-in-lieu requirements associated with the construction of new parks in or around new residential subdivisions. The dedication of land for new parks should conform to site selection criteria and not be left to so much left-over, undevelopable land; particularly if the Parks Department is to assume maintenance responsibilities for the new park.

MAINTENANCE

Beyond its internal parks-related programming and operations responsibilities, the Alvin Parks and Recreation Department administers approximately \$315,000 in private maintenance contracts on behalf of the City, including pest control, heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC), mechanical, and janitorial services, and lawn maintenance for its network of parks as well as several municipal buildings, including the library,; museum; 800 Dyche Lane; the Police Department; EMS; Fire Departments 1, 2, and 3; Public Services facility; Wastewater Treatment Plant; Girl Scout House, Historic Depot; Senior Center; and miscellaneous lift stations, water towers and water wells (City utilities). The Parks Department also administers a water management contract for the Bob Owens pool.



ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of the previous two chapters was to identify the goals and vision for the future, and to understand the current status of the City's park and recreation system as it exists today. This chapter creates a framework for implementation by focusing on key issues followed by action recommendations to address those issues. In this regard, this analysis is used to identify the parks and recreational programming needs of Alvin today and by the Year 2035. Need is measured by determining whether the parks and recreation facilities are in sufficient supply, and whether they are located in convenient and accessible areas in close proximity to their users. By applying the acreage standards as well as the facility and equipment standards to the current and projected population of Alvin, the acreage of new park demand and types of improvements needs are identified. Similarly, understanding what types of resources (e.g., staffing), policies (e.g., parks to standards program), or other standards (e.g., site selection criteria) helps to set the stage for successful implementation on a year-by-year, decision-by-decision, basis. Chapter 4, *Implementation*, provides guidance on responsible parties for implementation and the priority of which these action recommendations become initiated and completed.

Parks and Recreation Needs

INTRODUCTION

Ensuring equitable opportunity and access to the City's park and recreation system and facilities is comprised of several different components. The first is ensuring that there is adequate availability of park and recreation lands and facilities in the system. This requires an analysis of the City's current acreage compared to a National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) standard of park land acres per capita in the City, as will be summarized in this section. The results will show whether there is currently an excess or deficit in acres of parkland and types of parks and facilities to meet the needs of the City's current population, as well as geographically where additional parkland may be needed. Next, this same analysis is then applied to the 2035 projected population (33,472 persons) to determine the park acreage required in 2035.

Once the current and projected 2035 park acreage needs are identified, additional park property acquisition and/or joint partnerships may be pursued in the areas where an existing need has been identified. These areas of need are identified in **Map 3.1, Park Service Areas**. If the plan proceeds as intended, this map will be used by the City's elected and appointed officials, and staff, to identify general, yet targeted areas, where future park property acquisitions and/or partnerships will provide the greatest benefits to Alvin's residents. Map 3.1 indicates that if one takes into consideration Alvin ISD school sites that may be able to be utilized for their facility and open space area, that Alvin's park service areas provide reasonable coverage. There is however, a large east-west swath of land in central Alvin where there is little to no park access; as well as in residential areas north of US Highway 6, and in the southern-most portion of the City.

Finally, an analysis must be undertaken to determine the adequacy of the current facilities to ensure the quantities and types of facilities and equipment are meeting today's standards as well as in the future.

DETERMINING NEED

A variety of methods may be utilized to assess the need for parks and recreation areas and facilities. The level of sufficiency of the existing parks and recreation system was determined by applying national demand-based approach standards.

Standards provide measures to determine the amount of land needed for community parks and recreation opportunities to meet the demands and desires of citizens and visitors. Parks and recreation standards are typically expressed in terms of acres of land dedicated for parks and recreation use per unit of population. While general standards are useful, it is important to establish standards that are based upon unique local considerations such as participation trends, user characteristics, demographics, socioeconomics, climate, natural environment and other considerations. Leisure, recreation and health values are unique to each municipality; therefore, the standards should be carefully weighed to reflect the particular interests and desires of the community. As will be discussed later in this chapter, an assessment of community recreation facilities may reveal, for example, a significant deficit in the number of tennis courts per capita (per 1,000 residents). This may be because there is much more interest in hunting and fishing and youth baseball and softball. Installing several additional tennis courts just to meet the NRPA's recommended quota would not necessarily serve the community's interests. This example underscores the importance of knowing one's community and what people want to do when they have some free time.

The NRPA published the *Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines* to establish nationally applicable criteria for the provision of parks and recreation facilities and have set forth standards for recommended acreage of parks per 1,000 persons. As previously discussed, these national standards range from 0.25 to 0.5 acres per 1,000 persons for mini parks; 1.0 to 2.0 acres per 1,000 persons for neighborhood parks; 5.0 to 8.0 acres per 1,000 persons for community parks; and 5.0 to 10.0 acres per 1,000 persons for regional parks.

TABLE 3.1, PARK TYPE NEEDS BASED ON NRPA PARK LAND STANDARDS

Park Type	NRPA Standard (acres per 1,000 residents)	Existing Alvin Park Acreage by Park Type	Current Needs (Based on 2010 US Census Population of 24,236 Persons)	Current Existing Facilities are (+) and (-) 2010 Standard	Estimated Need (Based on 2035 Projected Population of 33,472 Persons)	Current Existing Parks are (+) and/or (-) 2035 Standard
Mini Parks	0.25 - 0.50 acres	1.6 acres	6 / 12 acres (9 acres avg.)	-4.4 / -10.4 acres (-5.8 acres avg.)	8.25 / 16.5 acres (12.37 acres avg.)	-6.65 / -14.9 acres (-10.75 acres avg.)
Neighborhood Parks ¹	1-2 acres	12.5 acres	24 / 48 acres (36 acres avg.)	-12 / -36 acres (-24 acres avg.)	33.5 / 67 acres (50.25 acres avg.)	-21 / -54 acres (-37 acres avg.)
Community Parks	5-8 acres	50.7 acres	120 / 192 acres (156 acres avg.)	-69 / -141 acres (-105 acres avg.)	167 / 268 acres (217.5 acres)	-149 / -217 acres (-183 acres avg.)
Regional Parks (City + ETJ) ²	5-10 acres	122 acres	120 / 240 acres (180 acres avg.)	+2 / -118 acres (-58 acres avg.)	167 / 335 acres (251 acres avg.)	-45 / -213 acres (-129 acres avg.)

Note 1: Neighborhood parks include three existing HOA parks, as described on Page 2.6.

Note 2: Regional parks includes City Park (42 acres) and Resoft Park (80 acres), as described on page 2.5.

PARKS AND RECREATION SYSTEM MAP

As indicated in **Table 3.1, Park Type Needs Based on NRPA Park Land Standards**, and based upon a 2010 Census population of 24,236 persons, the total acreage needed is roughly 181.77 acres of mini (pocket), neighborhood, and community parks. Currently, the City maintains 115 acres of formal parks and recreation areas, which is only meeting about 63 percent of the total park needs in the community. Regional park facilities are not included in the assessment of current and future needs due to the ample regional resources available within the City (Bob Briscoe Park), within Brazoria County (Resoft Park), and the City of Alvin's proximity to Galveston Island and its coastal amenities, as well as the availability and range of regional facilities located throughout the Houston-Galveston region.

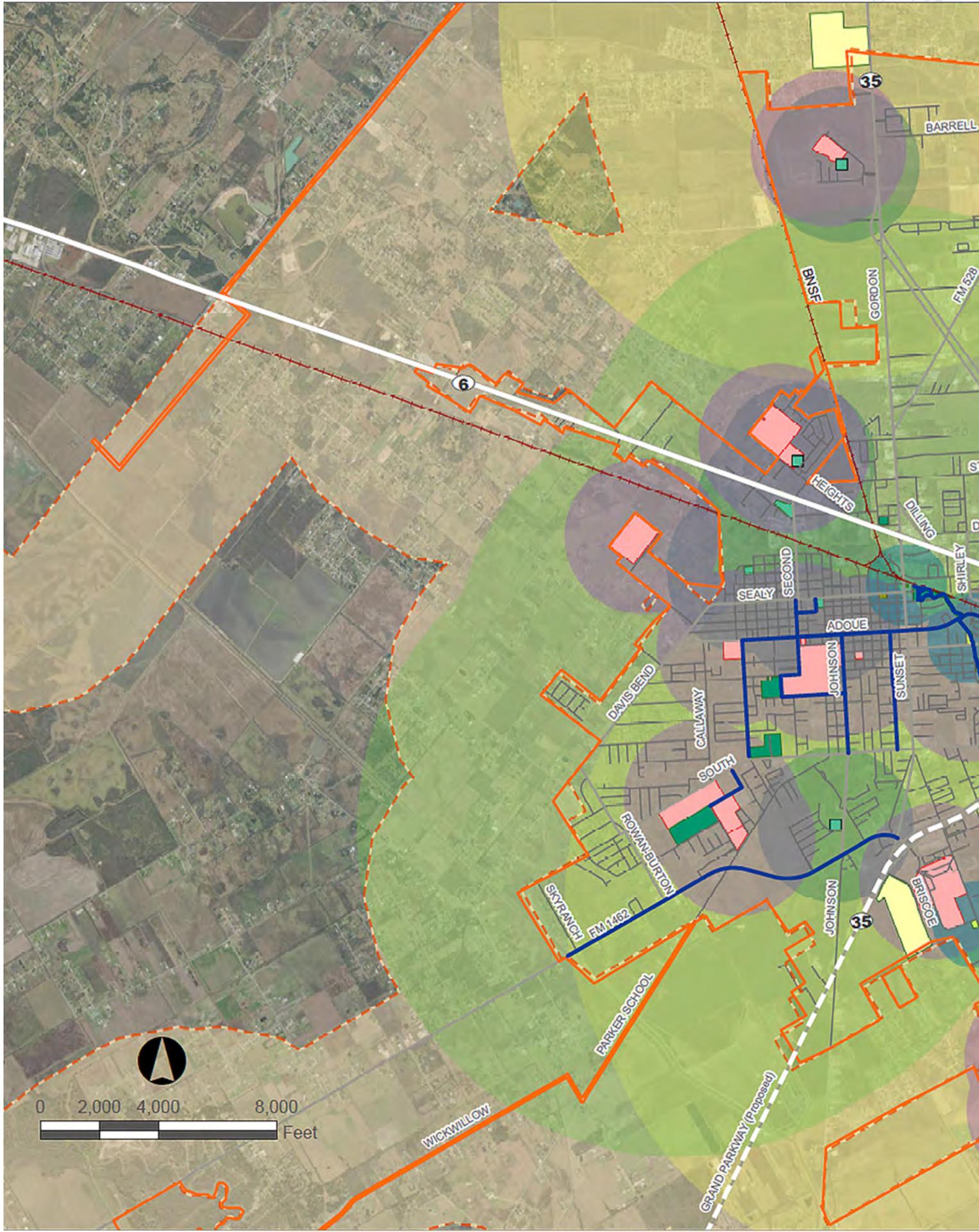
The City does not presently meet or exceed any of the recommended standards for park acreage. The City of Alvin currently meets 86.65 percent of the recommended standards for community park acreage, 14.24 percent of the recommended standards for neighborhood parks, and 12.38 percent of the recommended standards for mini (pocket) parks. The greatest area of need is for additional neighborhood parks, which is currently deficient by 41.57 acres. There is also a demand for additional mini parks, which is currently deficient by 10.62 acres.

As the Parks and Recreation Department focuses on maintaining current facilities and meeting future demand, there should be particular focus on the development of mini parks and neighborhood parks throughout the City to provide more distribution, and therefore more access to the parks and recreation system by all residents.

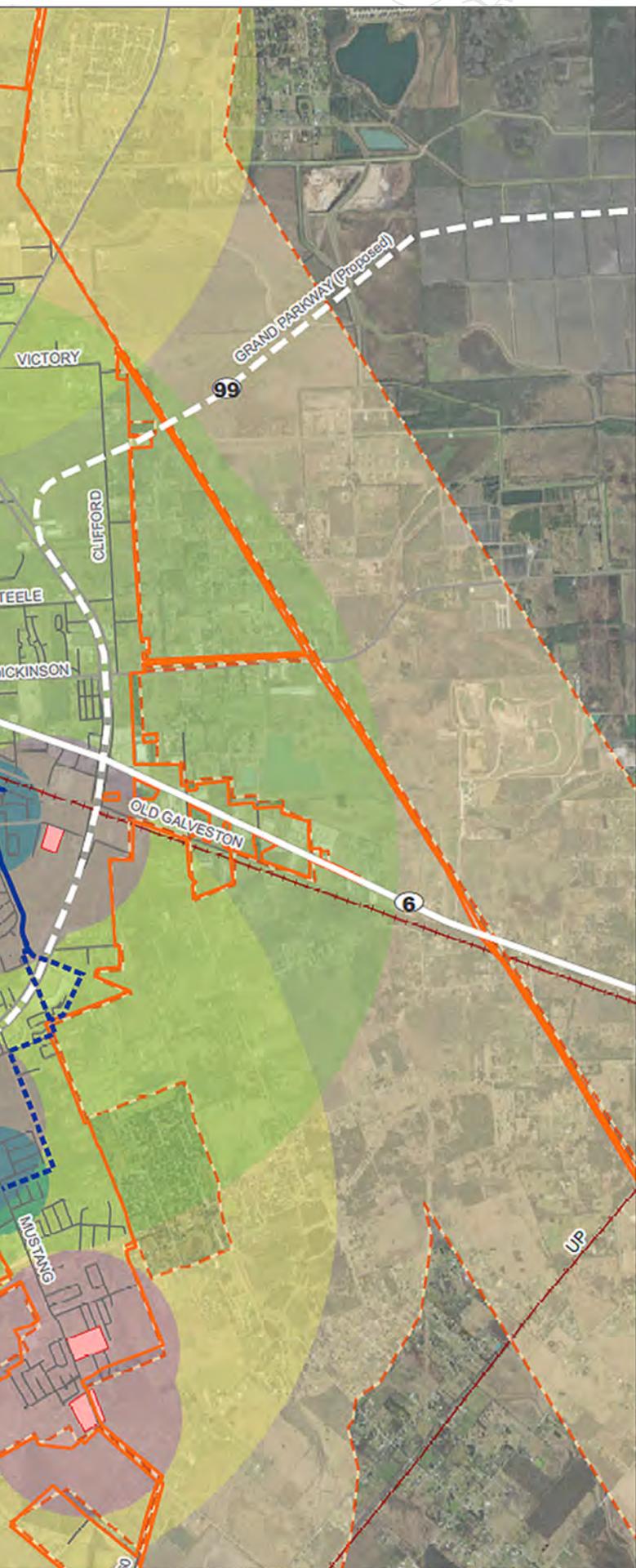
The park type needs assessment provides an important foundation for the development of a future parks and recreation system plan, with respect to supply and demand of parkland. An important goal of the park and recreation system is to ensure broad distribution and accessibility. To develop a system of mini, neighborhood and community parks that will adequately serve the existing and projected future parks and recreation needs of the community, the City needs to acquire and develop parks in areas of need as identified on **Map 3.2, Parks and Recreation System Needs**. These parks will help to achieve full service area coverage of neighborhood and community parks within the City and Urban Growth Boundary. As shown in Figure 3.2, there are a significant number of proposed mini and neighborhood parks in order to address the current and future deficit based on existing neighborhood park acreage.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

As evidenced in **Table 2.8, Facility Standards Based on Population**, there is a significant deficit in the City's provision of active recreation facilities for the City's sports leagues and active citizens. It is difficult to estimate the spatial requirements for active recreation facilities. While several smaller facilities, such as tennis courts, playgrounds, picnic shelters and volleyball courts, can be accommodated within existing neighborhood, community, and regional parks; multi-purpose facilities such as community centers, swimming pools, football, baseball and soccer fields require additional programmatic elements, such as bleachers, lighting, concession stands, bathrooms, and parking areas; and therefore should be assigned additional land area specific to the recreational activity. Accommodating the City's active recreation needs underscores the importance of formulating and executing joint use agreements with Alvin ISD.



Map 3.1 Park Service Areas



Park Property

- Pocket Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Community Park
- Special Use Facility
- Regional Park
- School Property

Park Service Area

- Pocket Park Service Area (0.25 Mile Buffer)
- School Park Service Area (0.5 Mile Buffer)
- Neighborhood Park Service Area (0.5 Mile Buffer)
- Community/Special Use Park Service Area (2 Mile Buffer)
- Regional Park Service Area (2 Mile Buffer)

- Existing On-Street Bike Lane
- Tom Blakeney Jr. Trail Proposed Phase III
- Alvin City Limits
- Alvin ETJ

SOURCES: Kendig Keast Collaborative, 2016; City of Alvin, 2014; H-GAC, 2016; ESRI Aerial Imagery, 2016.

DISCLAIMER: This graphic representation depicts generalized areas for long-range planning purposes only. Data is not guaranteed for specific accuracy or completeness and may be subject to revision at any time.



Parks and Programs: Goals and Actions

Several issues and concerns were identified and expressed through the public engagement process. Issues included such things as a general lack of diversity in amenities, lack of proximity, and therefore, accessibility, for most residents. In addition, there was an identified disparity between the quality and appearance of some park and recreation assets compared to others in the same system.

These discussions formed the basis of the goals, objectives, and vision for Alvin's future park and recreation system as set out in Chapter 1, *Plan Introduction, Context, and Vision*. Potential solutions for these issues are further analyzed and captured in a series of focused analyses followed by recommended goals and actions for the 20-year planning horizon. The highest priority actions and follow-on steps are then identified in Chapter 4, *Implementation*.

OVERVIEW OF GOALS

- **Goal 1** and the subsequent objectives focus on ensuring that there is an adequate number of parks and recreation facilities to fulfill the demands of Alvin's current and future population.
- **Goal 2** ensures that Alvin's network of parks and recreation facilities are designed to be safe and accessible (both off-site and on-site), social places in the community.
- **Goal 3** focuses on sustainable and cost-effective strategies for maintaining and operating Alvin's parks system.
- **Goal 4** focuses on the best ways to promote and administer Alvin's parks, open spaces, and trails.
- **Goal 5** is about positioning Alvin's Parks Department for achieving excellence.

GOAL 1.0: PROVIDE A VARIETY OF PARKS, RECREATION FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS THAT WILL ACCOMMODATE THE CURRENT AND FUTURE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY'S RESIDENTS AND VISITORS.

OBJECTIVE 1.1: Assure an even geographic distribution of parks and recreation facilities that will provide equitable opportunity to activities for all citizens.

Knowing and understanding the existing state of Alvin's parks and recreation system is the first step in the analysis of needs. To recap, the existing City parks and recreation inventory is documented in Chapter 2, *Existing Conditions* (refer to Table 2.2, *Inventory of Existing Parks, Open Space Areas, and Trails Systems*), which includes one regional park (42 acres); three community parks (50.7 acres); four neighborhood parks (8.1 acres), three mini, pocket parks (1.6 acres); four special use facilities (12.44 acres); and one linear park / greenway (1.7 linear miles).

Overall, the City's developed park and recreation system includes 15 properties comprising 114.84 acres.

The City also currently manages four undeveloped park properties (153.75 acres). The first has been referred to as Citizens Park, and is comprised of 0.1 acres of property located along Gordon Street. The second park property is Marina Park, which is owned in part by Brazoria County and is comprised of approximately 2.65 acres. The third property is an open field at the intersection of Gordon Street and the Railroad Track, immediately north of Downtown. The fourth property is a 150 acre parcel that is within Alvin's Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ).

Beyond an evaluation of total acreage needs, it is important to determine whether parks are adequately distributed across the City to reflect an association with areas of predominately residential development. It is important to evaluate park service areas, and the geographic areas that have sufficient parks available, in order to identify those residential areas that are in need of additional parks and recreation facilities.

Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ)

Currently the only developed park within the City's ETJ is Brazoria County's Resoft Park, a regional park just north of the City, flanking the west edge of State Highway 35. Depending on the extent of development and its ultimate density, neighborhood and community parks will also be needed in the ETJ to adequately serve the parks and recreation needs of residents in unincorporated areas. The City currently requires parkland dedication (and fees in lieu of dedication), and parkland development fees for parkland development within Alvin's municipal limits and ETJ.

Park System Plan

An important goal of the park and recreation system is to ensure broad distribution and accessibility. To develop a system of neighborhood and community parks that will adequately serve the existing and projected future parks and recreation needs of the community, the City needs to acquire and develop parks in areas of need of the types identified in Table 3.1, *Park Type Needs Based on NRPA Park Land Standards*. These additional parks will help to achieve full service area coverage of community parks and an even distribution of neighborhood parks. The general locations of future community and regional parks in the ETJ are shown in Map 3.2, *Parks and Recreation System Needs*. Community service areas in the ETJ represent an area for which at least a community park would be needed as residential development occurs. Depending on the extent of development neighborhood parks would also be needed within each community park service area.

Strategy 1.1.1: Provide parks and recreation facilities that meet - or exceed - the established local standards and provide for both the present and future needs of the community.

Acquire land and develop parks in the identified “need areas,” as displayed in Map 3.2, *Parks and Recreation System Needs*, to provide an even distribution of parks and thus, equitable opportunities and convenient access in all areas of the City limits and ETJ. Specifically, focus attention on the acquisition of 0.25 to 0.5 acre sites to achieve mini park standards; and one to two acre neighborhood park sites to achieve standards.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

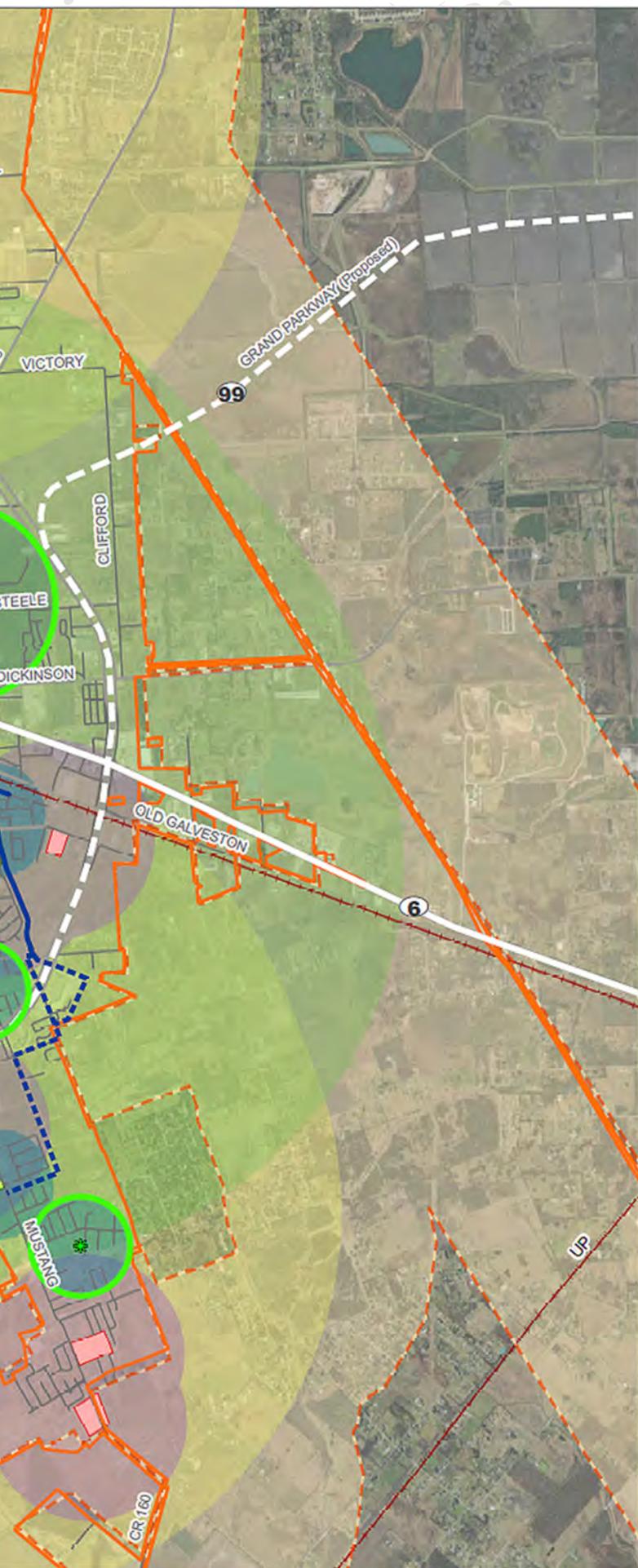
1. Continue to identify available properties within the City limits with which to establish new mini, neighborhood and community parks in areas of need.
2. Continue to work with the Brazoria County Park Commission to identify available property within Alvin’s Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ) that would be appropriate locations for new neighborhood and community parks in areas of need.
3. Consider establishing site selection criteria with which to prioritize decisions regarding new park property and/or acceptance of land donation.
4. Amend the City’s parkland dedication provisions and parkland development fund requirements to require that parkland dedication / fees-in-lieu, and subsequent improvements occur during the first phase of subdivision development (fees must be paid to the City by the developer at the time of plat, not at the time of issuing the building permit). Revise parkland dedication fees in lieu and development ordinance to establish a fund to allow for community park dedication and subsequent fund allocation so that the City might have more opportunities to acquire larger parcels of land that benefit a larger service area rather than solely requiring dedication within the Park Land Dedication “Zones.”
5. Include provisions and some degree of surety that will require an implementation timetable for the installation of parks to ensure that developers follow-through in their construction in a timely matter (i.e. certificate of occupancy may be deemed temporary until the park is determined to be sufficiently implemented).
6. Utilizing the Park Standards Manual (refer to Appendix E) for standard park facilities, such as benches, water fountains, landscaping, and playground equipment, develop a standard pocket park design program and cost estimate to facilitate discussion regarding the character and costs of physical improvements, and maintenance of said improvements.
7. In conjunction with homeowners associations, develop an Adopt-a-Park program for mini, “pocket” parks within neighborhoods. Solicit the involvement of neighborhoods and local organizations to create shared stewardship through maintenance and patrolling of parks and recreation areas. The program will need to have formalized standards as to the requirements for park maintenance and improvement

ON DEVELOPING POCKET PARKS

As described in Chapter 2, *Existing Conditions*, the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) has developed standards that help to define and characterize specific park types. Standards include a park’s *service area*, or the area of a community the park is expected to serve; which is typically defined in terms of a certain number of people who live in proximity to the park. Parks are also defined by size and the spatial requirements of certain facilities and equipment therein. The NRPA has developed specific standards for neighborhood, community, and regional parks; as well as linear parks and special use facilities. Mini- or pocket parks are typically no larger than ¼ of an acre. Pocket parks are urban open spaces on a small-scale and provide a safe and inviting environment for surrounding community members. They also meet a variety of needs and functions, including: small event space, play areas for children, spaces for relaxing or meeting friends, taking lunch breaks, etc. Successful pocket parks have four key qualities: 1) they are accessible; 2) allow people to engage in activities; 3) are comfortable spaces and have a good image; and finally, 4) are sociable places: providing a place where people meet each other and take people to when they come to visit. The benefits of these unique urban spaces often include one or several of the following:

- Support the overall ecology of the surrounding environment;
- Help protect and conserve local wildlife, landscape, and heritage;
- Reduce pollution, traffic, and consumption of resources, such as oil;
- Empower local residents to make decisions that affect their community;
- Make communities safer and more sociable;
- Improve fitness and health;
- Regenerate run-down areas;
- Reinforce relationships between local authorities and communities;
- Though pocket parks vary according to specific purposes and locations, there are numerous characteristics that the majority has in common. For example:
 - Pocket park users should not have to walk more than 5 to 10 minutes to reach their destination;
 - Since parking may or may not be provided, the parks should be accessible by both foot and bike, and should not require the use of a car.;
 - Parks should serve a resident population of approximately 500-1000 persons.;
 - Parks should strive to accommodate as many different users as possible, prioritizing the needs of surrounding neighborhoods;
 - Community gardens are a popular choice when creating a pocket park that is being designed for neighborhood interaction by people of all ages. Unlike playscapes, they typically do not include play structures; instead they provide the land, resources, and informational support necessary to grow food for local sale and consumption. Community gardens have a variety of purposes for the people they serve; they unite residents of all ages in fun and productive outdoor activities and facilitate the growth of community solidarity and neighborhood revitalization.

Map 3.2 Parks and Recreation System Needs



Park Property

- Pocket Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Community Park
- Special Use Facility
- Regional Park
- School Property

Park Service Area

- Pocket Park Service Area (0.25 Mile Buffer)
- School Park Service Area (0.5 Mile Buffer)
- Neighborhood Park Service Area (0.5 Mile Buffer)
- Community/Special Use Park Service Area (2 Mile Buffer)
- Regional Park Service Area (2 Mile Buffer)

Proposed Park Location

- Proposed Park
- Proposed Park Service Area
- Existing On-Street Bike Lane
- Tom Blakeney Jr. Trail Proposed Phase III
- Alvin City Limits
- Alvin ETJ

SOURCES: Kendig Keast Collaborative, 2016; City of Alvin, 2014; H-GAC, 2016; ESRI Aerial Imagery, 2016.

DISCLAIMER: This graphic representation depicts generalized areas for long-range planning purposes only. Data is not guaranteed for specific accuracy or completeness and may be subject to revision at any time.



activities. It is also advisable that the program be initiated on a one-year trial basis with each adopting organization, with an evaluation before extending the program for a longer duration.

Strategy 1.1.2: Develop and publish a step-by-step plan for how neighborhood groups and other organizations can work with the City to develop pocket parks.

The National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) has summarized a series of important considerations when developing pocket parks in neighborhoods and commercial districts (refer to sidebar on Page 3.7).

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. **Secure the community's commitment.** The more inclusive the decision-making, the more successful the park will be. Start talking to as many neighbors as possible and secure their help throughout the process. Consider neighborhood resources. Is there someone who is an expert gardener, someone who knows what's going on at every block or someone that can let you use their spigot for water? Seek these people out and get them involved.
2. **Convene a steering committee.** You will need local leadership for the project. One of the best ways to accomplish this is to create a committee with divided responsibilities in terms of planning and working on the project.
3. **Choose a site.** Think about how the site will be used. What kinds of improvements are needed? Keep in mind how much the neighborhood can realistically take on to address issues such as the creation and maintenance of the plan and make sure the space suits all expectations.
4. **Plan.** Determine a site plan either with the help of a landscape architect. Begin to strategize how the landscaping will be installed, how it will be funded, and how the neighborhood will maintain it in the long run.
5. **Identify and secure potential partners.** Partners should be local businesses, nonprofits and other organizations available in the city. Identify the roles of each partner and secure a written understanding if possible.
6. **Secure long-term and short-term funding.** Begin to look at various resources for funding in the form of grants, in-kind materials and money from businesses. Consider corporate sponsorships and be sure to think long-term about funding and saving money for maintenance and repairs in the future or to cover other necessary items including liability insurance coverage (refer to Appendix D: *Sources of Funding*).
7. **Schedule work days in advance.** Assign a project manager and plan out what activities need to occur in what order. Can everything be done in one day, or will it take multiple work days?
8. **Plan a big work day/dedication/celebration event.** This is a very important part of the process to the neighborhood and to the partners. This is a chance to



FIGURE 3.1, COUNTY ROAD 38 PARCEL.
City-owned property in ETJ (150 acres).

possibly garner media attention, as well as involve as many people as possible.

9. **Implement a maintenance plan.** Before any plants go in the ground, the neighborhood should agree to a maintenance plan and document it in writing.
10. **Pursue consistent engagement.** Just as maintenance is a never-ending job, so is everything else involved. On-going communication with the neighborhood especially should keep them interested and involved in your project.

OBJECTIVE 1.2: Activate undeveloped park property and integrate into parks system.

Strategy 1.2.1: Formulate a redevelopment program, schedule and budget for developing Alvin's undeveloped parkland.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Based in part on programmatic deficiencies in Alvin's park system develop a program, schedule and budget for improvements of park property identified in Table 2.1, *Undeveloped Parkland*, including:
 - » Marina Park
 - a. Work with Brazoria County to either purchase the County-owned parcel associated with Marina Park outright; or develop an interlocal agreement through which the City can develop, maintain the Marina Park property as a functioning park, in perpetuity.
 - b. Develop a circulation plan that includes a connection (e.g., pedestrian bridge) between Marina Park and National Oak Park.
 - » Citizens Park
 - a. Consider additional uses and elements that might be programmed into the space, including seasonal rotations of plant material, holiday lights and decorations, etc.;

- » “Ugly Corner” on Gordon Street
 - a. Facilitate a community charrette to generate excitement about redeveloping property into a public park and major entrance feature for the City;
- » 150 acre parcel in ETJ (refer to **Figure 3.1, County Road 38 Parcel**)
 - a. Perform a comprehensive site analysis and environmental due diligence to determine history and condition of site;

With all park projects, ensure an open, public engagement program.

Strategy 1.2.2: Work with the Department of Public Works, utility providers, and other public entities to identify parcels, easements and rights-of-way that may be programmed to serve or support a recreational function.

The City and other public entities own numerous parcels of property within its municipal limits; several of which are the sites for some form of utility infrastructure. Several parcels are large enough to also provide public open space and function, in part, as a small neighborhood park.

A good example of this kind of partnership is the parcel in **Figure 3.2, Lift Station #29 Property**, which is approximately one half acre, located on the edge of a neighborhood, directly across W. South Street from Alvin Jr. High School. This property is owned by the City of Alvin. The Parks Department should explore the concept of utilizing this property as a neighborhood pocket park.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Work with Alvin’s Department of Public Works, the Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3, and other public entities that own and maintain property in and around Alvin to identify public easements, rights-of-way and/or parcels that may serve as public parkland.
2. Develop a standard interlocal agreement between the Alvin City Council and other public entities that would enable the joint use of, and public improvements to, similar public properties.

OBJECTIVE 1.3: Form mutually beneficial partnerships with and among governmental jurisdictions, educational bodies, and private sector entities to expand and improve the provision of parks and recreational facilities, services and programs.

Strategy 1.3.1: Consider executing a joint-use agreement with the Alvin Independent School District for the use of school recreational facilities.

An opportunity to significantly enhance the number and availability of neighborhood parks and sports-related facilities is to utilize, through joint agreement, property owned by the Alvin Independent School District (Alvin ISD). Use of these properties increases the number and distribution of parks and recreation areas throughout the community, as shown in **Map 3.1, Park Service Areas**. The City does have an agreement to cross-utilize Alvin ISD

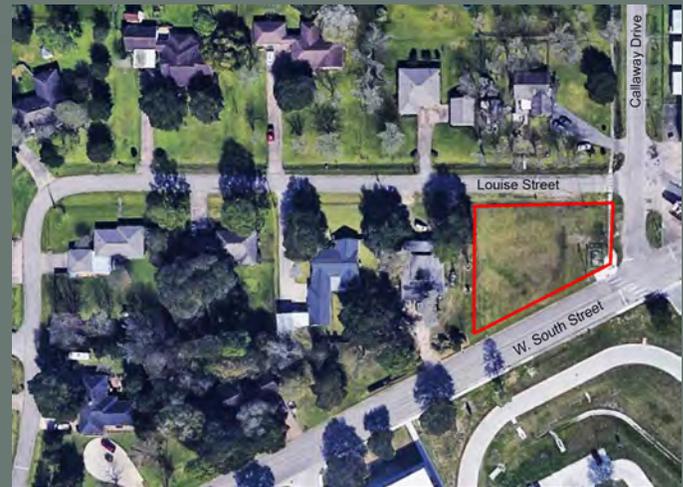


Figure 3.2, LIFT STATION #29 PROPERTY (1920 Callaway Street)

facilities to provide recreational activities to the broader community, although it has not been utilized in several years. A more formalized reciprocal agreement should be pursued to address joint purchase, use and maintenance of school grounds and equipment, which may be mutually beneficial to the school district and City.

Adoption of joint use agreements can be a cost-effective strategy for increasing physical activity among children and adults, and further extend the distribution and access of parkland to residents. The Alvin ISD and local policymakers should ensure that the agreement:

- Clearly identifies eligible facilities that may be used for recreational purposes;
- Clearly defines eligible users and the times when facilities are available; and
- Specifies any liability and repair responsibilities for eligible users.

The National Policy and Legal Analysis Network to Prevent Childhood Obesity (<http://www.healthykidshealthycommunities.org/resources/>) provides resources to help develop and implement joint use agreements, including model agreements, as well as an overview of liability risks in all 50 states and a checklist for creating an agreement.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. The Parks and Recreation Department should approach the Alvin ISD to discuss the potential opportunities associated with a formal joint facility use agreements regarding school facilities within Alvin’s City limits and Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ).
2. Continue to explore broad ways with which to fund the development and operation of parks and facilities, and Alvin ISD facilities through use of a variety of funding mechanisms and community involvement, which, at a minimum, could consist of grants, fundraising, development charges, and cost-sharing agreements with other parties.
3. Consider partnering with the Alvin ISD to apply for funding through Every Child Outdoors ([www. http://](http://www.healthykidshealthycommunities.org/resources/)

everychildoutdoors.org/) for an Environmental Education grant. Research from Lawrence Hall of Science at University of California, Berkeley shows that on average, elementary school students receive less than 60 minutes of science instruction per week. ECO grantees participate in 14 hours of interactive science instruction, which equates to 14 weeks of science.

OBJECTIVE 1.4: Acquire additional parks for areas not adequately serviced.

Strategy 1.4.1: Consider developing a City-wide neighborhood planning program.

Establish a neighborhood planning program, through which Alvin's municipal departments would work with neighborhoods and homeowners associations to ensure that the City is addressing the interests, concerns and needs of the community.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Develop a public engagement program to solicit citizen input into parks, access, and open space interests and issues.
2. Identify, delineate, and map areas that are predominately residential and identify available City- and other publicly-owned open space.
3. Map active circulation routes (sidewalks, on-street bike lanes, and off-street recreational trails) and parks.
4. Develop a prioritized funding and implementation program for community amenities and improvements.

OBJECTIVE 1.5: Ensure that recreation programs meet the interests and needs of a variety of ages and abilities by providing and sponsoring programs interdependently and in cooperation with other community organizations or agencies; based on the local needs and desires identified in the parks and recreation needs assessment survey.

A survey was conducted for the entire month of September 2016 via an on-line questionnaire. A total of 702 responses were received, which provided a variety of park and recreation-related feedback on such things as park visitation, preferred locations of new parks, the need for new facilities, etc.

The inset (pages 14-15) includes a summary of the survey results, some of which are broken down by zone (refer to **Figure 3.3, Park Survey Zones**).

Out of all respondents, survey respondents identified the greatest park need areas to be located within Park Survey Zones 3 and 4. Not surprisingly, these are the two zones where the greatest number of respondents live. It should be noted however, that the number of respondents that identified the need for a new park in Zone 1 (144) exceeded the number of respondents that actually live in Zone 1 (102). Likewise with Zone 2, where 106 respondents identified the need for a new park, though it is the zone where only 37 respondents live.

Of the recreational facilities that were identified as being

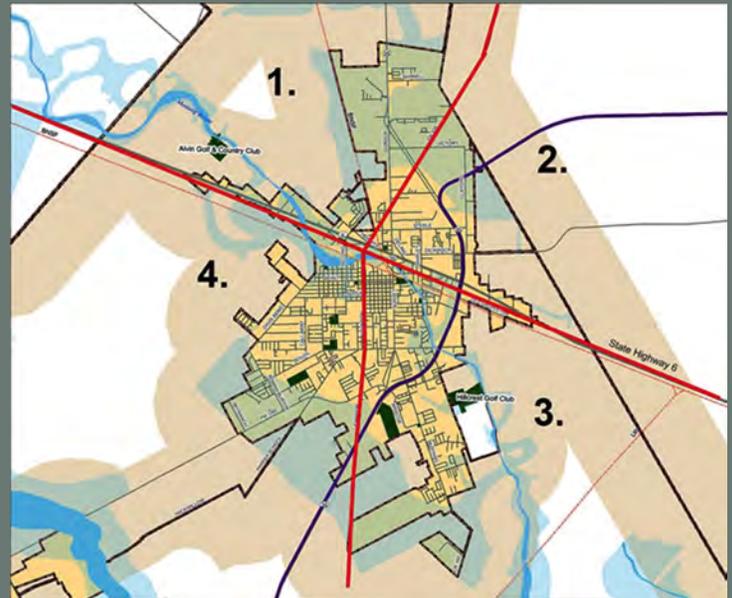


FIGURE 3.3, PARK SURVEY ZONES

The City of Alvin was subdivided into four quadrants to determine where additional parkland was needed.

most needed, 453 respondents (65.65 percent) identified the need for water facilities (e.g., swimming pools, splash pads, etc.) to be "extremely needed; and, 122 respondents (17.68 percent) identified the need for water facilities as "needed;" for a total of 575 respondents. The second recreational facility that was identified as needed was walking/biking trails, with 360 respondents (52.33 percent) identifying trails as "extremely needed," and 189 respondents (27.47 percent) identifying trails as "needed;" for a total of 549 respondents. Coming in third was the need for a recreational center, with 286 respondents (42.31 percent) identifying a rec center as "extremely needed," and 212 respondents (31.36 percent) identifying a rec center as "needed;" for a total of 498 respondents.

Regarding park visitation, a high percentage of respondents (70 percent and above) acknowledged that they never visited several parks, including Lions Park (480 / 72.84 percent); Ruben Adame Park (500 / 75.76 percent); Prairie Dog Park (495 / 75.80 percent); Newman Park (569 / 86.87 percent); and Talmadge Park (574 / 88.04 percent). It may be speculated that, first, of the 702 respondents, 487, or 69 percent were over 41 years of age (41-49: 179 / 25.61 percent; and 50+: 308 / 44.06 percent); which may mean that they no longer have small children, and/or the parks maintain facilities that are more conducive to the interests of younger families. This assumption may be reinforced based on those who responded to the question regarding household size. 178 respondents (25.54 percent) live in a two-person household, which may mean that Alvin's park system may not have the facilities they are interested in.

Secondly, other than Lions Park (which is considered a special use facility and mainly attracts youth / parents actively involved in baseball), the rest of the parks are neighborhood parks, the locations of which may not be known to many residents of Alvin; as was indicated in several of the "additional comments and suggestions." As discussed, a recommended remedial action would be to implement a directional (wayfinding)

signage program and marketing campaign geared to helping people locate the City's parks.

Perhaps most importantly is the number of respondents to the survey. The survey was emailed to approximately 3,000 residents and 702 people responded, which equates to approximately 25 percent of the total. This further illuminates the point that a large percentage of Alvin's population are genuinely interested in the City's parks system and recreational programs.

Strategy 1.5.1: To enhance park diversity and ensure full utilization of Alvin's parks system, especially its neighborhood parks, develop a range of "themes" upon which to base subsequent park improvements.

Currently Alvin's parks, facilities, and equipment are heavily oriented toward group athletic and sports-related activities, as well as to meet the needs of younger children (with the provision of playscapes and structures). To ensure that citizens utilize the full range of parks and recreation offerings and opportunities, develop themes for each of Alvin's parks. Themes may include exercise, whereby a park may have outdoor exercise stations and equipment, or the Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail may have a parcours with different exercise stations. Other themes may include parks designed and programmed for bird-watching or other passive-recreational activities. Still, other parks may be designed for large community gatherings and extended family picnics. Some parks may be designed and landscaped so they provide settings for celebrations and family photographs, such as a young woman's Quinceañera.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Work with the Parks Board and citizens at the Senior Center to determine themes upon which Alvin's parks can be based and subsequently enhanced.
2. Based on identified themes, structure and park improvement program to reinforce the themes.
3. Advertise Alvin's parks based on the park themes.

Strategy 1.5.2: Consider increasing the variety of recreational opportunities and activities that meet the passive and active recreational needs of the City.

As indicated in Chapter 1, *Plan Introduction*, there is an increasing awareness of the spin-off values that parks and recreation areas have on a city. One of the most important, especially in today's digital, self-absorbed world, is the value and benefit parks and recreation play in creating social ties and connections within and between neighborhoods, schools, athletic associations, etc. This is particularly advanced through informal play and organized team sports as part of the City's many recreational program offerings.

Providing recreational activities and events brings people together, fosters civic pride, promotes health and wellness, increases appreciation for the City's parks and open spaces, and provides opportunities for individuals and groups (including low-income, minority, disabled, elderly, and youth at risk populations) to participate in community-wide cultural, recreational, and educational activities.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Consider re-programming, or adding activities to the recreational programs of those parks that were identified in the community survey as receiving the least amount of visitation.
2. As recommended in Strategy 1.8.1, and as a follow-on to the community survey, the Parks Department and Parks Board should actively survey the parks during different times of the day, and days of the week, to inventory when are the parks most frequented, by whom, and the activities they enjoy most at the parks.
3. Continue to participate in facilitating the recreational programs of existing youth sports leagues.
4. Informed by the community survey responses, consider expanding the recreational program offerings as funding and staffing allows.
5. If it is determined that softball fields should be included within the majority of Alvin's neighborhood and community parks, then ensure that softball facilities are maintained to foster increased use.

Strategy 1.5.3: Continue to host the City's special events celebrations.

Currently the Parks Department is responsible for hosting and facilitating (planning, programming, marketing, financing, organizing, and staffing) the following community-wide events:

1. **National Day of Play** – recreational games and activities targeted for children ages 5-12 years. Event activities occur at a different park every year.
2. **Home for the Holidays** – is a Christmas-themed festival celebrating the City's community and heritage. The day-long event begins with the Holiday Hustle 5k run or walk followed by ice skating, snow hill rides, the Holiday Hype Skate Park Exhibition and the renowned Chili Cook Off and ends with the tree lighting ceremony and festive Christmas Light Parade.
3. **Easter Egg Hunt** – in partnership with the local YMCA, the Parks Department hosts both day and night time

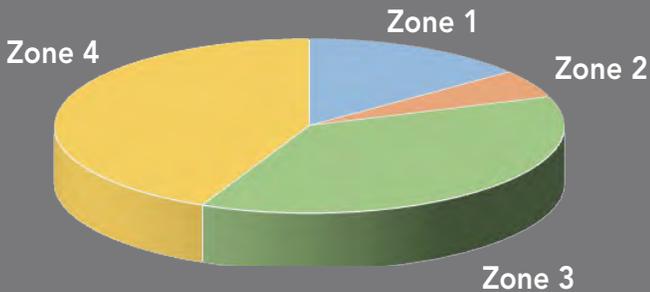


The latest Pokémon Go craze is a great example of a widely popular computer-based game that is enjoyed by young people of all ages and could be featured and played in Alvin's parks. Photo: Android Authority.

Q1: According to the map in Figure 3.1, Park Survey Zones, in which zone do you reside?

As shown in the table below, the distribution of survey respondents was based on four quadrants resulting from heavily trafficked thoroughfares, with most respondents living within Zones 3 and 4, south of State Highway 6 (approximately 37.32 percent and 42.88 percent respectively); and the least amount of survey respondents located in Zones 1 and 2 (approximately 14.53 percent and 5.27 percent respectively) which are in the general areas north of State Highway 6 and divided by Gordon Street (SH 35 Business).

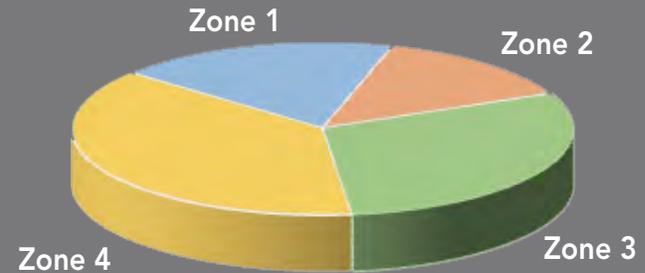
ZONE	COUNT	PERCENT
Zone 1	102	14.53%
Zone 2	37	5.27%
Zone 3	262	37.32%
Zone 4	301	42.88%
TOTAL	702	100%



Q2: If a new park were to be built, what zone would you want it in?

As shown in the table below, survey respondents indicated that the areas of greatest desire for new parks were in Zones 3 and 4, coincidentally, where most of the respondents live. Different than what would normally be expected, a large number of respondents in Zones 3 and 4 also indicated that the greatest need for new parks was in areas located in Zones 1 and 2.

ZONE	COUNT	PERCENT
Zone 1	144	20.51%
Zone 2	106	15.10%
Zone 3	231	32.91%
Zone 4	295	42.02%
TOTAL	776	100%



Q3: In the past year, how often did you or your family visit the following parks or facilities?

PARK NAME	DAILY	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	ONCE PER SEASON OR LESS	NEVER	TOTAL
Bob Briscoe Park	4.11% (28)	16.30% (111)	21.88% (149)	34.80% (237)	22.91% (156)	681
Pearson Park	2.56% (17)	7.23% (48)	16.57% (110)	28.77% (191)	44.88% (298)	688
Morgan Park	0.91% (6)	5.75% (38)	14.67% (97)	29.65% (196)	49.02% (324)	661
National Oak Park / Alvin Skate Park	4.80% (33)	16.28% (112)	35.32% (243)	32.99% (227)	10.61% (73)	688
Newman Park	0.00% (0)	0.76% (5)	2.44% (16)	9.92% (65)	86.87% (569)	655
Ruben Adame Park	0.76% (5)	1.82% (12)	6.52% (43)	15.15% (100)	75.76% (500)	660
Sealy Park	0.45% (3)	4.68% (31)	13.73% (91)	25.19% (191)	55.96% (371)	663
Talmadge Park	0.31% (2)	0.61% (4)	2.15% (15)	8.90% (58)	88.04% (574)	652
Hugh Adams Park	0.76% (75)	6.50% (43)	16.62% (110)	25.53% (169)	50.60% (335)	662
Lions Park	0.61% (4)	4.25% (28)	6.07% (40)	16.24% (107)	72.84% (480)	659
Bob S. Owens Pool	2.08% (14)	6.55% (44)	13.99% (94)	32.44% (218)	44.94% (302)	672
Historic Depot	1.34% (9)	6.82% (46)	28.04% (189)	36.05% (243)	27.74% (187)	674
Alvin Senior Center	2.38 (16)	3.13% (21)	6.55% (44)	23.81% (160)	64.14% (431)	672
Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail	4.33% (29)	8.67% (58)	17.34% (116)	21.97% (147)	47.68% (319)	669

Q4: In your opinion, rate the need for the following recreational facilities.

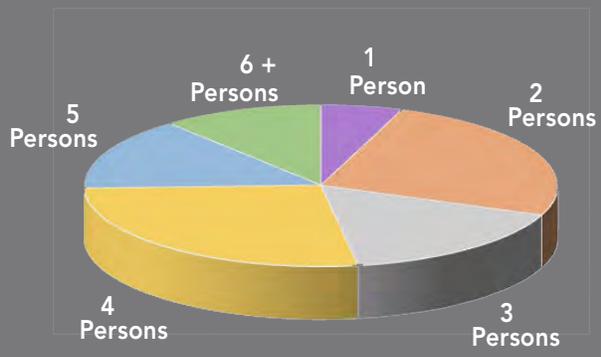
As shown in the table below, the greatest needs identified were for more water facilities, e.g., a swimming pool or splash pad (65.65 percent), walking/biking trails (54.86 percent), a recreational center (42.31 percent), playgrounds (37.88 percent) and beautification / landscaping (34.02 percent). Listed as the highest priority, the need for more water facilities was indicated as "extremely needed," "needed," or "somewhat needed," by over 97 percent of respondents. Listed as the lowest priorities were more golf courses (33.08 percent) and camping (27.92 percent).

TYPE OF RECREATIONAL FACILITY	EXTREMELY NEEDED	NEEDED	SOMEWHAT NEEDED	NOT NEEDED	NO OPINION	COUNT
Softball Fields	7.89% (53)	18.30% (123)	23.51% (158)	27.68% (186)	22.62% (152)	672
Baseball Fields	9.43% (63)	17.22% (115)	23.65% (158)	29.64% (198)	20.06% (134)	668
Soccer Fields	9.15% (61)	18.14% (121)	21.74% (145)	30.28% (202)	20.69% (138)	667
Football Fields	7.73% (51)	17.42% (115)	21.21% (140)	30.00% (198)	23.64% (156)	660
Boating, Fishing, Hunting Facilities	31.61% (214)	28.36% (192)	16.40% (111)	13.44% (91)	10.19% (69)	677
Picnic Facilities	31.70% (219)	37.74% (260)	18.29% (126)	7.11% (49)	5.08% (35)	689
Playgrounds	37.88% (261)	34.25% (236)	16.40% (113)	13.44% (91)	10.19% (69)	677
Water Facilities (swimming pools, splash pads)	65.65% (453)	17.68% (122)	7.54% (52)	6.23% (43)	2.90% (20)	690
Walking / Biking Trails	52.33% (360)	27.47% (189)	11.63% (80)	6.25% (43)	2.33% (16)	688
Facilities / Programs for Adults 50+	26.74% (181)	33.97% (230)	19.20% (130)	6.94% (47)	13.15% (89)	677
Camping Facilities	27.92% (189)	22.60% (153)	20.24% (137)	19.65% (133)	9.60% (65)	677
Beautification (landscaping)	34.02% (230)	29.29% (196)	24.41% (165)	8.28% (56)	3.99% (27)	676
Community Gardens	28.85% (195)	28.99% (196)	23.08% (156)	13.31% (90)	5.77% (39)	676
Sport Courts	14.76% (98)	28.31% (188)	25.90% (172)	15.96% (106)	15.06% (100)	664
Golf Courses	8.41% (56)	10.51% (70)	18.92% (126)	42.94% (286)	19.22% (128)	666
Cultural & Exhibit Facilities (museums)	19.87% (134)	22.95% (154)	26.08% (175)	21.76% (146)	9.24% (62)	671
Skate Parks	5.51% (37)	13.41% (90)	21.01% (141)	45.90% (308)	14.16% (95)	671
Facilities for Disabled Persons	28.36% (192)	35.60% (241)	18.76% (127)	5.47% (37)	11.82% (80)	677
Other Sports Activities (horseshoes, volleyball)	20.03% (136)	35.05% (238)	24.30% (165)	11.63% (79)	8.98% (61)	679
Disc Golf	9.54% (64)	15.95% (107)	20.72% (139)	28.46% (191)	25.34% (170)	671
Recreational Center	42.31% (286)	31.36% (212)	13.61% (92)	7.69% (52)	5.03% (34)	676
Dog Park	22.42% (152)	24.19% (164)	20.65% (140)	21.98% (149)	10.77% (73)	678

Q5: What are the ages in your current household? Select all that apply.

AGE CATEGORY	RESPONSE PERCENT (%)	RESPONSE COUNT
0-4	21.9%	154
5-8	28.0%	197
9-12	26.4%	186
13-16	20.6%	145
17-20	15.8%	111
21-25	13.8%	97
26-30	16.9%	119
31-35	22.4%	158
36-40	18.3%	129
41-49	25.7%	181
50+	44.0%	310

Q6: How many people live in your current household?



The average household size of the respondents: **4.8 persons per house.**

Easter egg hunts. The Parks Department is responsible for registering all participants, procuring supplies, coordinating volunteers, facilitating department staff to work at the event.

4. **July 4th Fireworks** – the Parks Department is responsible for procuring the pyro-technic contractor, marketing the event, coordinating entertainment and department staff work the event.

The Parks Department facilitates all applications for community wide events including emergency preparedness procedures for every event hosted on public property.

Additional annual events include: the Educational Foundation’s “Turtle Race,” and Benezy Fun Run; the Noon Rotary’s “Frontier Day;” the Sunrise Rotary’s “Music Fest;” the Rotary International’s “November Fest;” Keep Alvin Beautiful’s “Depot Days;” and the Alvin High School Homecoming Parade.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Ensure that the City of Alvin acknowledges and celebrates, to some degree, the valued events and celebrations of all of its residents, especially new residents and minority groups that may feel disenfranchised from the rest of the community.

Strategy 1.5.4: In conjunction with promoting recreational opportunities within the county and region, as discussed in Goal 4 and its objectives, consider providing additional outdoor recreational opportunities for Alvin’s citizens.

With its proximity to forests, Gulf of Mexico, coastal wetlands and marshes, barrier islands, and other natural resources, Alvin is well-situated for programming and promoting outdoor recreational activities beyond team sports. Although trips many not all take place within Alvin, education about a variety of outdoor recreation activities can be offered by the Parks Department, followed by the opportunity to use those skills in other areas of the region. For those activities that carry a high-risk management potential, subcontracting both classes to learn the activity and trips that use those skills is a wise option to consider. Commercial partnerships can greatly expand Alvin’s outdoor recreation program potential. Additionally, non-profit organizations such as Houston Wilderness (<http://houstonwilderness.org/>), and the Bayou Preservation Association (<http://www.bayoupreservation.org>) provide opportunities for group outings within the region. There are many exciting program possibilities that exist in the area of outdoor recreation. These include:

- Skill development workshops in fishing, camping, bicycle skills (street, mountain, BMX, tricks), hunting, boating, paddle boarding, hiking, orienteering (GPS use), horseback riding;
- Family outings (picnics, hiking, canoeing and kayaking, paddle boarding, bike rides, trail rides);

THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

67% : Percentage of the U.S. workforce that is overweight or obese.

47% : Increased likelihood that people who live in neighborhoods with sidewalks get at least 30 minutes of exercise per day.

50% : Increased likelihood that people who live near trails meet physical activity guidelines.

Source: Public Health Institute: Active Living Research

- Special focus camps (boating, hiking, biking, horseback riding);
- Teen trips (hiking, biking, skateboarding, canoeing);
- Stewardship opportunities, including trail development and maintenance and organization of “Friends of” groups; and
- Urban outdoor recreation facility development including skate parks, hike and bike trails, and special events (fishing tournaments, adventure racing, extreme sports challenges, citywide scavenger hunts).

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Partner with local and regional non-profit organizations to facilitate more events and activities around the vicinity of Alvin and Brazoria County.
2. Develop a program whereby the Parks Department can facilitate family and youth weekend trips to the Houston Zoo, Hermann Park, Memorial Park, the Buffalo Bayou, Lee and Joe Jmail Skate Park, and other parks and greenways. This will require coordinating transportation and staffing. The City’s Legal Department should review/approve participant waiver forms, etc., to ensure participant safety and accountability.

OBJECTIVE 1.6: Maximize the availability and geographic distribution of recreational programs, activities and events.

The Parks Department staff are constantly looking for adequate facilities within which to facilitate Parks Department-sponsored indoor activities. Ensure an adequate supply of indoor recreation facilities to accommodate a wide variety of programs and services for all residents, during all seasons.

Strategy 1.6.1: Locate public, quasi-public, and private buildings and facilities that can host Parks Department-sponsored programs, activities, and events.

THE BENEFITS OF PARKS IN ADVANCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

According to the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), parks and recreation possess three values that make them essential services to communities:



Economic Value:

Parks improve the local tax base and increase property values;

Cities can use parks to reduce public costs for stormwater management, flood control, transportation, and other forms of built infrastructure;

Quality parks and recreation are cited as one of the top reasons for business relocation decisions;

Park and recreation programs generate revenue from operating costs; and

Indirect revenues are generated for the local and regional economies through the hosting of sports tournaments and special events such as arts, music, and holiday festivals. Economic activity from hospitality expenditures, tourism, fuel, recreational equipment sales, and many other private sector businesses yield more sustainable local and regional economies.

Public Health and Environmental Benefits:

Parks are the places that people go to get healthy and stay physically fit;

Parks and recreation programs and services contribute to the health of children, youth, adults and seniors;

Designing places within which people can become physically active can improve individual and community health, and result in an increase of residents who exercise regularly;

Research shows correlations between the reduction of stress, lowered blood pressure, and perceived physical health and the length of time spent in parks;

Parks and other conserved open spaces help to improve water quality, protect groundwater, prevent flooding, improve air quality, produce wildlife habitat, and provide places for individuals to connect with natural environment and recreate outdoors;

Cities can use parks to help protect biodiversity; and

When planned as part of a system of green infrastructure, parks can help shape urban form and buffer incompatible uses.

Social Importance:

Parks are a tangible reflection of the quality of life in a community; providing identity for citizens and enhancing the perception of quality of life in the community;

Parks provide gathering places for social groups and families, as well as for individuals of all ages and economic status, regardless of their ability to pay for access;

By providing gathering places, parks facilitate social interactions among residents that are critical to maintaining community cohesion and pride, as well as developing social ties that become the glue that holds the community together and drives future actions;

Voter approval rates for bond measures to acquire parks and conserve open space has exceeded 75 percent in recent years, revealing the public's prioritization of parks in government spending;

Parks and recreation provide places for health and well-being that are accessible by persons of all ages and abilities, especially for those with disabilities; and

Community involvement in the planning and design of neighborhood parks, as well as access to parks and recreation opportunities are positively associated with lower crime rate, vandalism, and juvenile delinquency.

Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

Source: World Health Organization

COMMUNITY SURVEY

ON THE NEED FOR A RECREATION CENTER -

A Recreational Center would be great for this community and the events that need a consistent place to be held. It would also bring in much needed revenue and lasting partnerships with current contract employees.

- Alvin Resident

1. As part of a more comprehensive, neighborhood planning program, identify and map facilities to ensure adequate geographic distribution, and that City-sponsored and other recreational programming is available to all of Alvin's citizens.
2. Work with the Alvin Convention and Visitors Bureau to formulate a development program, schedule and budget, as well as site selection criteria for the construction of a youth-oriented, indoor sports facility, or series of facilities that would also accommodate the programmatic requirements for large assemblies of people.
3. Based upon the survey responses and the findings of other studies, consider expanding the recreational program offerings (e.g., team sports) as funding and staffing allows.
 - » To gauge the level of demand for park facilities (e.g., sports fields), track participant numbers on a seasonal basis.
 - » Solicit volunteers during each application process to ensure adequate resources are available for season play. Consider soliciting volunteers for additional offerings provided by the City.
 - » Ensure the Parks Department Director has adequate resources to continue to add new recreational program offerings to the City's program.

Strategy 1.6.2: Develop locational criteria, program, schedule and budget for a new community recreation center.

The City of Alvin does not have a multi-purpose community recreation center. This need was continually voiced in responses to the community survey.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. In anticipation of approaching City Council to fund the construction of a community recreation center, the Parks department should prepare a report which would summarize the following:
 - » case studies underscoring the importance and benefits of communities having a recreation center;
 - » facility program and building space plan that

would outline the various activities and associated spatial requirements;

- » based on site selection criteria, an inventory of likely available sites for a recreation center
- » order of magnitude costs for the purchase of land, construction of the building, equipment, and likely operation and maintenance-related expenses.

Strategy 1.6.3: Ensure there are adequate recreation exercise, and athletic / sports-related programs for senior citizens; at the Alvin Senior center and elsewhere

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. To better understand the recreational and other interests of Alvin's senior citizens, periodically facilitate senior citizens' "round tables" at the Senior Center.
2. Partner with senior centers in neighboring communities and develop jointly-sponsored programs and events.

Strategy 1.6.4: Renovate the Alvin Senior Center.

The Alvin Senior Center is the combination of two separate buildings, One building served as the Police Station and the second building served as the Library. In 1997 renovation was completed linking the two buildings into one building that serves as the Alvin Senior Center. Since 1997, the Senior Center has undergone many renovations and systems improvements, including most recently, the installation of a new covered walkway (2014); the installation of a new roof (2016), and three new roof top HVAC package units, and new 10 ton air handling unit, were purchased and installed (2011 to present). Additional renovations and improvements remain to be budgeted and completed. The interior is in need of renovation. Wall paper is peeling, the tile flooring is beginning to crumble in different areas, among other concerns. Recently, City Council considered allocating \$100,000 of FY2016 budget savings to cover a large portion of this "deferred maintenance." To date funding has not been officially dedicated.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. On behalf of the City Manager's Office and City Council, the Parks Department should prepare a comprehensive inventory and cost estimate for all the improvements that need to occur at the Senior Center.
2. Upon authorization of City Council, build deferred maintenance and other building renovation and programmatic costs into the Parks Department's annual budget and Capital Improvement Program.

OBJECTIVE 1.7: Increase the relevance and use of Alvin's parks, open spaces, trails and special use facilities through increased access to information.

Several of Alvin's parks offer unique opportunities to provide environmental education and interpretive exhibits and amenities. For example, National Oak Park and Historic Railroad Depot, Prairie Dog Park and much of the Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail are located immediately adjacent to Mustang Bayou. With the completion of its Nature Observation Area, National Oak Park is a prime candidate for

increased educational signage and exhibits related to the function, history and importance of Mustang Bayou.

Strategy 1.7.1: Introduce an educational dimension to Alvin's parks, trails and open spaces.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Work with Alvin Community College and Alvin ISD's local schools' science departments to develop a series of interpretive/environmental signage and other education facilities/amenities for Alvin's parks and recreational trails.
2. Utilize the Parks Standards Manual (Appendix E) to develop appropriate types of vandal-resistance interpretive signage.
3. For inclusion within the Parks Department's, Alvin Adventure Guide, develop a quarterly column on the history and significance of each park and recreation facility within Alvin's network of parks.
4. To illustrate low impact development best practices, and in conjunction with the Nature Observation Area, develop a rain garden demonstration project at National Oak Park.

Strategy 1.7.2: Make Alvin's parks a network of Wi-Fi hotspots.

To increase public use of Alvin's parks, investigate the feasibility of providing Internet access at each park.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. To determine feasibility, identify and research case studies, i.e., cities that have Wi-Fi hotspots in parks.
2. Identify a viable demonstration park, such as National Oak park, within which to test the Wi-Fi concept.
3. Monitor demonstration park to determine degree of additional use.

OBJECTIVE 1.8: Acknowledge that parks and recreation needs evolve over time with changes in demographic characteristics, and respond accordingly.

There are several national trends that need to be acknowledged as the City plans for its parks, programs its recreational activities, and promotes its cultural and arts-related events.

- Increasingly, people suffer from a lack of free time. This is a significant barrier to participation in recreation and cultural activities throughout the United States, which affects both youth and adults. A general lack of time prevents a significant percentage of citizens from participating in recreation and cultural activities as often as they would like. Alvin's Parks Department acknowledges the need for longer operating hours and flexibility in scheduling in order to accommodate people's busy schedules.
- More people are physically inactive. The result is higher levels of obesity, particularly among youth, and chronic disease such as diabetes, heart disease, etc. Reliance on automobiles has created a culture of driving to destinations as opposed to encouraging active forms of transportation such walking or cycling. The popularity of video games, Internet and television are out-competing

COMMUNITY SURVEY

ON THE NEED FOR EXPANDED RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES -

Additional Activities for community: Golf Tournament, Fun Runs, Walking Clubs, Water Programs, Inside Exercise/Dance Classes, 50+ Sports Leagues, Fitness Center/Weight Rooms, Park Volunteer Programs, Green Space Adoptions.

- Alvin Resident

physical activities. The Parks Department is constantly adding and revising programs and opportunities to address obesity.

- Recent studies indicate a range of emerging parks and recreation activities - including a growing demand for spontaneous, non-programmed recreation and cultural activities - where people can drop-in at their own convenience and take part in a pick-up game of some sort (responds to lack of time). Additionally, there is increasing interest in field sports beyond football and soccer, such as Ultimate Frisbee, disc golf, rugby, etc. Non-traditional sports such as skateboarding, sand volleyball, cricket, etc., are also gaining in popularity. Demands for passive recreation and cultural activities in parks, such as walking, bird-watching, picnicking, etc., are also increasing.

Strategy 1.8.1: Develop a plan to periodically monitor and quantify park and recreational facility use.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Develop means with which to monitor, on an annual basis, parks and recreational facilities' use. As discussed in Strategy 1.5.2, re-program parks as needed to ensure continued and enhanced active participation.
2. Continually monitor national trends regarding park use and identify best practices that may be applicable to Alvin's parks program.
3. Beyond programming and maintaining recreational facilities and equipment for children and adolescents engaged in organized, team-oriented, active recreational sporting events (e.g., baseball, softball), consider passive recreational enhancements for other demographic sectors of the population, including teenagers not involved in team sports and senior citizens.
4. Require that each coach or team leader provide feedback via a post-season survey to receive input on success and failures of the program.
5. Track participant numbers to be able to quantify increased or decreased participatory numbers on an annual basis.
6. As discussed in Strategy 1.5.3, continue to provide, or help coordinate, special recreational events and celebrations, based on events of community, state, and national significance.



Example of healthy concession snack options. Photo: NEISD, San Antonio, Texas

SIX GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR CONCESSION STANDS: PROMOTING HEALTHY FOOD PURCHASES

Most of our decisions about food are “mindless,” meaning automatic or unthinking, and largely influenced by our environment. We often do not even realize we are being influenced! The good news is that we can plan our concession stands to “nudge” customers to make healthier choices.

1. Manage Portion Sizes - The Dietary Guidelines for Americans promotes appropriate portion sizes. This promise is simple the more we are given to eat, the more we will eat. Pay attention to serving size. For example, meat should be no more than two oz., muffins should be two oz., cookies should be two and one-half inches in diameter, and be sure to check the pizza label for correct serving size.

2. Increase Convenience - The easier it is to eat a food, the more likely we are to eat it. So when planning your menu, choose healthy food options, and lots of them.

3. Improve Visibility - Out of sight...out of mind. Put healthy foods in places that are easy to see and get to. For example, move fruit to the front of the concession stand and candy behind the counter. For beverages, move water and milk to front of the cooler and soda to the back making the healthier beverages the most visible and the easiest to grab products. More examples include putting healthier drinks at eye level and sort of “hide” the baked chips. Lead people to avoid the temptation for less healthy foods and make healthy foods easy to spot.

4. Enhance the Taste Sensation - If it looks delicious and sounds delicious it must be delicious!!! So talk it up to spice it up. Get your customers excited about healthy foods by creating fun, imaginative names such as “X-ray Vision Carrots,” “tangy smoothie,” “Texas barbecue,” and “crisp garden salad.” Set up a demo tray filled with all your beautiful and healthy foods such as a baked potato topped with dark green broccoli. Our customers tend to taste what they expect. By making a food look more attractive, or by giving it descriptive names, we can lead customers to believe the food tastes great.

5. Utilize Suggestive Selling - Attitudes are contagious! Signs and verbal prompts influence us to see and desire products. Encourage concession stand workers to say “Would you like an apple with that piece of pizza?”

6. Smart Pricing Strategies - Money talks! Make a bundle with healthy bundling, for example use discounted pricing for a salad or sandwich + water + fruit. Also, price candy and less healthy foods higher than healthier options.

(*Information obtained from the Cornell Center for Behavioral Economics in Child Nutrition Program’s “The Smarter Lunchroom Movement” which is funded by USDA/FNS).

Strategy 1.8.2: Take full advantage of unprogrammed public space.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Routinely send out email blast reminders to Parks Department constituencies about the recreational opportunities parks provide Alvin’s citizens, beyond playgrounds and places for youth sports leagues to practice and compete.
2. Embrace electronic media and ways in which kids can apply computer-based games to Alvin’s parks system. This may include geo-caching and other scavenger hunt-type games; and working with the Pokemon Company International (<http://www.pokemon.com/us/about-pokemon/>) to locate Pokemon creatures in Alvin’s parks and trails, as a means of drawing Pokemon Go enthusiasts to parks.

Strategy 1.8.3: Consider re-programming park concessions to offer a menu of healthy snacks and drinks.

Several school systems and parks departments across the country recognize that they may be contributing to patterns of ‘junk’ food consumption and a decrease in healthy diets are having a profound impact on young people’s ability to mentally function in academic settings, and participate in exercise and other active recreational events and programs. As a result, schools and parks departments have begun to offer healthy snack alternatives for those participating and spectating at sporting events. For example, Valley City Public Schools in Valley City, North Dakota has adopted a wellness policy and nutrition standards for concessions held on school premises; whereby any event held on VCPS premises sponsored by or not sponsored by the school must adhere to the following:

Food Standard:

1. Fruits and/or vegetables must be offered at any location where food is served free or sold.
2. It is recommended that lower fat/lower sodium/ whole grain (51 percent) food options will be chosen to be served/sold. (Examples include low fat/low sodium hotdogs, low fat yogurt, 100 calorie snack packs, baked whole grain chips, low fat ranch dressing, whole grain buns). Baked items are encouraged to be no larger than 3 inches square, 2 oz muffins, or 2 ½ - 3” diameter cookies.

Beverage Standard (items sold must include the following, but are not limited to):

1. 100 percent juice and low fat milk (skim or one-percent) will be sold at all locations where juice and milk are sold/served.
2. Water must be easily accessible in pitchers, fountains or bottles (unflavored, non-carbonated) where beverages are served/sold.
3. Every effort will be made to purchase the smallest size of beverage possible. Exceptions will be made for 16 oz. milk products, for 12 oz. 100 percent juice and any size of water.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Partner with Alvin ISD to consider healthy alternatives for concession stands during sporting events and tournaments, as well as for meals at fundraising events.



GOAL 2.0: ENSURE THAT PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACE AREAS ARE DESIGNED AND MAINTAINED TO BE SAFE, ACCESSIBLE, BARRIER-FREE AND SOCIAL PLACES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY.

OBJECTIVE 2.1: Provide an interconnected system of paths, recreational trails, on-street bike lanes, and routes that are multi-purpose, safe, accessible, convenient, and connect Alvin's parks to neighborhoods, schools, workplaces, and other community destinations.

Strategy 2.1.1: Utilize future planned extensions of the Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail to link neighborhoods with schools and commercial centers.

When planning future greenway and recreational trail extensions, identify environmental corridors that may be suitable for recreational development.

As summarized within Alvin's *Crossroads 2035* Comprehensive Plan Update, Chapter 4, *Parks and Recreation*, continue to extend the Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail along Mustang Bayou and across the railroad tracks, Second Street, South Gordon Street and S.H. 6 to the west and northward to the City limits as well as southward beyond Alvin Community College to the Hillcrest Golf Course and down Mustang Road to the R.L.

Stevenson Primary School and the Walt Disney Elementary School (refer to **Figure 3.4, Proposed Bike System Plan**). Incorporate provisions for an exclusive pedestrian right-of-way concurrent with the improvements to S.H. 35 / Grand Parkway. Simultaneous with new development and redevelopment, secure easements for off-street trail segments (where possible) or space within the rights-of-way of new streets for connections to/from the Blakeney Trail Spine throughout the community. Priority should be placed on connections to schools, residential neighborhoods, elderly assisted living facilities, proposed performance development zones, and each of the public parks.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Ensure that provisions for a safe, off-street recreational trail crossing is considered within the proposed Grand Parkway alignment and cross-section.
2. Complete missing connections in the system of on-street bike lanes to form a comprehensive network providing access to all segments of the community. Incorporate into the annual budgeting process an annual set-aside for traffic calming improvements, enhanced signage and striping, bike lane surface repairs, periodic roadway cleaning and intersection safety improvements.
3. Implement the third phase of the Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike & Bike Trail. Determine the safest alignment (Route A or Route B) for crossing S.H. 35 / Grand Parkway (refer to **Figure 3.5, Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike & Bike Trail - Phase 3 Alignment**).
4. Produce a brochure and page on the City's official website displaying the entire bike and pedestrian trail network, along with the timing and programmed development of the system.
5. Establish requirements for the dedication of easements or rights-of-way for adjoining the trail network development. In new residential and commercial developments, rights-of-way should be dedicated for the main trail segment, and easements dedicated throughout the development to provide direct access points to the system. Design standards must also be established for segments of the trail and other connections to ensure long-lasting and minimal maintenance construction.
6. Coordinate with the railroad, drainage district, and utility providers for access to and across their easements and/or rights-of-way in the development of the bike and pedestrian trail network. Adopt a local policy for the acquisition and use of floodways and drainage channels, railroad corridors, vacated alleys, and other rights-of-way and easements for trails and pedestrian connections.
7. Ensure the inclusion of proposed on-street bicycle trails, off-street recreational trails, and complete streets-related improvements are included within H-GAC's Regional Transportation Plan (RTP).

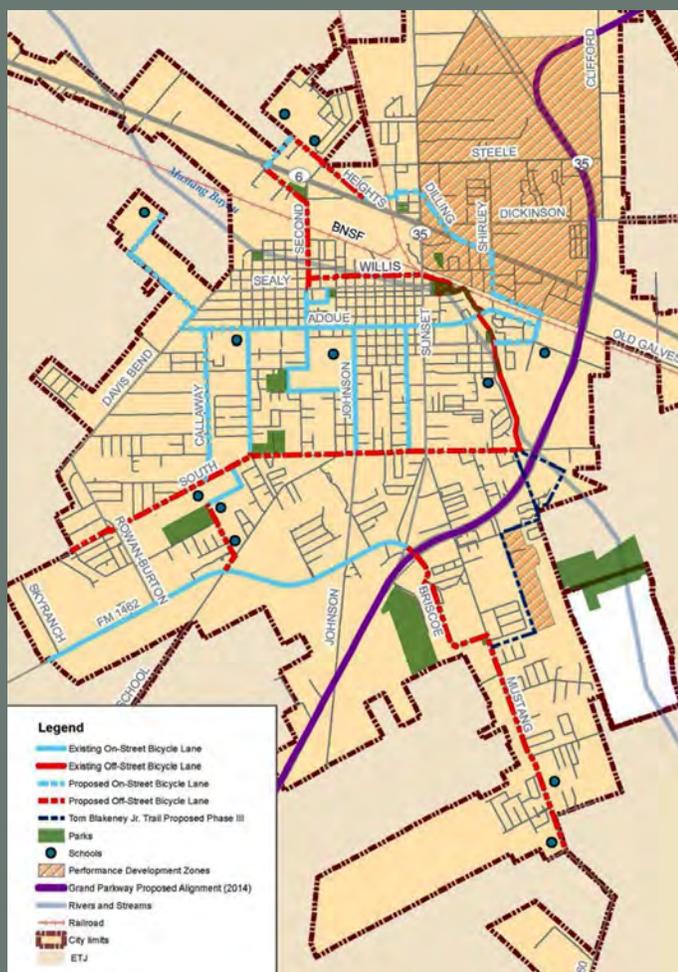


FIGURE 3.4, PROPOSED BIKE SYSTEM PLAN

COMMUNITY SURVEY

ON THE NEED FOR SIDEWALKS -

Starting South Street and Johnson, to 1462 there's no trail or sidewalk for pedestrians to use. There's also very limited lighting to none. The kids in our neighborhood are forced to walk in the street to and from school, etc.; as there's no shoulder to use either. Thanks for your survey and efforts to resolve this matter.

- Alvin Resident

8. Regularly submit applications for state and federal grants through the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21), Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) Improvement Act, Land and Water Conservation Fund, and other available programs to leverage funds for bikeway and trail planning and development, as described in Appendix D, *Funding for Implementation*.
9. Coordinate with Brazoria County and the Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT) to program, schedule and install shared right-of-way signage and wide shoulders along each of the farm-to-market highways and select county roads to accommodate distance cyclists.
10. Coordinate with Brazoria County and the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) to retrofit an off-street recreational trail along SH 35 Business to connect the Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail and National Oak Park with Brazoria County's Resoft Park.
11. Coordinate with the City's Legal Department to develop a Greenways Dedication Ordinance to help facilitate the expansion of the Alvin Community Trails Network.

Strategy 2.1.2: Examine walking access to parks from each neighborhood and subdivision within the City.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Determine the percent of population within a walk route of less than a mile to a park entrance from home.

2. Identify and map the main pedestrian routes to parks from existing neighborhoods and subdivisions.
3. Inventory and evaluate condition of existing sidewalks.
4. Formulate a sidewalk improvement program. Include the following tasks:
 - » Determine needed sidewalk extensions;
 - » Assign order of magnitude construction costs;
 - » Prioritize sidewalks extensions;
 - » Develop a phased approach and include construction costs in Capital Improvements program (CIP).



FIGURE 3.5, TOM BLAKENEY, JR. HIKE & BIKE TRAIL - PHASE 3 ALIGNMENT

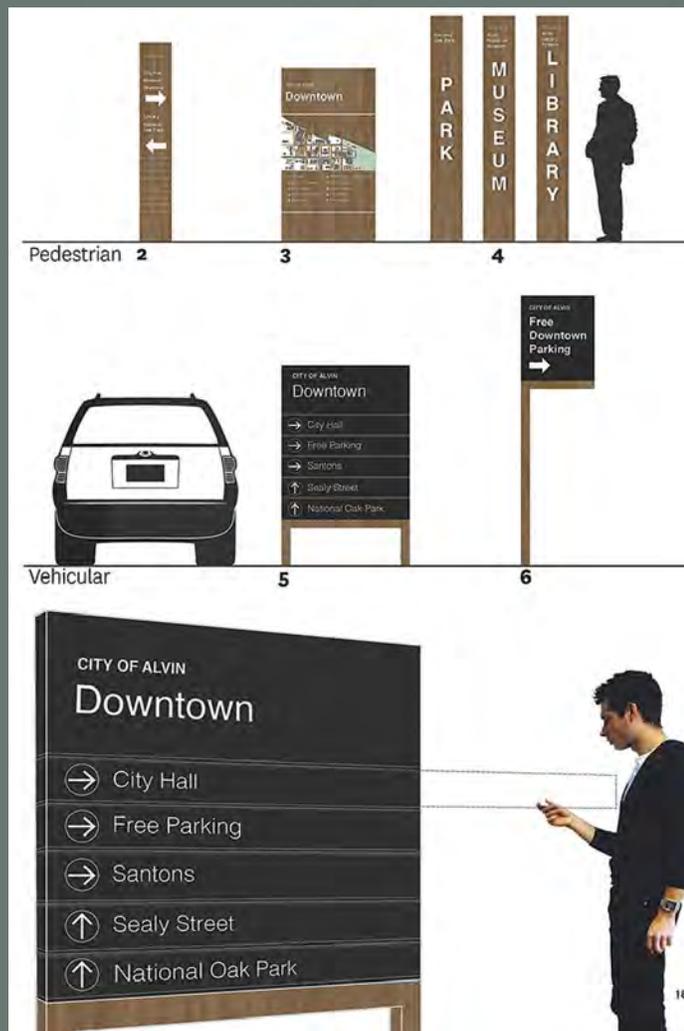


FIGURE 3.6, PROPOSED DIRECTIONAL / WAYFINDING SIGNAGE
(Source: Alvin Downtown Task Force 07/18.2016 Presentation)

Strategy 2.1.3: Develop a “Blue Trails” concept plan and trail network that establishes the Mustang Bayou as a key addition to the larger Alvin Trails Network and capitalizes on local resources as a means of tourism, education, research, and recreation.

Water-based trails, or “blue trails,” are recreational routes along waterways with a network of public access points supported by broad-based community partnerships. Water trails provide both conservation and recreational opportunities for communities. The proposed Mustang Bayou blue trail has several strategic put-in and take-out (trailhead) locations identified along the bayou; these spots were determined through analysis of aerial photography and research into ideal programmatic requirements for successful boat launches and kayak trails. The put-in points are identified in Figure 4.3 and include Highway 6 and the intersection of Second Street at Lobitt Street. Due to their upstream location, where the bayou begins to widen, these trailheads are ideal for starting an afternoon voyage, while their proximity to semi-developed properties affords them the opportunity to be retrofitted to accommodate low-intensity parking

for visitors of the trail. The take-out points are identified at Citizens Park and at the Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail at Adoue Street; these locations are downriver before the bayou begins to go underground and taper into depths too shallow to navigate. The proposed blue trail is approximately 2.28 miles in length from the first put-in to the last take-out point, which would take the average leisure kayaker (traveling three to four miles per hour) a little less than an hour to traverse.

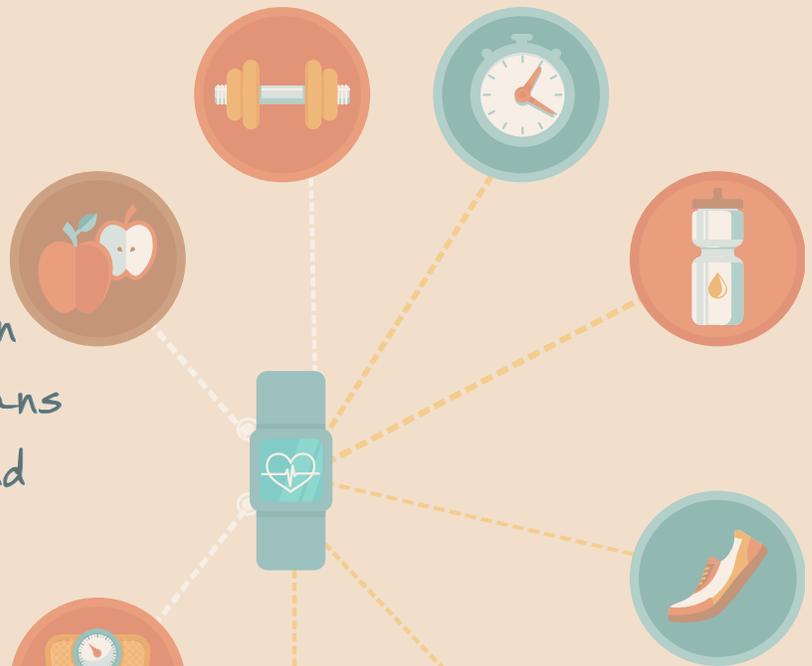
1. Identify, or provide criteria for identifying critical areas of the bayou (such as navigational exclusion zones, hazards and unusual boating conditions, sensitive wildlife and ecosystems, sites with poor water quality, etc.) that require giving users key information, restricting access, or taking other management actions.
2. Conduct site assessment and planning for trailheads (put-in/take-out) by identifying issues related to embankment stabilization and access requirements, boater and navigational safety/security, operations and maintenance, and education and interpretive needs.
3. Develop a set of trailhead development and management strategies that can be implemented to address issues related to access needs, wildlife/ecosystem concerns, boater and navigational safety and security, management needs and available resources, along with educational and interpretive needs and opportunities.
4. Promote a water trail ethic that teaches and promotes safe, low-impact boating practices and encourages users to protect the bayou’s unique ecological resources and as a recreational trail water amenity.
5. Enforce and teach personal boating safety, and navigational safety, and national security through a water trail education program, active coordination among recreational groups, other environmental agencies, regulatory agencies, and appropriate launch facility design and site management.

Strategy 2.1.4: Develop and implement a distinctive directional signage and way-finding system for key attractions and sites in and around the City.

As identified in Table 2.8, *Park Condition Assessment*, park signage received the second-highest score, which underscores the need for directional (wayfinding) signage to parks, as well as signs that summarize park etiquette, rules and regulations. While there are signs in most parks there are no directional (way-finding) signs leading residents and passers-by to parks and public spaces from nearby thoroughfares. This would greatly improve the overall awareness of the park system and improve park visibility within the community. The City should consider means through which to enhance its park branding program, whereby a unique image is portrayed through consistent signage and design features in each park. This would serve as a unifying element and provide for visual consistency.

Health

Through a modest increase in daily activity, most Americans can improve their health and quality of life.



HOW MUCH PHYSICAL ACTIVITY DO CHILDREN, ADULTS, AND SENIORS NEED?



AEROBIC ACTIVITY



MUSCLE STRENGTHENING



BONE STRENGTHENING

CHILDREN			
	60+ minutes of physical activity each day. This can include moderate-intensity aerobic activity. Be sure to include vigorous-intensity aerobic activity for your child on at least 3 days per week.	Muscle strengthening activity, such as gymnastics or push-ups, should be included at least 3 days per week as part of your child's 60 or more minutes.	Bone strengthening activities, such as jumping rope or running, should be included at least 3 days per week as part of your child's 60 or more minutes.
ADULTS			
	150 minutes (2 hours and 30 minutes) of moderate-intensity aerobic activity weekly.	Muscle-strengthening activities on 2 or more days a week that work all major muscle groups.	–
SENIORS			
	150 minutes (2 hours and 30 minutes) of moderate-intensity aerobic activity weekly	Muscle-strengthening activities on 2 or more days a week that work all major muscle groups.	–

Sources: Physical Activity and Health: A Report of the Surgeon General Executive Summary; Center for Disease Control and Prevention: Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans.

COMMUNITY SURVEY

ON THE NEED FOR CONNECTIVITY -

Please look at connectivity of the park system using sidewalks and consider a nice facility for use as a recreation center for programming and other events for the community.

- Alvin Resident

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Ensure there is adequate directional / wayfinding and regulatory signage within Alvin's parks.
 - » Identify the principal thoroughfares that lead to each park and identify locations for directional signs at one-half mile intervals.
2. Build off of Downtown Task Force proposed sign guidelines (refer to **Figure 3.6, Proposed Directional / Wayfinding Signage**).

OBJECTIVE 2.2: Renovate existing playgrounds and ensure that future playgrounds are designed to adhere to the appropriate local, state, and federal accessibility guidelines, but not limited to ADA, the Handbook for Public Playgrounds Safety, and US Consumer Product Safety Commission standards for playground structures, accessibility, and safety fall surface.

Strategy 2.2.1: Recognizing the importance of accessible public facilities. provide access to parks and recreation facilities for all persons including the elderly, mothers with strollers, and handicapped citizens.

Realizing that neighborhood parks are becoming default community gathering spaces is the first step towards repurposing the use and activities normally associated with these areas. What was primarily viewed as a kids playground, neighborhood parks are an important resource for people of all ages and backgrounds. This requires that each new park or existing park improvement be undertaken utilizing Americans with Disabilities (ADA) design guidelines.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Incorporate handicapped accessible walking trails that create a loop around the edge of each park, so that intergenerational users can utilize these trails for walking, running, biking, roller blading, pushing strollers, among other activities.
2. Incorporate handicapped accessible ramps, play structures, and equipment in every park.
3. Improve on-site accessibility for persons with physical disabilities, elderly, people with strollers, among others, so that one can travel from off-site (i.e., the neighborhood) or the parking lot, and into and through the park to each amenity.
4. Work in coordination with the Public Services Department to improve off-site accessibility to each

park by developing a sidewalk improvement program to repair, replace, or install new sidewalks, crosswalks, and curb cuts, in high pedestrian use neighborhoods immediately surrounding the parks, schools, and other community facilities.

Strategy 2.2.2: Incorporate park-level design that supports connectivity.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Continue to plan for and develop comprehensive street, sidewalk, and bike-lane networks that connect neighborhoods with recreation destination points, such as parks and greenways.
2. Ensure land development codes and subdivision regulations within Alvin's Code of Ordinances promote connectivity as part of infill and new development.
3. Utilize American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO) recommendations for sidewalk widths to ensure that connecting sidewalks are wide enough to support pedestrians walking in groups.
4. Continue to provide frequent park and greenway access points along the Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail.
5. Work in coordination with the City's Engineering Department to improve off-site accessibility to each park by developing a sidewalk improvement program to repair, replace, or install new sidewalks, crosswalks, and curb cuts, in high pedestrian use neighborhoods immediately surrounding the parks, schools, and other community facilities.

OBJECTIVE 2.3: Ensure the highest possible safety and security for the users of Alvin's parks and recreation facilities

Strategy 2.3.1: Improve safety and utilization of Alvin's parks system through the incorporation of additional street and landscape lighting.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

Work with the Public Services Department to incorporate additional lighting in parks, at greenway trailhead parking lots and along recreational trails and greenways. Develop a comprehensive park and trail lighting program and phased series of lighting projects to be implemented over time.

1. Utilize street, bollard and landscape lighting types recommended in the Park Standards Manual (Appendix E).
2. Incorporate lighting projects into Parks Department Capital Improvements Program (CIP).
3. To encourage longer hours of use, develop a phased program to install LED lighting and electrical outlets in park pavilions.
 - » Work with the City's Legal Department to develop a policy regarding providing electricity into Alvin's parks; and resolution to be adopted by City Council.



GOAL 3.0: MAINTAIN, ENHANCE, AND OPERATE THE EXISTING PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE SYSTEM IN A SUSTAINABLE AND COST-EFFECTIVE MANNER.

OBJECTIVE 3.1: Identify and secure capital and in-kind resources for ongoing development, maintenance, and operation of the parks and recreation system.

Strategy 3.1.1: Exercise fiscal responsibility and prudence in all financial and business transactions with respect to parkland acquisition, development, operations and maintenance.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Continue to pursue revenues from public and private sources for parkland acquisition, recreation programs, and development of cultural arts programs.
2. Continue to partner with other agencies and organizations to more efficiently provide services, facilities, and programs.
3. Continue to regularly review and update the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for the City's parks and recreation; to be sure revenue expectations are met and guiding principles are followed.
4. Continue to apply for funding from private foundations or other granting entities.
5. Utilize the comprehensive listing of potential funding sources provided in **Appendix C, Funding Sources**, to identify and leverage additional funding for local projects. Consider contracting with or hiring an experienced grant writer to regularly pursue federal, state and foundation grants to subsidize local funding. Regularly submit applications for Texas Recreation and Parks Account (TRPA) program funds for both indoor and outdoor grants, submittals of which are typically advertized and accepted in January and July of each year.

Strategy 3.1.2: Actively promote private sector involvement in park enhancement and maintenance projects.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Work with the City's Economic Development Department, Convention and Visitors Bureau, and the Alvin-Manvel Chamber of Commerce, and to develop a list of local and regional corporate foundations, schools and religious organizations who may be interested in contributing capital and/or human resources toward a variety of parks-related projects.
2. Develop a list of demolition/clearing, planting, and maintenance projects that can be accomplished within a 4-hour period by different sized groups of people.
3. Identify means through which to provide recognition to corporate / organizational sponsors.

4. Distribute "menu" of projects to candidate groups and follow-up with a teleconference to each, explaining the likely benefits and outcomes of contributions.
5. Design standard park volunteer t-shirts and order form for prospective sponsors.

Strategy 3.1.3: Consider developing maintenance and other programs through which the Parks Department can administer volunteer activities.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. To ensure adequate resources are available for current and supplemental seasonal recreational activities, have a bank of activities that volunteers could assist with and a running database of interested candidates.

Strategy 3.1.4: For all supplemental park landscape enhancements, utilize low-maintenance, drought-tolerant, plant material that is native to Texas and the region.

As part of a comprehensive landscape enhancement program, described in Strategy 3.3.2, and to minimize resources expended to maintaining enhancements, utilize plant material that is low-maintenance and drought-tolerant.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Identify local growers on native Texas trees, shrubs, groundcovers and grasses.
2. Consider setting-up a nursery of small plant material, that the Parks Department can raise and utilize for replacements and new plantings.

Strategy 3.1.5: Aggressively advertize and promote the use of the Parks Department's online registration program.

To conserve staff resources, and reduce the need for staff to administer registration procedures, promote the online registration application on the Parks Department's website.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Advertize online registration program within the *Alvin Adventure Guide*.
2. Make sure that computers at the Senior Center, Library, and Alvin Community College have the online registration application in an easily accessible location on each computer's desktop.
3. Ensure that the online registration application's website address is advertized in all City mailings.

Strategy 3.1.6: Ensure access to City tractors, budget a tractor in the Parks Department's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) in order to purchase a tractor for the Parks Department to pull the top dresser for Alvin's parks' athletic fields.

OBJECTIVE 3.2: Bring all existing and future parks throughout the community to an equivalent standard of quality and excellence.

As discussed under Objective 1.6, as a result of many factors, some parks over time, may become under-utilized, and suffer from a lack of visitation. This may result from demographic changes in neighborhood and community populations, to where people are interested in different recreational facilities and equipment. Or it could be the result of over-use, whereby the park becomes inadequately maintained and worn-out; or there may be severe environmental and climatic changes that cause periods of extreme drought, which result in significant die-off of vegetation. A variety of factors may collectively impact a park and cause it to become unwelcoming and undesirable; where it loses its sense of place and neighborhood or community identity. When such an occasion arises, the park may need to be re-developed.

Strategy 3.2.1: Document existing facilities and equipment that are part of Alvin's parks and recreational trails.

To estimate any deficiencies in the provision of parks and recreation equipment, compared to NRPA standards, as well as evaluate the relationship of park facilities to other infrastructure (e.g., parking lots, thoroughfares and sidewalks, etc.) document the location and condition of parks improvements.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Develop as-built documents identifying and locating all of the equipment related to facilities within Alvin's parks and recreational trails.

Locate and install additional parks equipment (e.g., picnic tables, grills, waste receptacles, benches, etc.) according to quantities and spatial relationships outlined within the *Park Standards Manual* (Appendix E).

Strategy 3.2.2: Reprogram and re-design under-performing parks and recreational facilities.

Undergo an aggressive park enhancement program to rapidly improve the condition and appearance of the parks that received a score higher than 1.25 in the park condition assessment (refer to Table 2.8, *Park Condition Assessment*). These parks include, in order of importance, Sealy Park (1.75); Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail; Morgan Park (1.5); Newman Park (1.41); Talmadge Park (1.38); Prairie Dog Park (1.37); and Ruben Adame Park (1.36). The elements requiring improvements are identified in **Appendix C, Park Condition Assessment**; and Strategy 3.2.3, below.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Budget consultant fees in City's Capital Improvement Program.
2. To ensure broad-based community support and participation, facilitate design workshops for the preparation of master development plans and design

COMMUNITY SURVEY

ON THE NEED FOR A SPLASHPAD -

It is time Alvin caught up with the surrounding communities. Even Baytown and Pasadena have multiple water features and Angleton the indoor recreation center and natatorium.

- Alvin Resident

schematics for park properties that remain under-utilized (e.g., Talmadge Park, Newman Park, Prairie Dog Park, and Ruben Adame Park); undeveloped (e.g., Marina Park, Citizens Park, and Gordon Street's 'Ugly Corner' property); as well as for newly acquired park properties. Work with consultant to prepare a community-based park improvement program, schedule and budget.

3. Seek capital funding for park redevelopment.

Strategy 3.2.3: Incorporate the following park-specific improvements into the City's Capital Improvement Program.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

The following general and specific improvements to Alvin's parks and special use facilities should be further analyzed and implemented:

1. Bob Briscoe Park
 - » Install five (5) park regulations signs and mounts;
 - » Install four (4) park benches along edge of pond;
 - » Construct curb and gutter improvements from Entrance to parking lot;
 - » Install two (2) football goals on south field;
 - » Construct community splash pad
 - a. prepare construction documents / specs and detailed cost estimate
 - b. site improvements
 - » Install solar lighting in dog park;
 - » Install additional shade trees.
2. Pearson Park
 - » Replace of broken sidewalks;
 - » Construct Tennis Court practice board;
 - » Construct concession building improvements on east end of park;
 - » Replace field lighting;
 - » Install two (2) benches;
 - » Re-evaluate the location and quantity of waste receptacles and remove excess receptacles from the park's premises.

3. Morgan Park
 - » Install park regulations sign and mount;
 - » Install playground sign;
 - » Install six (6) benches;
 - » Repair benches that are constructed around trees.
 - » Install irrigation system for two (2) athletic fields;
 - » Install four (4) bleacher shade covers.
4. National Oak Park / Alvin Skate Park
 - » Resurface parking lot;
 - » Install bollards along N. Sidnor Street;
 - » Replace two (2) park regulations signs and mounts;
 - » Install one (1) playground regulations sign and mount;
 - » Construct parking area along north side of Sidnor Street;
 - » Construct courtyard (crushed granite);
 - » Relocate playground. Provide barrier (vegetative/ other) between playground and parking area;
 - » Install electric outlets and lighting in picnic pavilions;
 - » Install three (3) benches;
 - » Install rain garden demonstration project.
5. Newman Park
 - » Install three playground regulations signs and mounts;
 - » Replace park name sign;
 - » Install park regulations sign and mount;
 - » Extend concrete walking trail;
 - » Replace two (2) pavilions;
 - » Install electric outlets and lighting in picnic pavilions.
6. Ruben Adame Park
 - » Install park regulations sign and mount;
 - » Install electric outlets and lighting in picnic pavilions;
 - » Install additional shade trees.
7. Sealy Park
 - » Install three playground regulations signs and mounts;
 - » Replace park name sign and mount;
 - » Install park regulations sign and mount;
 - » Construct sidewalk along the west side of Durant Street, from Sealy Street to Adoue Street;
 - » Install three (3) benches.
8. Talmadge Park
 - » Install electric outlets and lighting in pavilion;
 - » Install park regulations sign and mount;
 - » Install playground regulations sign and mount;
 - » Construct full court basketball court with two (2) goals (incl. striping, concrete, lighting);
- » Install two-bay swing set (incl. one parent-child swing);
- » Install one (1) barbecue grill;
- » Install three (3) benches.
9. Hugh Adams Park
 - » Install park regulations sign and mount;
 - » Install two-bay swing set w/ parent/child swing;
 - » Complete section of 4' ht. cyclone fence along ditch;
 - » Install three (3) playground regulations signs and mounts.
10. Prairie Dog Park
 - » Install one (1) park name sign and mount;
 - » Install one (1) park regulations sign and mount;
 - » Construct parking spaces on Hathaway;
 - » Construct outdoor exercise area;
 - » Construct concrete sidewalk from hike and bike trail to pavilion;
 - » Install two (2) benches.
11. Lions Park
 - » Provide four (4) picnic tables;
 - » Replace seven (of 14) bleachers;
 - » Install two (2) park regulations signs and mounts;
 - » Construct one (1) 20 ft. x 30 ft. picnic pavilion in center of park; install electric outlets and lighting;
 - » Construct five (5) picnic pavilions;
 - » Provide 10 picnic tables (two tables / new pavilion).
12. Bob S. Owens Pool
 - » Replace perimeter fence w/ wrought iron.
13. Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail
 - » Install five (5) trail regulations sign and mount;
 - » Install 1/2 mile signs;
 - » Consider installing a parcours consisting of exercise and stretching stations;
 - » Implement Phase III trail expansion program
 - a. plan (site analysis, program, schedule)
 - b. design (construction documents and specifications)
 - c. detailed cost estimate

Strategy 3.2.4: Consider partnering with local organizations that can provide technical assistance to develop and sustain community gardens in mini, neighborhood and community parks.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. As part of the neighborhood planning program described in Strategy 1.4.1, work with neighborhoods to determine whether there is interest in allocating a portion of neighborhood and community parks for community gardens.

COMMUNITY SURVEY

ON THE NEED FOR A DISC GOLF COURSE -

The disc golf course at Resoft park was poorly designed. We need an area away from a possibility of hitting small children.

- Alvin Resident

OBJECTIVE 3.3: Sustain and improve the quality, condition and attractive appearance of public areas and facilities with an aggressive maintenance program, incorporating best management practices and industry standards.

Strategy 3.3.1: Work to preserve and enhance natural and cultural resources within Alvin's City Limits and Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ).

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Continue to provide for preservation and conservation of open space including wetlands, floodplains, streams and water bodies, woodlands, and natural areas; using conservation easements, transfer of development rights, and other legal mechanisms typically utilized for land conservation, including outright land acquisition of priority open space areas.
2. Continue to consider energy efficiency and environmentally sustainable design (USGBC LEED™ certification standards) when planning, developing, and purchasing park facilities, equipment and supplies.
3. Continue to spearhead, promote and participate in various recycling efforts and programs.
4. Consider adopting conscientious land management practices like the use of natural composting, environmentally safe fertilizers and pesticides, and the use of "no-mow" zones around resource features.

Strategy 3.3.2: Develop a comprehensive landscape enhancement program for Alvin's parks system.

As described in Strategy 3.2.3, budget within the Parks Department's Capital Improvements Program (CIP) additional landscape plantings (trees, shrub massings, groundcovers, and ornamental grasses) to differentiate and define spaces and places within the parks, and create more shaded areas for passive recreational activities.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Work with a landscape architect to develop landscape enhancement plans for all parks.
2. To reduce shock and ensure that plant material acclimates quickly to its new environment, plant deciduous trees that are no more than 2 1/2-3" caliper container-grown stock. Plant evergreen trees that are no taller than 6-8 ft. height.



Promotion and Economic Development

GOAL 4.0: PROMOTE ALVIN'S PARKS, FACILITIES, AND RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS.

OBJECTIVE 4.1: Maintain strong communication with community residents and other public agencies and private sector organizations.

Strategy 4.1.1: Utilize social media and the City's website to the fullest extent possible to promote Alvin's parks system and recreational programming.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Enhance the Parks and Recreation Department portion of the City's official website to include a resident interface allowing descriptive information and graphic display of the City's parks and programmatic services in a user-friendly manner. This could include, for instance, an interactive map that is linked to helpful attribute information about individual park sites, such as parks and recreation facilities and programs available, their locations and hours, any program events or activities held at the park, descriptive data about specific facilities (including those for rent), information about planned improvements, etc.
2. Continue to enhance the Parks Department's Facebook page and add new content at least once per week. This can include information about local events and programming, but also information about parks and recreational activities in areas around the region.

OBJECTIVE 4.2: Promote Alvin's parks and recreation system as a regional destination.

Strategy 4.2.1: Actively promote eco-tourism and bird-watching in and around Alvin and Brazoria County.

As outlined within Chapter 4, *Parks and Recreation*, of the *Crossroads 2035 Comprehensive Plan Update*, promote heritage-based recreation and tourism within Alvin's Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ), Brazoria County, and region, including amenities such as the Justin Hurst Wildlife Management Area, the San Bernard National Wildlife Refuge, the Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge, and the Big Boggy National Wildlife Refuge.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. As part of the Great Texas Coastal Birding Trail, Coastal Plains Loop and Mustang Bayou Trail, work with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) to identify and establish additional bird watching sites.
2. Work with TPWD to erect additional Bird Trail Sign Markers along State Highways 6 and 35, and other principal corridors around Alvin.
3. Work with Alvin ISD elementary and middle school biological science departments to construct and

install bird and bat houses in Alvin's parks and along its recreational trails.

Strategy 4.2.2: Promote Alvin's future Disc Golf Course as a regional amenity.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. As the Parks Department works to program and establish a formal disc golf course, consider promoting the course as part of a regional constellation of courses that would include the courses in Friendswood, Hitchcock, Sugar Land, Lake Jackson, and Houston.

OBJECTIVE 4.3: Partner in contributing to the City's economic development by attracting tourists and businesses to Alvin.

The social benefits of parks are well-documented and easily understood. As destinations for play and recreation, they have long served as community gathering places and locales for activity and fun. Playgrounds, athletic fields, swimming pools and gardens within parks provide tangible benefits during residents' leisure times. However, the economic benefits are less visible, despite a growing recognition that parks can and do generate quantifiable economic benefits for cities. Both planners and park professionals see the broader benefits that open, green spaces provide to cities, and recognize those resources are increasingly being used to revitalize communities, not just entertain residents.

Strategy 4.3.1: Promote and enhance sports and other active recreational activities as catalysts for economic development and tourism.

Partner in contributing to the City's economic development by attracting sports-oriented tourists and businesses to recreational attractions in and around Alvin.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Continue to partner with Alvin-Manvel Area Chamber of Commerce and Rutherford County Convention and Alvin Convention & Visitors Bureau to expand Alvin's attraction as a quality year-round tourist destination with respect to its sports recreation facilities and programs.
2. Develop a comprehensive sports tourism strategy and implementation program.
3. Continue to promote sports tourism through hosting regional and statewide sports tournaments.
4. Continue to provide, promote and encourage community and regional events and programs that provide access of heritage-based tourism opportunities.
5. As described in Strategy 3.1.3, continue to build a database of volunteers and resources to support sport tourism events.

Strategy 4.3.2: Retrofit existing, under-utilized parks to support sporting events and sports tourism-related activities.

As described in Strategy 3.2.2, when considering retrofitting programs into under-utilized parks, consider the improvements necessary to expand the size and breadth sports tournaments the City is capable of hosting if additional parks' sports facilities are utilized in conjunction with other sports facilities.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Strategically enhance new and existing parks and facilities to support tournament hosting.
2. Increase the Parks Department's mobile bleacher inventory to provide more spectator seating capacity within parks that currently don't have adequate seating for tournaments.

Strategy 4.3.3: Continue to develop targeted performance measures through which to quantify increases in sports tourism-related activities and subsequent economic impact.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Develop baseline estimates for money spent in the community based on particular sports-related recreational events.
2. Consider the utility of employing the Sport Tourism Economic Assessment Model (STEAM) as a standard

post event reporting and analysis, incorporating event performance indicators, visitor metrics and economic benefits capacity.

Strategy 4.3.4: Consider completing the development of Alvin's regional soccer complex (1156 Fox Meadow Drive).

As illustrated in Figure 3.7, *Undeveloped Regional Soccer Complex*, the property consists of 60 acres of cleared acreage that has been partially developed. Over \$1 million in development has already been completed. All utilities are on site including, fire hydrants, a 1500 ft. x 35 ft. concrete access road on the south side of the property, retention pond/facilities, storm sewers and several acres of stabilized areas used for event parking. There is a one acre parcel that has been sold in the Southeast quadrant for a basketball facility that has the right to use the main access drive. The property is currently for sale for \$2,799,000.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Conduct a cursory regional market analysis to determine demand and test the economic viability of the development program. If viable, consider developing the requisite development proforma to determine the level of capital investment required to complete the soccer complex.
2. Consider developing the requisite organizational structure (e.g., sports authority) to administer and manage the complex.



FIGURE 3.7, UNDEVELOPED REGIONAL SOCCER COMPLEX

(Source: Google Earth)

Administration, Communication, and Planning

GOAL 5.0: POSITION THE DEPARTMENT TO ACHIEVE EXCELLENCE

OBJECTIVE 5.1: Ensure the success of Alvin's Parks and Recreation Department through the continued development of the staff and department.

Strategy 5.1.1: Consider pursuing Parks Department accreditation through the Commission for Accreditation of Park and Recreation Agencies' (CAPRA).

Standards for national accreditation provide an authoritative assessment tool for park and recreation agencies. Through compliance with these national standards of excellence, CAPRA accreditation assures policy makers, department staff, the general public and taxpayers that an accredited park and recreation agency has been independently evaluated against established benchmarks as delivering a high level of quality with respect to park facilities.

ACCREDITATION PROCESS

Accreditation is based on an agency's compliance with the 151 standards for national accreditation. To achieve accreditation, an agency must comply with all 37 fundamental standards, and at least 85 percent, or 97, of the remaining 114 standards. CAPRA accreditation is a five-year cycle that includes three phases, including:

- Development of the agency self-assessment report;
- On-site evaluation; and,
- The Commission's review and decision.

If accreditation is granted by the Commission, the agency will develop a new self-assessment report which will be revisited every five years. Within each of the four years between on-site visits, the agency will submit an annual report that addresses its continued compliance with the accreditation standards.

UNDERSTANDING STANDARDS

A standard is a statement of desirable practice as set forth by experienced professionals. In evaluating an agency for accreditation, the standards are a measure of effectiveness using the cause and effect ("if...then") approach. In practice, if an agency complies with a given standard, then it is expected that the agency's operations related to that standard will be positively affected. Viewed holistically, if an agency complies with the vast majority of the standards, then it is understood that the agency is performing a quality operation.

There are several benefits for pursuing CAPRA Agency accreditation. Benefits for the public include:

- Assurance and validation of well-administered services in accord with approved professional practices;
- Potential for external financial support and savings to the public;

- External recognition of a quality governmental service;
- Holds and agency accountable to the public and ensures responsiveness to meet their needs; and
- Improves customer and quality services.

Benefits for the agency include:

- Public and political recognition;
- Increased efficiency and evidence of accountability;
- Answers the question, "How are we doing?" through extensive self evaluation;
- Identifies areas for improvement by comparing an agency against national standards of best practice;
- Enhances staff teamwork and pride by engaging all staff in the process;
- Creates an environment for regular review of operations, policies and procedures, and promotes continual improvement; and
- Forces written documentation of policies and procedures.

For the Parks and Recreation Department, earning the national CAPRA accreditation is a progression in excellence.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Based on review of CAPRA accreditation standards, develop a realistic schedule and plan of priority action items based on a determination of which Fundamental Standards remain to be completed and which remaining Standards the Parks and Recreation Department plans to fulfill.
2. Review the "Suggested Evidence of Compliance" section in order to identify an acceptable means of demonstrating compliance with a standard.
3. Based on CAPRA guidelines, prepare an "Agency Self-Assessment" and "Evidence of Compliance" and submit to the CAPRA.
4. Upon acceptance of the above-mentioned documentation, schedule a tour for CAPRA representatives to visit Alvin's Parks and Recreation Department and its facilities.

Strategy 5.1.2: Ensure the success of the Parks and Recreation Department through the continued development of the staff and department.

ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

1. Continue to encourage employee's membership and active participation in professional organizations.
2. Continue to conduct annual mission and goal development sessions with leadership staff.

3. Incorporate departmental goals into employee's annual appraisals.
4. Continue to support staff to obtain professional certifications such as Certified Park and Recreation Professional (CPRP), the Certified Playground Safety Inspector (CPSI) program, and others.

OBJECTIVE 5.2: Maintain strong internal communication within the department as well as with other City staff, appointed and elected officials.

Strategy 5.2.1: Submit quarterly briefings and annual progress reports to the City Council to inform them of the implementation status of Master Plan strategies and recommendations.

Strategy 5.2.2: Assess and update this master plan on an annual basis to determine revised areas of need based on recent developments, and modify the capital improvement plan according to changing circumstances and priorities.





IMPLEMENTATION

The purpose of the implementation program is to provide an aggressive, yet realistic and achievable plan for implementing the recommendations of this master plan. This implementation program identifies the City's park improvement and recreation program priorities, together with other recommended actions and initiatives. It also underscores factors that will contribute to successful implementation, and lists strategic partners with whom the City may collaborate to offer diversity in its program offerings and to expand and enhance the availability and range of parks and recreation facilities.

The implementation program reflects the outcomes of the analysis outlined in Chapter 3, *Analysis and Recommendations*. The assessment quantifies the additional parkland, facilities, and improvements needed to keep pace with community growth and increasing demands. It also incorporates the needs and preferences resulting from the community survey. A key principle of this plan is to involve the public in planning for its parks and recreation needs and preferences. This was accomplished through multiple discussions with local organizations and programs providers; meetings with the Parks and Recreation Board; and through a parks community survey that over 700 residents filled-out. The success of this plan ultimately relies on its ability to meet the needs of a growing community. Ongoing outreach efforts and opportunities for community engagement will keep the plan focused on this objective.

Importance of this Master Plan

This master plan will enable the community to keep pace with its growth and continue to provide quality parks and recreational facilities, programs, and community events. There are many factors that influence this plan and its directions for implementation.

- A shortage of 181 acres to meet current needs for neighborhood and community parks.
- A need to acquire and develop an additional 350 acres of parkland by Year 2035.
- Needed coordination between the City and Alvin Independent School District for joint use of park facilities.
- Significant interest in additional aquatic facilities, specifically a splash pad.
- New or replaced equipment items in each of the parks, including bike racks, playground equipment, perimeter sidewalk, and security lighting.
- Additional directional wayfinding signage to assist Alvin's residents in accessing parks and open space.
- Continued priority among residents for the continued construction and extension of trails for increased connectivity throughout the community.
- Improvements to the Alvin Senior Center.
- The long-time, identified need for a community recreation center, within which to host recreational programs for Alvin's residents.

IMPLEMENTATION SUCCESS FACTORS

Several key factors will be integral to the success of the implementation program, including the dedication of the City's leadership, continued public involvement, acceptance and commitment by all municipal departments, plan reference and integration into other development and capital projects, and ongoing monitoring and evaluation, as described below.

Dedication of the City's Leadership

Members of City Council, City staff, the Parks and Recreation Board, and the community must assume ownership of the plan in order for it to be successfully implemented over the short- and long-term. Of particular importance will be an annual review process to update and amend the plan, as warranted, and to keep the capital plan current. The capital plan should be regularly updated to reflect new improvements and needs for existing as well as new parks.

Public Engagement

As in the original master plan process, the City solicited the input and guidance of the community during the preparation of this plan to guide the prioritization of departmental projects and program initiatives. This input should continue by way of regular focus groups; an

annual summit of commercial, educational, and non-profit organizations; and periodic community surveys focused solely on parks and recreation topics. Furthermore, residents should be engaged in design charrettes to aid in the process of park design and to weigh in on new programs or proposed changes to existing programs.

Dedication, Acceptance, and Commitment

Several of the City's departments have roles in implementing this master plan. This may include, among others, the consideration of land proposed for parkland dedication as part of subdivision plat review by the Engineering Department, the provision by the Public Services Department of internal or external street, sidewalk, and utility improvements serving parks, not to mention assistance with the construction of specific park facilities; and coordination with the Alvin Economic Development Department, the Alvin-Manvel Chamber of Commerce and Alvin Convention and Visitors Bureau in promoting and hosting community (and regional) events and activities. For these reasons, each of these and other departments may support, through various avenues, the realization of this plan. It will be important to maintain communication and coordination between these departments and the Parks and Department to ensure ongoing success.

Coordination and Collaboration

The collaboration with local and regional partners is becoming increasingly important given fiscal constraints and considering the oftentimes common missions and objectives of each. This plan advises the City to actively promote strong partnerships through intergovernmental and/or cooperative agreements for the provision of public/semi-public open space, park facilities, and recreation programs. The programmatic assessment outlined in Chapter 3, *Analysis and Recommendations*, identifies multiple opportunities for mutually beneficial coordination in sharing parkland throughout the City, such as through a joint use agreement between the City and Alvin ISD.

Evaluation

As with any plan, it must be kept up-to-date on a regular basis. This is essential because, although this plan considers community needs over the next 10 to 20 years, the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department requires a five-year plan, meaning this plan will need to be updated in 2022. During the interim, the plan will need to be reviewed annually and amended as needed to reflect changes in the mission and goals of the Parks and Recreation Department, and changing needs and attitudes of the community. Annual reviews will ensure that the recommended actions are viable and realistic, and reconciled with the capital and operating budgets. These reviews will also help the city to gage its progress in meeting the vision, goals, and objectives of the plan.

ROLE OF THE CITY AND FUTURE PARTNERSHIPS

The City's role will be to increase its commitment of financial and human resources concurrent with the growth and development of the parks and recreation system. In other words, as more acreage is acquired and developed there; and with the addition of recreational programs and activities, there will be the need for additional staff, facilities, equipment, and operating budget warranted to effectively manage and efficiently maintain them.

There will certainly be challenges in implementing this plan, including escalating land acquisition and development costs, possible land assembly requirements, necessary ordinance amendments, increased fees commensurate with increasing costs, and many other challenges. One of the ways to lessen these challenges will be to form partnerships with other providers, agencies, and governments.

Higher orders of government, such as the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, will likely continue to be a source of funding and technical assistance through their competitive grant programs. It is advisable to make maximum use of these financial assistance programs to leverage funding thereby allowing more significant projects and sizeable areas. A list of funding sources and programs is discussed in Appendix D, *Funding for Implementation*.

It is recommended that the City partner with other agencies and jurisdictions. Working with partners will enable the City to build on past successes and lessons learned through working with others that are involved in parks and recreation, leverage opportunities and achieve efficiencies, and ultimately, achieve a first-class parks and recreation system. Specific opportunities for partnerships include:

- Private and non-profit organizations;
- Brazoria County;
- Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3;
- Alvin Independent School District; and
- Private sector entities.

The City is not limited to partnering with the aforementioned entities. The opportunity to build partnerships should be an ongoing process that continues throughout the duration of the planning period - and beyond.

With its anticipated achievements comes the warrant for recognition - of the City, its Parks and Recreation Department Director and staff, and associated Parks Board. As outlined in the conclusion of Chapter 3, Analysis and Recommendations, it is recommended that in time the Parks Department pursue accreditation through the Commission for Accreditation of Park and Recreation Agencies (CAPRA), an organization which recognizes the excellent work of municipal parks departments. As with its neighbor, Pearland, which is CAPRA-accredited, Alvin deserves this distinction.



Implementation Priorities

This section details the improvement priorities that have been identified for Alvin's parks and recreation system. These improvement priorities were determined, in part, by the condition assessment presented in Chapter 2, *Existing Conditions*; the recommended improvements based on current and projected needs for parks and recreation facilities presented in Chapter 3, *Analysis and Recommendations*, public input through consultation and stakeholder interviews, Park Community Survey, and guidance of the Parks Board and Parks and Recreation Department.

CAPITAL - PARTNERSHIPS PLAN

Displayed in Table 4.1, *Implementation Action Plan*, is the scheduled improvements for each of the existing parks. This same process should be completed for every new park that is created, hopefully beginning with Marina Park and the "Ugly Corner." The plan has been divided into line-item improvements and organizes park development into the following types of actions:

- Capital Projects
- Policies and Programs
- Regulations and Standards
- Partnerships and Coordination
- More Targeted Planning

Following action types, the range of "action leaders" are identified and include those organizations / entities that will most likely have a role in the implementation of that specific line-item park improvement. The organization of the Implementation Action Plan allows park needs to be evaluated for each park or on a City-wide, individual improvement basis. The costs reflect order of magnitude plans and preliminary cost estimates of individual park improvement projects. In addition, for each improvement that falls within the category of "Capital Projects," there are specific, and order of magnitude costs for each of the improvements identified. These unit and aggregate costs were extrapolated, in part, from the Parks Department's Capital Improvement Program (CIP). For those improvements that fall within the category, "More Targeted Planning," there will be the warrant for more detailed design and planning, resulting in the development of more definitive programming, scheduling, and budgeting; construction documentation and specifications, and detailed cost estimates; which will then need to be folded into the Parks Department's, and ultimately the City's, CIP.

PRIMARY IMPROVEMENT PRIORITIES

The following list of improvements reflect the City's highest priority projects, meaning they should be planned for incorporation into the annual capital budgeting process. As this plan matures, each of these projects will be further divided into individual projects with their requisite priorities. The top five priority improvements to

Alvin's system of parks and recreation facilities include the following:

X. Community Splash Pad Facilities

The need for a community pool and splash pad facilities were consistently discussed throughout the planning process as well as in the Park Community Survey.

X. Renovation and Re-Programming of Existing Parks

Improvements and maintenance of existing parks is a priority for the city to optimize resources and serve current users. Equipment and facilities need attention after years of use and should be continually evaluated for needed improvements. The individual improvement needs are detailed in Table 3.4, *Current Citywide Facility Needs, 2015*, Table 3.5, *Future Citywide Facility Needs*, Table 3.6, *Equipment Standards*, and Table 4.1, *Implementation Action Plan*. Priorities should be based on a level of need and park utilization. As discussed within Chapter 3, *Analysis and Recommendations*, to increase park use and safety, a comprehensive park lighting program needs to be developed.

X. Plan to Acquire Needed Park Acreage in Areas of Need

According to Table 3.1, *Park Type Needs Based on NRPA Park Land Standards*, the City is currently meeting approximately 63 percent of the recommended acres of mini (pocket), neighborhood and community parkland. More land must be acquired and dedicated to future park usage in order to meet the current and future demand. While the City will need to continue focusing on the maintenance of current parks, the importance of acquiring additional park acreage lies primarily in providing greater distribution, and therefore accessibility, to parkland for all city's residents. Access to additional park acreage may be accomplished in different ways. One way would be to pursue additional joint City/School partnership with Alvin ISD to fill-in areas of need. Another way is focus on the provision of smaller, mini- (or "pocket") parks in neighborhoods and community centers. This can be accomplished, in part, through utilizing utility easements and other properties within the City that are owned by public entities.

X. Continued Expansion of Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail, and the Development of a Comprehensive Hike and Bike Trails Master Plan.

A Trails Master Plan should be created to complement the Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Its focus should thread together each of the existing and planned future parks, while building upon the success of the Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail. Over half (53 percent) of the Community Park Survey respondents identified the need for expanding on walking and biking trails as an "extremely needed" recreational facility. As illustrated in Figure 2.2, *Existing Bike Trails*; Figure 3.4, *Proposed Bike System Plan*; Figure

3.5, Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike & Bike Trail - Phase 3 Alignment; and Figure 3.6, Mustang Bayou Blueways Program; there are several corridors and potential areas within the City that could house a trail, or active transportation route to provide connections among existing and planned future parks. A need for a trails master plan lies in ensuring advanced planning and coordination of comprehensive network of on-street and off-street trails to form a complete pedestrian and bicycle system throughout the City of Alvin.

X. Community Recreation Center

The analysis of facility needs in Chapter 3, *Analysis and Recommendations*, reveals that the city is lacking many needed facility and amenity types. As shown in Table 2.8, *Facility Standards Based on Population*, the City has done a pretty good job in its provision for recreational facilities, except for neighborhood and community recreational centers. These centers fulfill an extremely important function in providing public indoor space for recreational activities and gathering.



TABLE 4.1, IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN

	Year 1-3	Years 3-10	10+ Years	Capital Projects	Policies and Programs	Regulations and Standards	Partnerships and Coordination	More Targeted Planning	Action Leaders	Estimated Order of Magnitude Cost
	Initiate	Action Type								

Abbreviations:
 ACC Alvin City Council
 CM Office of the City Manager
 C&R#3 Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3
 BCPC Brazoria County Park Commission
 AECDV Alvin Economic Development Dept.
 AED Alvin Engineering Dept.
 ALD Alvin Legal Dept.
 APSD Alvin Public Services Dept.
 APRD Alvin Parks and Recreation Dept.

GOALS, STRATEGIES, ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

GOAL 1.0: PROVIDE A VARIETY OF PARKS, RECREATION FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS THAT WILL ACCOMMODATE THE CURRENT AND FUTURE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY’S RESIDENTS AND VISITORS.

OBJECTIVE 1.1: Assure an even geographic distribution of parks and recreation facilities that will provide equitable opportunity to activities for all citizens.

Strategy 1.1.1: Provide parks and recreation facilities that meet - or exceed - the established local standards and provide for both the present and future needs of the community.

1. Continue to identify available properties within the City limits with which to establish new mini, neighborhood and community parks in areas of need.							X		APRD, C&R#3, APSD, MED, CM, ALD
2. Continue to work with the Brazoria County Park Commission to identify available property within Alvin’s ETJ that would be appropriate locations for new neighborhood and community parks in areas of need.							X	X	APRD, BCPC, ACC, CM
3. Consider establishing site selection criteria with which to prioritize decisions regarding new park property and/or acceptance of land donation.					X				APRD, CM, ALD
4. Amend the City’s parkland dedication provisions and parkland development fund requirements to require that parkland dedication / fees-in-lieu, and subsequent improvements occur during the first phase of subdivision development.						X			APRD, CM, ALD
5. Include provisions and some degree of surety that will require an implementation timetable for the installation of parks to ensure that developers follow-through in their construction in a timely matter.						X			CM, ALD
6. Utilizing the Park Standards Manual (refer to Appendix E) for standard park facilities, such as benches, water fountains, landscaping, and playground equipment, develop a standard pocket park design program and cost estimate to facilitate discussion regarding the character and costs of physical improvements, and maintenance of said improvements.								X	APRD, APSD, CM
7. Continue to work with community gardening organizations to convert unused available land into neighborhood garden plots.							X		APRD, APSD
8. In conjunction with homeowners associations, develop an Adopt-a-Park program for mini, “pocket” parks within neighborhoods.				X			X		APRD, ALD, CM

TABLE 4.1, IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN - CONTINUED

	Year 1-3	Years 3-10	10+ Years	Capital Projects	Policies and Programs	Regulations and Standards	Partnerships and Coordination	More Targeted Planning	Action Leaders	Estimated Order of Magnitude Cost
	Initiate	Action Type								
GOALS, STRATEGIES, ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES										
Strategy 1.1.2: Develop and publish a step-by-step plan for how neighborhood groups and other organizations can work with the City to develop pocket parks.										
1. Develop Pocket Park Planning and Implementation Guide.					X			X	APRD	
OBJECTIVE 1.2: Activate undeveloped park property and integrate into parks system.										
Strategy 1.2.1: Formulate a redevelopment program, schedule and budget for Alvin's undeveloped parkland.										
1. Marina Park										
» Work with Brazoria County to either purchase the County-owned parcel associated with Marina Park outright; or develop an interlocal agreement through which the City can develop, maintain the Marina Park property as a functioning park, in perpetuity.				X	X			X	APRD, BCPC, CM, ACC, ALD	
» Develop a circulation plan that includes a connection (e.g., pedestrian bridge) between Marina Park and National Oak Park.				X				X	APRD, BCPC, CM, ACC, ALD	\$100,000
» Construct new parking lot on Bowling Alley Drive.				X				X		\$35,000
» Construct new parking lot on Old Galveston Road.				X				X		\$35,000
» Install kayak put-in facility.				X				X		\$15,000
2. Citizens Park										
» Consider additional uses and elements that might be programmed into the space, including seasonal rotations of plant material, holiday lights and decorations, etc.;				X				X	APRD, APSD	
3. "Ugly Corner" on Gordon Street										
» Facilitate a community charrette to generate excitement about redeveloping property into a public park and major entrance feature for the City;				X				X	APRD, APSD, AED, AECDV, CM	
4. 150 acre parcel in ETJ										
» Perform a comprehensive site analysis and environmental due diligence to determine history and condition of site;				X				X	APRD, AED, APSD	

Abbreviations:
 ACC Alvin City Council
 CM Office of the City Manager
 C&R#3 Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3
 BCPC Brazoria County Park Commission
 AECDV Alvin Economic Development Dept.
 AED Alvin Engineering Dept.
 ALD Alvin Legal Dept.
 APSD Alvin Public Services Dept.
 APRD Alvin Parks and Recreation Dept.

TABLE 4.1, IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN - CONTINUED

	Year 1-3	Years 3-10	10+ Years	Capital Projects	Policies and Programs	Regulations and Standards	Partnerships and Coordination	More Targeted Planning	Abbreviations:
	■	■	■						
	Initiate	Action Type			Action Leaders	Estimated Order of Magnitude Cost			

- ACC Alvin City Council
- CM Office of the City Manager
- C&R#3 Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3
- BCPC Brazoria County Park Commission
- AECDV Alvin Economic Development Dept.
- AED Alvin Engineering Dept.
- ALD Alvin Legal Dept.
- APSD Alvin Public Services Dept.
- APRD Alvin Parks and Recreation Dept.

GOALS, STRATEGIES, ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

Strategy 1.2.2: Work with the Department of Public Works, utility providers, and other public entities to identify parcels, easements and rights-of-way that may be programmed to serve or support a recreational function.

1. Work with Alvin's Department of Public Works, the Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3, and other public entities that maintain property in and around Alvin to identify public easements, rights-of-way and/or parcels that may serve as public parkland.								X	X	X	APRD, C&R#3, AED, APWD
2. Develop a standard interlocal agreement between the Alvin City Council and other public entities that would enable the joint use of, and public improvements to, similar public properties.								X			CM, ALC, ACC

OBJECTIVE 1.3: Form mutually beneficial partnerships with and among governmental jurisdictions, educational bodies, and private sector entities to expand and improve the provision of parks and recreational facilities, services and programs.

Strategy 1.3.1: Consider executing a joint-use agreement with the Alvin Independent School District for the use of school recreational facilities.

1. The Alvin PRD should approach the Alvin ISD to discuss the potential opportunities associated with a formal joint facility use agreements regarding school facilities within Alvin's City limits and ETJ.									X		APRD, AISD, CM, ALD, ACC
2. Continue to explore broad ways with which to fund the development and operation of parks and facilities, and Alvin ISD facilities through use of a variety of funding mechanisms and community involvement, which, at a minimum, could consist of user fees, grants, fundraising, development charges, and cost-sharing agreements with other parties.								X	X	X	APRD, AECDV, CM
3. Consider partnering with the Alvin ISD to apply for funding through Every Child Outdoors.									X		APRDD, AISD, CM

OBJECTIVE 1.4: Acquire additional parks for areas not adequately serviced.

Strategy 1.4.1: Consider developing a City-wide neighborhood planning program.

1. Develop a public engagement program to solicit citizen input into parks, access, and open space interests and issues.								X			APRD, AECDV
2. Identify, delineate, and map areas that are predominately residential and identify associated available City- and other publicly-owned open space.										X	APRD, AED, APWD, CM

IMPLEMENTATION

TABLE 4.1, IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN - CONTINUED

	Year 1-3	Years 3-10	10+ Years	Capital Projects	Policies and Programs	Regulations and Standards	Partnerships and Coordination	More Targeted Planning	Action Leaders	Estimated Order of Magnitude Cost
	Initiate	Action Type								

Abbreviations:
 ACC Alvin City Council
 CM Office of the City Manager
 C&R#3 Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3
 BCPC Brazoria County Park Commission
 AECDV Alvin Economic Development Dept.
 AED Alvin Engineering Dept.
 ALD Alvin Legal Dept.
 APSD Alvin Public Services Dept.
 APRD Alvin Parks and Recreation Dept.

GOALS, STRATEGIES, ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

Strategy 1.4.1 Continued

3. Map active circulation routes (sidewalks, on-street bike lanes, and off-street recreational trails) and public parks and open spaces.									X	APRD, APSD, AED
4. Develop a prioritized funding and implementation program for community amenities and improvements.									X	APRD, APSD, AED, CM

OBJECTIVE 1.5: Ensure that recreation programs meet the interests and needs of a variety of ages and abilities by providing and sponsoring programs interdependently and in cooperation with other community organizations or agencies; based on the local needs and desires identified in the parks and recreation needs assessment survey.

Strategy 1.5.1: To enhance park diversity and ensure full utilization of Alvin’s parks system, especially its neighborhood parks, develop a range of “themes” upon which to base subsequent park improvements.

1. Work with the Parks Board and citizens at the Senior Center to determine themes upon which Alvin’s parks can be based and subsequently enhanced.									X	APRD, AECDV
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	-------------

Strategy 1.5.2: Consider increasing the variety of recreational opportunities and activities that meet the passive and active recreational needs of the City.

1. Consider re-programming, or adding activities to the recreational programs of those parks that were identified in the community survey as receiving the least amount of visitation.									X	APRD, AED
2. The Parks Department and Parks Board should actively survey the parks during different times of the day, and days of the week, to inventory when are the parks most frequented, by whom, and the activities they enjoy most at the parks.									X	APRD
3. If it is determined that softball fields should be included within the majority of Alvin’s neighborhood and community parks, then ensure that softball facilities are maintained to foster increased use.									X	APRD, APSD

Strategy 1.5.3: Continue to host the City’s special events celebrations.

1. Continue to host the City’s special events celebrations.				X	X			X		APRD
---	--	--	--	---	---	--	--	---	--	------

Strategy 1.5.4: In conjunction with promoting recreational opportunities within the county and region, as discussed in Goal 4 and its objectives, consider providing additional outdoor recreational opportunities for Alvin’s citizens.

1. Partner with local and regional non-profit organizations to facilitate more events and activities around the vicinity of Alvin and Brazoria County.					X			X	X	APRD
--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	---	---	------

TABLE 4.1, IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN - CONTINUED

	Year 1-3	Years 3-10	10+ Years	Capital Projects	Policies and Programs	Regulations and Standards	Partnerships and Coordination	More Targeted Planning	Action Leaders	Estimated Order of Magnitude Cost
	Initiate	Action Type								

- Abbreviations:**
 ACC Alvin City Council
 CM Office of the City Manager
 C&R#3 Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3
 BCPC Brazoria County Park Commission
 AECDV Alvin Economic Development Dept.
 AED Alvin Engineering Dept.
 ALD Alvin Legal Dept.
 APSD Alvin Public Services Dept.
 APRD Alvin Parks and Recreation Dept.

GOALS, STRATEGIES, ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

Strategy 1.5.4 Continued

2. Develop a program whereby the Parks Department can facilitate family and youth weekend trips to the Houston Zoo, Hermann Park, Memorial Park, the Buffalo Bayou, Lee and Joe Jamail Skate Park, and other parks and greenways. This will require coordinating transportation and staffing. The City's Legal Department should review/approve participant waiver forms, etc., to ensure participant safety and accountability.									X	X	X	APRD, ALD, CM
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	---------------

OBJECTIVE 1.6: Maximize the availability and geographic distribution of recreational programs, activities and events.

Strategy 1.6.1: Locate public, quasi-public, and private buildings and facilities that can host Parks Department-sponsored programs, activities, and events.

1. Identify and map facilities to ensure adequate geographic distribution, and that City-sponsored and other recreational programming is available to all of Alvin's citizens.											X	APRD
2. Work with the Alvin Convention and Visitors Bureau to formulate a development program, schedule and budget, as well as site selection criteria for the construction of a youth-oriented, indoor sports facility, or series of facilities that would also accommodate the programmatic requirements for large assemblies of people.											X	APRD, AECDV, CM
3. Consider expanding the recreational program offerings (e.g., team sports) as funding and staffing allows.											X	APRD

Strategy 1.6.2: Develop locational criteria, program, schedule and budget for a new community recreation center.

1. Prepare case studies underscoring the importance and benefits of communities having a recreation center.											X	APRD
2. Prepare a facility program and building space plan that would outline the various activities and associated spatial requirements.											X	APRD, AED, APWD
3. Based on site selection criteria, develop an inventory of likely available sites for a recreation center.											X	APRD, APWD
4. Prepare order of magnitude costs for the purchase of land, construction of the building, equipment, and likely operation and maintenance-related expenses.											X	APRD, AED, APWD

TABLE 4.1, IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN - CONTINUED

	Year 1-3	Years 3-10	10+ Years	Capital Projects	Policies and Programs	Regulations and Standards	Partnerships and Coordination	More Targeted Planning	Action Leaders	Estimated Order of Magnitude Cost
	■	■	■							

Abbreviations:
 ACC Alvin City Council
 CM Office of the City Manager
 C&R#3 Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3
 BCPC Brazoria County Park Commission
 AECDV Alvin Economic Development Dept.
 AED Alvin Engineering Dept.
 ALD Alvin Legal Dept.
 APSD Alvin Public Services Dept.
 APRD Alvin Parks and Recreation Dept.

GOALS, STRATEGIES, ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

Strategy 1.6.3: Ensure there are adequate recreation exercise, and athletic / sports-related programs for senior citizens; at the Alvin Senior Center and elsewhere.

1. To better understand the recreational and other interests of Alvin's senior citizens, periodically facilitate senior citizens' "round tables" at the Senior Center.	■				X			X	X	APRD	
2. Partner with senior centers in neighboring communities and develop jointly-sponsored programs and events.	■				X			X	X	APRD, CM, ALD	

Strategy 1.6.4: Renovate the Alvin Senior Center.

1. On behalf of the City Manager's Office and City Council, the Parks Department should prepare a comprehensive inventory and cost estimate for all the improvements that need to occur at the Senior Center.	■				X				X	APRD, AED, APSD, CM	
2. Upon authorization of City Council, build deferred maintenance and other building renovation and programmatic costs into the Parks Department's annual budget and Capital Improvement Program.	■			X						APRD, AED, CM	

OBJECTIVE 1.7: Increase the relevance and use of Alvin's parks, open spaces, trails and special use facilities through increased programming access to information.

Strategy 1.7.1: Introduce an educational dimension to Alvin's parks, trails and open spaces.

1. Work with Alvin Community College and Alvin ISD's local schools' science departments to develop a series of interpretive/ environmental signage and other education facilities/amenities for Alvin's parks and recreational trails.	■							X	X	APRD	
2. For inclusion within the Parks Department's, <i>Alvin Adventure Guide</i> , develop a quarterly column on the history and significance of each park and recreation facility within Alvin's network of parks.	■								X	APRD	
4. To illustrate low impact development best practices, and in conjunction with the Nature Observation Area, develop a rain garden demonstration project at National Oak Park.	■			X				X	X	APRD, AED, CM	\$10,000

Strategy 1.7.2: Make Alvin's parks a network of Wi-Fi hotspots.

1. To determine feasibility, identify and research case studies, i.e., cities that have Wi-Fi hotspots in parks.	■								X	APRD	
--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	------	--

TABLE 4.1, IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN - CONTINUED

	Year 1-3	Years 3-10	10+ Years	Capital Projects	Policies and Programs	Regulations and Standards	Partnerships and Coordination	More Targeted Planning	Action Leaders	Estimated Order of Magnitude Cost
	Initiate	Action Type								

Abbreviations:
 ACC Alvin City Council
 CM Office of the City Manager
 C&R#3 Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3
 BCPC Brazoria County Park Commission
 AECDV Alvin Economic Development Dept.
 AED Alvin Engineering Dept.
 ALD Alvin Legal Dept.
 APSD Alvin Public Services Dept.
 APRD Alvin Parks and Recreation Dept.

GOALS, STRATEGIES, ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

Strategy 1.7.2 Continued

2. Identify a viable demonstration park, such as National Oak Park, within which to test concept.				X					X	APRD, AED, CM
3. Monitor demonstration park to determine degree of additional use.									X	APRD

OBJECTIVE 1.8: Acknowledge that parks and recreation needs evolve over time with changes in demographic characteristics, and respond accordingly.

Strategy 1.8.1: Develop a plan to periodically monitor and quantify park and recreational facility use.

1. Develop means with which to monitor, on an annual basis, parks and recreational facilities' use. As discussed in Strategy 1.5.2, re-program parks as needed to ensure continued and enhanced active participation.									X	APRD
2. Continually monitor national trends regarding park use and identify best practices that may be applicable to Alvin's parks program.									X	APRD
3. Consider passive recreational enhancements for other demographic sectors of the population, including teenagers not involved in team sports and senior citizens.									X	APRD
4. Require that each coach or team leader provide feedback via a post-season survey to receive input on success and failures of the program.									X	APRD
5. Track participant numbers to be able to quantify increased or decreased participatory numbers on an annual basis.									X	APRD
6. As discussed in Strategy 1.5.3, continue to provide, or help coordinate, special recreational events and celebrations, based on events of community, state, and national significance.									X	APRD

Strategy 1.8.2: Take full advantage of unprogrammed public space.

1. Routinely send out email blast reminders to Parks Department constituencies about the recreational opportunities parks provide Alvin's citizens, beyond playgrounds and places for youth sports leagues to practice and compete.										APRD
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------

TABLE 4.1, IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN - CONTINUED

	Year 1-3	Years 3-10	10+ Years	Capital Projects	Policies and Programs	Regulations and Standards	Partnerships and Coordination	More Targeted Planning	Action Leaders	Estimated Order of Magnitude Cost
	Initiate	Action Type								
GOALS, STRATEGIES, ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES										
Strategy 1.8.2: <i>Continued</i>										
2. Embrace electronic media and ways in which kids can apply computer-based games to Alvin's parks system. This may include geo-caching and other scavenger hunt-type games; and working with the Pokemon Company International to locate Pokemon creatures in Alvin's parks and trails.								X	X	APRD, AED, AECDV
Strategy 1.8.3: <i>Consider re-programming park concessions to offer a menu of healthy snacks and drinks.</i>										
1. Partner with Alvin ISD to consider healthy alternatives for concession stands during sporting events and tournaments, as well as for meals at fundraising events.										APRD, CM
GOAL 2.0: ENSURE THAT PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACE AREAS ARE DESIGNED AND MAINTAINED TO BE SAFE, ACCESSIBLE, BARRIER-FREE AND SOCIAL PLACES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY.										
OBJECTIVE 2.1: Provide an interconnected system of paths, recreational trails, on-street bike lanes, and routes that are multi-purpose, safe, accessible, convenient, and connect Alvin's parks to neighborhoods, schools, workplaces, and other community destinations.										
Strategy 2.1.1: <i>Utilize future planned extensions of the Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail to link neighborhoods with schools and commercial centers.</i>										
1. Ensure that provisions for a safe, off-street recreational trail crossing is considered within the proposed Grand Parkway alignment and cross-section.					X				X	APRD, AED, CM
2. Complete missing connections in the system of on-street bike lanes to form a comprehensive network providing access to all segments of the community. Incorporate into the annual budgeting process an annual set-aside for traffic calming improvements, enhanced signage and striping, bike lane surface repairs, periodic roadway cleaning and intersection safety improvements.									X	APRD, AED, APSD, CM
3. Implement the third phase of the Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike & Bike Trail. Determine the safest alignment (Route A or Route B) for crossing S.H. 35 / Grand Parkway.				X					X	APRD, AED,
4. Produce a brochure and page on the City's official website displaying the entire bike and pedestrian trail network, along with the timing and programmed development of the system.									X	APRD

Abbreviations:
 ACC Alvin City Council
 CM Office of the City Manager
 C&R#3 Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3
 BCPC Brazoria County Park Commission
 AECDV Alvin Economic Development Dept.
 AED Alvin Engineering Dept.
 ALD Alvin Legal Dept.
 APSD Alvin Public Services Dept.
 APRD Alvin Parks and Recreation Dept.

TABLE 4.1, IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN - CONTINUED

	Year 1-3	Years 3-10	10+ Years	Capital Projects	Policies and Programs	Regulations and Standards	Partnerships and Coordination	More Targeted Planning	Abbreviations: ACC Alvin City Council CM Office of the City Manager C&R#3 Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3 BCPC Brazoria County Park Commission AECDEV Alvin Economic Development Dept. AED Alvin Engineering Dept. ALD Alvin Legal Dept. APSD Alvin Public Services Dept. APRD Alvin Parks and Recreation Dept.	Estimated Order of Magnitude Cost
	Initiate	Action Type								

GOALS, STRATEGIES, ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

Strategy 2.1.1: Continued

5. Establish requirements for the dedication of easements or rights-of-way for adjoining the trail network development. In new residential and commercial developments, rights-of-way should be dedicated for the main trail segment, and easements dedicated throughout the development to provide direct access points to the system. Design standards must also be established for segments of the trail and other connections to ensure long-lasting and minimal maintenance construction.					X	X	X	X	APRD, AED, CM, ALD
6. Coordinate with the railroad, drainage district, and utility providers for access to and across their easements and/or rights-of-way in the development of the bike and pedestrian trail network. Adopt a local policy for the acquisition and use of floodways and drainage channels, railroad corridors, vacated alleys, and other rights-of-way and easements for trails and pedestrian connections.					X	X	X	X	APRD, AED, CM, ALD
7. Ensure the inclusion of proposed on-street bicycle trails, off-street recreational trails, and complete streets-related improvements are included within H-GAC's Regional Transportation Plan (RTP).								X	APRD, AED, CM, ALD
8. Regularly submit applications for state and federal grants through the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21), Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) Improvement Act, Land and Water Conservation Fund, and other available programs to leverage funds for bikeway and trail planning and development, as described in Appendix D, <i>Funding for Implementation</i> .					X		X	X	APRD, CM, ACC
9. Coordinate with Brazoria County and the Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT) to program, schedule and install shared right-of-way signage and wide shoulders along each of the farm-to-market highways and select county roads to accommodate distance cyclists.									

TABLE 4.1, IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN - CONTINUED

	Year 1-3	Years 3-10	10+ Years	Capital Projects	Policies and Programs	Regulations and Standards	Partnerships and Coordination	More Targeted Planning	Abbreviations: ACC Alvin City Council CM Office of the City Manager C&R#3 Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3 BCPC Brazoria County Park Commission AED Alvin Engineering Dept. ALD Alvin Legal Dept. APSD Alvin Public Services Dept. APRD Alvin Parks and Recreation Dept.	Estimated Order of Magnitude Cost
	Initiate	Action Type								

GOALS, STRATEGIES, ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

Strategy 2.1.1: Continued

10. Coordinate with Brazoria County and the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) to retrofit an off-street recreational trail along SH 35 Business to connect the Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail and National Oak Park with Brazoria County's Resoft Park.									X	APRD, AED, CM
11. Coordinate with the City's Legal Department to develop a Greenways Dedication Ordinance to help facilitate the expansion of the Alvin Community Trails Network.						X				APRD, CM, ALD

Strategy 2.1.2: Examine walking access to parks from each neighborhood and subdivision within the City.

1. Determine the percent of population within a walk route of less than a mile to a park entrance from home									X	APRD
2. Identify and map the main pedestrian routes to parks from existing neighborhoods and subdivisions.									X	APRD
3. Inventory and evaluate condition of existing sidewalks.									X	APRD, AED
4. Formulate a sidewalk improvement program.					X				X	APRD, AED, CM, ACC

Strategy 2.1.3: Develop a "Blue Trails" concept plan and trail network that establishes the Mustang Bayou as a key addition to the larger Alvin Trails Network and capitalizes on local resources as a means of tourism, education, research, and recreation.

1. Identify, or provide criteria for identifying critical areas of the bayou (such as navigational exclusion zones, hazards and unusual boating conditions, sensitive wildlife and ecosystems, sites with poor water quality, etc.) that require giving users key information, restricting access, or taking other management actions.								X	X	APRD, C&R#3, AED, APSD
2. Conduct site assessment and planning for trailheads (put-in/take-out) by identifying issues related to embankment stabilization and access requirements, boater and navigational safety/security, operations and maintenance, and education and interpretive needs.										APRD, AED, APSD, C&R#3
3. Work with the C&R District No. 3 to determine the feasibility of erecting a removable weir to raise the dynamic water level of the Mustang Bayou.										APRD, AED, C&R#3

TABLE 4.1, IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN - CONTINUED

	Year 1-3	Years 3-10	10+ Years	Capital Projects	Policies and Programs	Regulations and Standards	Partnerships and Coordination	More Targeted Planning	Action Leaders	Estimated Order of Magnitude Cost
	Initiate	Action Type								

Abbreviations:
 ACC Alvin City Council
 CM Office of the City Manager
 C&R#3 Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3
 BCPC Brazoria County Park Commission
 AECDV Alvin Economic Development Dept.
 AED Alvin Engineering Dept.
 ALD Alvin Legal Dept.
 APSD Alvin Public Services Dept.
 APRD Alvin Parks and Recreation Dept.

GOALS, STRATEGIES, ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

Strategy 2.1.3: Continued

4. Develop a set of trailhead development and management strategies that can be implemented to address issues related to access needs, wildlife/ecosystem concerns, boater and navigational safety and security, management needs and available resources, along with educational and interpretive needs and opportunities.					X			X	APRD, C&R#3
5. Promote a water trail ethic that teaches and promotes safe, low-impact boating practices and encourages users to protect the bayou's unique ecological resources and as a recreational trail water amenity.					X			X	APRD
6. Enforce and teach personal boating safety, and navigational safety, and national security through a water trail education program, active coordination among recreational groups, other environmental agencies, regulatory agencies, and appropriate launch facility design and site management.					X				APRD, CM, ALD

Strategy 2.1.4: Develop and implement a distinctive directional signage and way-finding system for key attractions and sites in and around the City.

1. Ensure there is adequate directional / wayfinding and regulatory signage within Alvin's parks. Identify the principal thoroughfares that lead to each park and identify locations for directional signs at one-half mile intervals.								X	APRD
2. Build off of Downtown Task Force proposed sign guidelines.								X	APRD

OBJECTIVE 2.2: Renovate existing playgrounds and ensure that future playgrounds are designed to adhere to the appropriate local, state, and federal accessibility guidelines, but not limited to ADA, the Handbook for Public Playgrounds Safety, and US Consumer Product Safety Commission standards for playground structures, accessibility, and safety fall surface.

Strategy 2.2.1: Recognizing the importance of accessible public facilities. provide access to parks and recreation facilities for all persons including the elderly, mothers with strollers, and handicapped citizens.

1. Incorporate handicapped accessible walking trails that create a loop around the edge of each park, so that intergenerational users can utilize these trails for walking, running, biking, roller blading, pushing strollers, among other activities.				X				X	APRD, AED, APSD
---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	-----------------

TABLE 4.1, IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN - CONTINUED

	Year 1-3	Years 3-10	10+ Years	Capital Projects	Policies and Programs	Regulations and Standards	Partnerships and Coordination	More Targeted Planning	Abbreviations: ACC Alvin City Council CM Office of the City Manager C&R#3 Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3 BCPC Brazoria County Park Commission AECDV Alvin Economic Development Dept. AED Alvin Engineering Dept. ALD Alvin Legal Dept. APSD Alvin Public Services Dept. APRD Alvin Parks and Recreation Dept.	Estimated Order of Magnitude Cost	
	Initiate	Action Type									Action Leaders
GOALS, STRATEGIES, ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES											
Strategy 2.2.1: Continued											
2. Incorporate handicapped accessible ramps, play structures, and equipment in every park.				X				X	APRD, APSD, AED, CM, ACC		
3. Improve on-site accessibility for persons with physical disabilities, elderly, people with strollers, among others, so that one can travel from off-site (i.e., the neighborhood) or the parking lot, and into and through the park to each amenity.				X				X	APRD, APSD, AED, CM, ACC		
4. Work in coordination with the Public Services Department to improve off-site accessibility to each park by developing a sidewalk improvement program to repair, replace, or install new sidewalks, crosswalks, and curb cuts, in high pedestrian use neighborhoods immediately surrounding the parks, schools, and other community facilities.				X				X	APRD, APSD, AED, CM, ACC		
Strategy 2.2.2: Incorporate park-level design that supports connectivity.											
1. Continue to plan for and develop comprehensive street, sidewalk, and bike-lane networks that connect neighborhoods with recreation destination points, such as parks and greenways.								X	APRD, APSD, CM		
2. Ensure land development codes and subdivision regulations within Alvin's Code of Ordinances promote connectivity as part of infill and new development.						X			APRD, CM, ALD		
3. Utilize American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO) recommendations for sidewalk widths to ensure that connecting sidewalks are wide enough to support pedestrians walking in groups.						X		X	APRD, APSD		
4. Continue to provide frequent park and greenway access points along the Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail.				X		X		X	APRD		
5. Work in coordination with the City's Engineering Department to improve off-site accessibility to each park by developing a sidewalk improvement program to repair, replace, or install new sidewalks, crosswalks, and curb cuts, in high pedestrian use neighborhoods immediately surrounding the parks, schools, and other community facilities.											

TABLE 4.1, IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN - CONTINUED

	Year 1-3	Years 3-10	10+ Years	Capital Projects	Policies and Programs	Regulations and Standards	Partnerships and Coordination	More Targeted Planning	Action Leaders	Estimated Order of Magnitude Cost
	Initiate	Action Type								

Abbreviations:
 ACC Alvin City Council
 CM Office of the City Manager
 C&R#3 Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3
 BCPC Brazoria County Park Commission
 AECDV Alvin Economic Development Dept.
 AED Alvin Engineering Dept.
 ALD Alvin Legal Dept.
 APSD Alvin Public Services Dept.
 APRD Alvin Parks and Recreation Dept.

GOALS, STRATEGIES, ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

OBJECTIVE 2.3: Ensure the highest possible safety and security for the users of Alvin’s parks and recreation facilities.

Strategy 2.3.1: *Improve safety and utilization of Alvin’s parks system through the incorporation of additional street and landscape lighting.*

1. Utilize street, bollard and landscape lighting types recommended in the Park Standards Manual (Appendix E).				X					X	APRD, AED, APSD, CM, ACC
2. Incorporate lighting projects into Parks Department Capital Improvements Program (CIP).				X					X	APRD, AEC, APSD, CM
3. To encourage longer hours of use, develop a phased program to install LED lighting and electrical outlets in park pavilions. Work with the City’s Legal Department to develop a policy regarding providing electricity into Alvin’s parks; and resolution to be adopted by City Council.					X					APRD, AED, APSD, CM, ALD, ACC

GOAL 3.0: MAINTAIN, ENHANCE, AND OPERATE THE EXISTING PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE SYSTEM IN A SUSTAINABLE AND COST-EFFECTIVE MANNER.

OBJECTIVE 3.1: Identify and secure capital and in-kind resources for ongoing development, maintenance, and operation of the parks and recreation system.

Strategy 3.1.1: *Exercise fiscal responsibility and prudence in all financial and business transactions with respect to parkland acquisition, development, operations and maintenance.*

1. Continue to pursue revenues from public and private sources for parkland acquisition, recreation programs, and development of cultural arts programs.				X					X	APRD, AECDV, CM
2. Continue to partner with other agencies and organizations to more efficiently provide services, facilities, and programs.									X	APRD, CM
3. Continue to regularly review and update the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for the City’s parks and recreation; to be sure revenue expectations are met and guiding principles are followed.					X					APRD
4. Continue to apply for funding from private foundations or other granting entities.									X	APRD, CM, ACC
5. Utilize the comprehensive listing of potential funding sources provided in Appendix C, Funding Sources , to identify and leverage additional funding for local projects. Consider contracting with or hiring an experienced grant writer to regularly pursue federal, state and foundation grants to subsidize local funding. Regularly submit applications for Texas Recreation and Parks Account (TRPA) program funds for both indoor and outdoor grants.				X	X				X	APRD, CM

TABLE 4.1, IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN - CONTINUED

	Year 1-3	Years 3-10	10+ Years	Capital Projects	Policies and Programs	Regulations and Standards	Partnerships and Coordination	More Targeted Planning	Abbreviations: ACC Alvin City Council CM Office of the City Manager C&R#3 Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3 BCPC Brazoria County Park Commission AECDV Alvin Economic Development Dept. AED Alvin Engineering Dept. ALD Alvin Legal Dept. APSD Alvin Public Services Dept. APRD Alvin Parks and Recreation Dept.	Estimated Order of Magnitude Cost
	Initiate	Action Type								

GOALS, STRATEGIES, ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

Strategy 3.1.2: Actively promote private sector involvement in park enhancement and maintenance projects.

1. Work with the City's Economic Development Department, Convention and Visitors Bureau, and the Alvin-Manvel Chamber of Commerce, and to develop a list of local and regional corporate foundations, schools and religious organizations who may be interested in contributing capital and/or human resources toward a variety of parks-related projects.					X			X	X	APRD, AECDV, CM
2. Develop a list of demolition/clearing, planting, and maintenance projects that can be accomplished within a 4-hour period by different sized groups of people.					X			X		APRD, CM
3. Identify means through which to provide recognition to corporate / organizational sponsors.					X			X		APRD, CM
4. Distribute "menu" of projects to candidate groups and follow-up with a teleconference to each, explaining the likely benefits and outcomes of contributions.					X			X	X	APRD, CM
5. Design standard park volunteer t-shirts and order form for prospective sponsors.					X			X		

Strategy 3.1.3: Consider developing maintenance and other programs through which the Parks Department can administer volunteer activities.

1. To ensure adequate resources are available for current and supplemental seasonal recreational activities, have a bank of activities that volunteers could assist with and a running database of interested candidates.					X			X	X	APRD, AECDV, CM
---	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	---	---	-----------------

Strategy 3.1.4: For all supplemental park landscape enhancements, utilize low-maintenance, drought-tolerant, plant material that is native to Texas and the region.

1. Identify local growers on native Texas trees, shrubs, groundcovers and grasses.								X		APRD
2. Consider setting-up a nursery of small plant material, that the Parks Department can raise and utilize for replacements and new plantings.				X					X	APRD, APSD, CM

Strategy 3.1.5: Aggressively advertize and promote the use of the Parks Department's online registration program.

1. Advertize online registration program within the Alvin Adventure Guide.					X				X	APRD, CM
--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	----------

TABLE 4.1, IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN - CONTINUED

	Year 1-3	Years 3-10	10+ Years	Capital Projects	Policies and Programs	Regulations and Standards	Partnerships and Coordination	More Targeted Planning	Action Leaders	Estimated Order of Magnitude Cost
	Initiate	Action Type								
GOALS, STRATEGIES, ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES										
Strategy 3.1.5: Continued										
2. Make sure that computers at the Senior Center, Library, and Alvin Community College have the online registration application in an easily accessible location on each computer's desktop.					X			X	APRD, CM	
3. Ensure that the online registration application's website address is advertized in all City mailings.					X			X	APRD, CM	
Strategy 3.1.6: Ensure access to City tractors, budget a tractor in the Parks Department's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) in order to purchase a tractor for the Parks Department to pull the top dresser for Alvin's parks' athletic fields.										
1. Ensure access to City tractors, budget a tractor in the Parks Department's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) in order to purchase a tractor for the Parks Department to pull the top dresser for Alvin's parks' athletic fields.				X					APRD, APSD	
OBJECTIVE 3.2: Bring all existing and future parks throughout the community to an equivalent standard of quality and excellence.										
Strategy 3.2.1: Document existing facilities and equipment that are part of Alvin's parks and recreational trails.										
1. Develop as-built documents identifying and locating all of the equipment related to facilities within Alvin's parks and recreational trails.								X	APRD, AED, APSD	
Strategy 3.2.2: Reprogram and re-design under-performing parks and recreational facilities.										
1. Budget consultant fees in City's Capital Improvement Program.				X				X	APRD, CM	
2. To ensure broad-based community support and participation, facilitate design workshops for the preparation of master development plans and design schematics for park properties that remain under-utilized (e.g., Talmadge Park, Newman Park, Prairie Dog Park, and Ruben Adame Park); undeveloped (e.g., Marina Park, Citizens Park, and Gordon Street's 'Ugly Corner' property); as well as for newly acquired park properties. Work with consultant to prepare a community-based park improvement program, schedule and budget.					X				APRD, AECDV, AED, APSD, CM	
3. Seek capital funding for park redevelopment.				X			X	X	APRD, CM, ACC	

Abbreviations:
 ACC Alvin City Council
 CM Office of the City Manager
 C&R#3 Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3
 BCPC Brazoria County Park Commission
 AECDV Alvin Economic Development Dept.
 AED Alvin Engineering Dept.
 ALD Alvin Legal Dept.
 APSD Alvin Public Services Dept.
 APRD Alvin Parks and Recreation Dept.

TABLE 4.1, IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN - CONTINUED

	Year 1-3	Years 3-10	10+ Years	Capital Projects	Policies and Programs	Regulations and Standards	Partnerships and Coordination	More Targeted Planning	Action Leaders	Estimated Order of Magnitude Cost
	Initiate	Action Type								
GOALS, STRATEGIES, ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES										
Strategy 3.2.3: Incorporate the following park-specific improvements into the City's Capital Improvement Program.										
1. Bob Briscoe Park										
1A. Install disc golf course.				X					APRD, APSD	\$3,000
1B. Install shade canopy over playground (grant funded).				X					APRD, APSD	\$110,000
1C. Construct curb and gutter improvements from Entrance to parking lot.				X					APRD, APSD	\$50,000
1D. Install two (2) football goals on south field.				X					APRD, APSD	\$2,000
1E. Construct community splash pad				X					APRD	\$125,000
1F. Install solar lighting in dog park.				X					APRD, APSD	\$88,000
1G. Install additional shade trees (25).				X					APRD	\$7,500
1H. Construct fishing pier.				X					APRD	\$100,000
1I. Install bleacher shade cover (3).				X					APRD, APSD	\$30,000
1J. Install water fountain w/ conc. slab.									APRD	\$7,110
2. Pearson Park										
1A. Replace of broken sidewalks.				X					APRD, APSD	\$150,000
1B. Install picnic deck near basketball court.				X					APRD, APSD	\$25,000
1C. Construct concession building improvements on east end of park.				X					APRD, APSD	\$40,566
1D. Replace field lighting (9 fields).				X					APRD, APSD	1,115,000
1E. Install irrigation system for 9 athletic fields.									APRD, APSD	\$50,000
1F. Install bleacher shade coverings.				X					APRD, APSD	\$80,000
1G. Re-evaluate the location and quantity of waste receptacles and remove excess receptacles from the park's premises.								X	APRD	
3. Morgan Park										
3A. Install park regulations sign and mount.				X					APRD, APSD	\$500
3B. Install playground sign.				X					APRD, APSD	\$600
3C. Install six (6) benches.				X					APRD, APSD	\$2,500
3D. Repair benches that are constructed around trees.				X					APRD, APSD	\$500
3E. Install irrigation system for two (2) athletic fields.				X					APRD	\$20,000
3F. Install four (4) bleacher shade covers.				X					APRD	\$20,000
4. National Oak Park / Alvin Skate Park										
4A. Resurface parking lot.				X					APRD, APSD	\$7,000
4B. Install bollards along N. Sidnor Street.				X					APRD, APSD	\$2,000
4C. Replace two (2) park regulations signs and mounts;				X					APRD, APSD	\$3,200

Abbreviations:

- ACC Alvin City Council
- CM Office of the City Manager
- C&R#3 Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3
- BCPC Brazoria County Park Commission
- AECDV Alvin Economic Development Dept.
- AED Alvin Engineering Dept.
- ALD Alvin Legal Dept.
- APSD Alvin Public Services Dept.
- APRD Alvin Parks and Recreation Dept.

TABLE 4.1, IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN - CONTINUED

Abbreviations:

- CC Alvin City Council
- CM Office of the City Manager
- C&R#3 Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3
- CPC Brazoria County Park Commission
- ECDV Alvin Economic Development Dept.
- ED Alvin Engineering Dept.
- LD Alvin Legal Dept.
- PSD Alvin Public Services Dept.
- PRD Alvin Parks and Recreation Dept.

	Year 1-3	Years 3-10	10+ Years	Capital Projects	Policies and Programs	Regulations and Standards	Partnerships and Coordination	More Targeted Planning	Action Leaders	Estimated Order of Magnitude Cost
	Initiate	Action Type								

GOALS, STRATEGIES, ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

Strategy 3.2.3 Continued

4. National Oak Park / Alvin Skate Park - Continued

4D. Construct parking area along north side of Sidnor Street.				X					APRD, APSD	\$30,000
4E. Construct courtyard (crushed granite).				X					APRD, APSD	\$5,000
4F. Relocate playground. Provide barrier (vegetative/other) between playground and parking area.				X					APRD, APSD	\$47,594
4G. Install electric outlets and lighting in picnic pavilions.				X					APRD, APSD	\$25,000
4H. Install three (3) benches.				X					APRD, APSD	\$1,506
4J. Install rain garden demonstration project.				X					APRD	\$10,000

5. Newman Park

5A. Install lights along walking trail.				X					APRD, APSD	\$100,000
5B. Replace park name sign.				X					APRD, APSD	\$4,885
5C. Install park regulations sign and mount.				X					APRD, APSD	\$500
5D. Extend concrete walking trail.				X					APRD, APSD	\$50,000
5E. Replace two (2) pavilions.				X					APRD, APSD	\$60,000
5F. Install electric outlets and lighting in picnic pavilions.				X					APRD, APSD	\$5,000

6. Ruben Adame Park

6A. Shade canopy over basketball court.				X					APRD, APSD	\$110,000
6B. Complete basketball court.				X					APRD, APSD	\$25,000
6C. Install electric outlets and lighting in picnic pavilions.				X					APRD, APSD	\$2,000
6D. Install park area lighting.										\$30,000
6E. Install additional shade trees (6).				X					APRD	\$1,800

7. Sealy Park

7A. Install three playground regulations signs and mounts.				X					APRD, APSD	\$1,800
7B. Replace park name sign and mount.				X					APRD, APSD	\$4,885
7D. Construct sidewalk along the west side of Durant Street, from Sealy Street to Adoue Street.				X					APRD, APSD	\$80,000
7E. Construct restroom facilities.				X					APRD, APSD	\$100,000

8. Talmadge Park

8A. Install electric outlets and lighting in pavilion.				X					APRD, APSD	\$2,000
8B. Install park regulations sign and mount.				X					APRD, APSD	\$500
8C. Install playground regulations sign and mount.				X					APRD, APSD	\$600
8D. Install three (2) metal trash cans.				X					APRD	\$1,000

TABLE 4.1, IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN - CONTINUED

	Year 1-3	Years 3-10	10+ Years	Capital Projects	Policies and Programs	Regulations and Standards	Partnerships and Coordination	More Targeted Planning	Action Leaders	Estimated Order of Magnitude Cost
	Initiate	Action Type								
GOALS, STRATEGIES, ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES										
Strategy 3.2.3 Continued										
8. Talmadge Park - Continued										
8E.	Construct full court basketball court with two (2) goals (incl. striping, concrete, lighting).			X					APRD, APSD	\$50,000
8F.	Install two-bay swing set (incl. one parent-child swing).			X					APRD, APSD	\$8,500
8G.	Install lighting.			X					APRD, APSD	\$10,000
8H.	Install three (3) benches.			X					APRD, APSD	\$1,500
9. Hugh Adams Park										
9A.	Install park regulations sign and mount.			X					APRD, APSD	\$500
9B.	Install two-bay swing set w/ parent/child swing.			X					APRD, APSD	\$8,500
9C.	Install shade canopy over playground.			X					APRD, APSD	\$80,000
9D.	Install lighting.			X					APRD, APSD	\$10,000
10. Prairie Dog Park										
10A.	Install one (1) park name sign and mount.			X					APRD, APSD	\$4,885
10B.	Install one (1) park regulations sign and mount.			X					APRD, APSD	\$500
10C.	Construct parking spaces on Hathaway.			X					APRD, APSD	\$35,000
10D.	Construct outdoor exercise area.			X					APRD, APSD	\$50,000
10E.	Construct concrete sidewalk from hike and bike trail to pavilion.			X					APRD, APSD	\$10,000
10F.	Install two (2) benches.			X					APRD, APSD	\$1,000
11. Lions Park										
11A.	Replace seven (of 14) bleachers.			X					APRD, APSD	\$18,000
11B.	Install bleacher shade covers.			X					APRD, APSD	\$70,000
11C.	Construct one (1) 20 ft. x 30 ft. picnic pavilion in center of park; install electric outlets and lighting; four (4) picnic tables.			X					APRD, APSD	\$35,000
11D.	Construct five (5) picnic pavilions, and provide 10 picnic tables (two tables / new pavilion).			X					APRD, APSD	\$120,000
11E.	Irrigation system for seven (7) athletic fields.			X					APRD	\$70,000
11F.	Replace 14 metal dugout roofs.			X					APRD, APSD	\$42,000
11G.	Sports field lighting for three (3) athletic playing fields.			X					APRD, APSD	\$60,000
11H.	Playground with age recommendation sign.			X					APRD, APSD	\$40,000

Abbreviations:
 ACC Alvin City Council
 CM Office of the City Manager
 C&R#3 Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3
 BCPC Brazoria County Park Commission
 AECDV Alvin Economic Development Dept.
 AED Alvin Engineering Dept.
 ALD Alvin Legal Dept.
 APSD Alvin Public Services Dept.
 APRD Alvin Parks and Recreation Dept.

TABLE 4.1, IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN - CONTINUED

Abbreviations:

- ACC Alvin City Council
- CM Office of the City Manager
- C&R#3 Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3
- BCPC Brazoria County Park Commission
- AECDV Alvin Economic Development Dept.
- AED Alvin Engineering Dept.
- ALD Alvin Legal Dept.
- APSD Alvin Public Services Dept.
- APRD Alvin Parks and Recreation Dept.

	Year 1-3	Years 3-10	10+ Years	Capital Projects	Policies and Programs	Regulations and Standards	Partnerships and Coordination	More Targeted Planning	Action Leaders	Estimated Order of Magnitude Cost
	Initiate	Action Type								
GOALS, STRATEGIES, ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES										
12. Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail										
12A. Replace wooden deck boards on pedestrian bridge.				X					APRD, APSD	\$138,550
12B. Install 1/2 mile signs (5).				X					APRD, APSD	\$1,250
12C. Consider installing a parcourse consisting of exercise and stretching stations.								X	APRD, APSD, CM, ACC	\$10,000
12D. Implement Phase III Trail Expansion Program (approx. 1.5 miles)										
12E. plan (site analysis, program, schedule).								X	APRD, APSD, CM, ACC	\$50,000
12F. design (construction documents and specifications).								X	APRD, APSD, CM, ACC	\$50,000
12G. detailed cost estimate.								X	APRD, APSD, CM, ACC	\$15,000
12H.. Install three (3) playground regulations signs and mounts.				X					APRD, APSD, CM, ACC	\$1,800
13. Bob Owens Pool										
13A. Replace perimeter fence w/ wrought iron.									APRD, APSD	\$45,000
Strategy 3.2.4: Consider partnering with local organizations that can provide technical assistance to develop and sustain community gardens in mini, neighborhood and community parks.										
1. As part of the neighborhood planning program described in Strategy 1.4.1, work with neighborhoods to determine whether there is interest in allocating a portion of neighborhood and community parks for community gardens.								X	APRD, CM	
OBJECTIVE 3.3: Sustain and improve the quality, condition and attractive appearance of public areas and facilities with an aggressive maintenance program, incorporating best management practices and industry standards.										
Strategy 3.3.1: Work to preserve and enhance natural and cultural resources within Alvin's City Limits and Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ).										
1. Continue to provide for preservation and conservation of open space including wetlands, floodplains, streams and water bodies, woodlands, and natural areas; using conservation easements, transfer of development rights, and other legal mechanisms typically utilized for land conservation, including outright land acquisition of priority open space areas.					X				X	APRD, APSD, C&R#3
2. Continue to consider energy efficiency and environmentally sustainable design (USGBC LEED™ certification standards) when planning, developing, and purchasing park facilities, equipment and supplies.				X	X					APRD, AED, APSD,
3. Continue to spearhead, promote and participate in various recycling efforts and programs.					X				X	APRD, CM
4. Consider adopting conscientious land management practices like the use of natural composting, environmentally safe fertilizers and pesticides, and the use of "no-mow" zones around resource features.					X					APRD, CM

TABLE 4.1, IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN - CONTINUED

	Year 1-3	Years 3-10	10+ Years	Capital Projects	Policies and Programs	Regulations and Standards	Partnerships and Coordination	More Targeted Planning	Action Leaders	Estimated Order of Magnitude Cost
	Initiate	Action Type								
GOALS, STRATEGIES, ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES										
Strategy 3.3.2: Develop a comprehensive landscape enhancement program for Alvin's parks system.										
1. Work with a landscape architect to develop landscape enhancement plans for all parks.	■			X				X	APRD, CM	\$50,000
2. To reduce shock and ensure that plant material acclimates quickly to its new environment, plant deciduous trees that are no more than 2 1/2-3" caliper container-grown stock. Plant evergreen trees that are no taller than 6-8 ft. height.	■	■	■		X				APRD	
GOAL 4.0: PROMOTE ALVIN'S PARKS, FACILITIES, AND RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS.										
OBJECTIVE 4.1: Maintain strong communication with community residents and other public agencies and private sector organizations.										
Strategy 4.1.1: Utilize social media and the City's website to the fullest extent possible to promote Alvin's parks system and recreational programming.										
1. Enhance the Parks and Recreation Department portion of the City's official website to include a resident interface allowing descriptive information and graphic display of the City's parks and programmatic services in a user-friendly manner.					X			X	APRD	
2. Continue to enhance the Parks Department's Facebook page and add new content at least once per week. This can include information about local events and programming, but also information about parks and recreational activities in areas around the region.	■	■	■		X			X	APRD	
OBJECTIVE 4.2: Promote Alvin's parks and recreation system as a regional destination.										
Strategy 4.2.1: Actively promote eco-tourism and bird-watching in and around Alvin and Brazoria County.										
1. As part of the Great Texas Coastal Birding Trail, Coastal Plains Loop and Mustang Bayou Trail, work with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) to identify and establish additional bird watching sites.	■				X			X	APRD, CM	
2. Work with TPWD to erect additional Bird Trail Sign Markers along State Highways 6 and 35, and other principal corridors around Alvin.	■				X			X	APRD, CM	
3. Work with Alvin ISD elementary and middle school biological science departments to construct and install bird and bat houses in Alvin's parks and along its recreational trails.	■	■	■				X	X	APRD	

Abbreviations:
 ACC Alvin City Council
 CM Office of the City Manager
 C&R#3 Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3
 BCPC Brazoria County Park Commission
 AECDV Alvin Economic Development Dept.
 AED Alvin Engineering Dept.
 ALD Alvin Legal Dept.
 APSD Alvin Public Services Dept.
 APRD Alvin Parks and Recreation Dept.

TABLE 4.1, IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN - CONTINUED

	Year 1-3	Years 3-10	10+ Years	Capital Projects	Policies and Programs	Regulations and Standards	Partnerships and Coordination	More Targeted Planning	Action Leaders	Estimated Order of Magnitude Cost
	Initiate	Action Type								

Abbreviations:
 ACC Alvin City Council
 CM Office of the City Manager
 C&R#3 Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3
 BCPC Brazoria County Park Commission
 AECDV Alvin Economic Development Dept.
 AED Alvin Engineering Dept.
 ALD Alvin Legal Dept.
 APSD Alvin Public Services Dept.
 APRD Alvin Parks and Recreation Dept.

GOALS, STRATEGIES, ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

OBJECTIVE 4.3: Partner in contributing to the City’s economic development by attracting tourists and businesses to Alvin.

Strategy 4.3.1: Promote and enhance sports and other active recreational activities as catalysts for economic development and tourism.

1. Continue to partner with Alvin-Manvel Area Chamber of Commerce and Rutherford County Convention and Alvin Convention & Visitors Bureau to expand Alvin’s attraction as a quality year-round tourist destination with respect to its sports recreation facilities and programs.								X	APRD, AECDV, CM
2. Develop a comprehensive sports tourism strategy and implementation program.					X			X	APRD, AECDV, CM
3. Continue to promote sports tourism through hosting regional and statewide sports tournaments.					X			X	APRD, AECDV, CM
4. Continue to provide, promote and encourage community and regional events and programs that provide access of heritage-based tourism opportunities.					X		X		APRD, CM, CC
5. As described in Strategy 3.1.3, continue to build a database of volunteers and resources to support sport tourism events.					X		X		APRD, CM

Strategy 4.3.2: Retrofit existing, under-utilized parks to support sporting events and sports tourism-related activities.

1. Strategically enhance new and existing parks and facilities to support tournament hosting.				X			X		APRD, AECDV, CM
2. Increase the Parks Department’s mobile bleacher inventory to provide more spectator seating capacity within parks that currently don’t have adequate seating for tournaments.				X					APRD

Strategy 4.3.3: Continue to develop targeted performance measures through which to quantify increases in sports tourism-related activities and subsequent economic impact.

1. Develop baseline estimates for money spent in the community based on particular sports-related recreational events.							X	X	APRD, AECDV, CM
2. Consider the utility of employing the Sport Tourism Economic Assessment Model (STEAM) as a standard post event reporting and analysis, incorporating event performance indicators, visitor metrics and economic benefits capacity.					X		X		APRD

TABLE 4.1, IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN - CONTINUED

	Year 1-3	Years 3-10	10+ Years	Capital Projects	Policies and Programs	Regulations and Standards	Partnerships and Coordination	More Targeted Planning	Action Leaders	Estimated Order of Magnitude Cost
	Initiate	Action Type								

- Abbreviations:**
 ACC Alvin City Council
 CM Office of the City Manager
 C&R#3 Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3
 BCPC Brazoria County Park Commission
 AECDV Alvin Economic Development Dept.
 AED Alvin Engineering Dept.
 ALD Alvin Legal Dept.
 APSD Alvin Public Services Dept.
 APRD Alvin Parks and Recreation Dept.

GOALS, STRATEGIES, ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

Strategy 4.3.4: Consider completing the development of Alvin’s regional soccer complex (1156 Fox Meadow Drive).

1. Conduct a cursory regional market analysis to determine demand and test the economic viability of the development program. If viable, consider developing the requisite development proforma to determine the level of capital investment required to complete the soccer complex.				X				X	APRD, AECDV, CM
2. Consider developing the requisite organizational structure (e.g., sports authority) to administer and manage the complex.								X	APRD, AECDV, CM

GOAL 5.0: POSITION THE DEPARTMENT TO ACHIEVE EXCELLENCE

OBJECTIVE 5.1: Ensure the success of Alvin’s Parks and Recreation Department through the continued development of the staff and department.

Strategy 5.1.1: Consider pursuing Parks Department accreditation through the Commission for Accreditation of Park and Recreation Agencies’ (CAPRA).

1. Based on review of CAPRA accreditation standards, develop a realistic schedule and plan of priority action items based on a determination of which Fundamental Standards remain to be completed and which remaining Standards the Parks and Recreation Department plans to fulfill.				X				X	APRD, CM
2. Review the “Suggested Evidence of Compliance” section in order to identify an acceptable means of demonstrating compliance with a standard.				X				X	APRD
3. Based on CAPRA guidelines, prepare an “Agency Self-Assessment” and “Evidence of Compliance” and submit to the CAPRA.				X				X	APRD
4. Upon acceptance of the above-mentioned documentation, schedule a tour for CAPRA representatives to visit Alvin’s Parks and Recreation Department and its facilities.				X				X	APRD

TABLE 4.1, IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN - CONTINUED

	Year 1-3	Years 3-10	10+ Years	Capital Projects	Policies and Programs	Regulations and Standards	Partnerships and Coordination	More Targeted Planning	Action Leaders	Estimated Order of Magnitude Cost
	Initiate	Action Type								

Abbreviations:

- ACC Alvin City Council
- CM Office of the City Manager
- C&R#3 Conservation & Reclamation District No. 3
- BCPC Brazoria County Park Commission
- AECDV Alvin Economic Development Dept.
- AED Alvin Engineering Dept.
- ALD Alvin Legal Dept.
- APSD Alvin Public Services Dept.
- APRD Alvin Parks and Recreation Dept.

GOALS, STRATEGIES, ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES

Strategy 5.1.2: *Ensure the success of the Parks and Recreation Department through the continued development of the staff and department.*

1. Continue to encourage employee’s membership and active participation in professional organizations.	■	■	■	X	X				APRD
2. Continue to conduct annual mission and goal development sessions with leadership staff.	■	■	■		X				APRD
3. Incorporate departmental goals into employee’s annual appraisals.	■	■	■		X				APRD
4. Continue to support staff to obtain professional certifications such as Certified Park and Recreation Professional (CPRP), the Certified Playground Safety Inspector (CPSI) program, and others.	■	■	■		X				APRD

OBJECTIVE 5.2: *Maintain strong internal communication within the department as well as with other City staff, appointed and elected officials.*

Strategy 5.2.1: *Submit quarterly briefings and annual progress reports to the City Council to inform them of the implementation status of Master Plan strategies and recommendations.*

1. Submit quarterly briefings and annual progress reports to the City Council to inform them of the implementation status of Master Plan strategies and recommendations.	■	■	■		X				APRD
--	---	---	---	--	---	--	--	--	------

Strategy 5.2.2: *Assess and update this master plan on an annual basis to determine revised areas of need based on recent developments, and modify the capital improvement plan according to changing circumstances and priorities.*

1. Assess and update this master plan on an annual basis to determine revised areas of need based on recent developments, and modify the capital improvement plan according to changing circumstances and priorities.	■	■	■		X				APRD
---	---	---	---	--	---	--	--	--	------

APPENDIX A: TPWD Compliance Matrix

The following matrix compares the required plan contents from the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's (TPWD) for a parks and recreation master plan to be considered for funding with the plan contents housed within the Alvin Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

TABLE A.1, TPWD COMPLIANCE MATRIX

TPWD Plan Contents	Alvin Parks and Recreation Master Plan Contents
Introduction	Chapter 1, Plan Introduction
Goals and Objectives	
Plan Development Process	
Area and Facility Concepts and Standards	Chapter 2, Existing Conditions
Inventory of Areas and Facilities	
Needs Assessment and Identification	Chapter 3, Analysis and Recommendation
Illustrations, Maps, Surveys, etc.	
Plan Implementation and Prioritization of Needs	Chapter 4, Implementation
	Appendix A: TPWD Compliance
	Appendix B: Public Engagement
	Appendix C: Park Condition Assessments
	Appendix D: Funding for Implementation
	Appendix E: Park Standards Manual

APPENDIX B: Public Engagement

The following is a summary of public engagement activities through the course of developing the City of Alvin's Parks and Recreation Master Plan and Park Standards Manual (Appendix E).

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT SCHEDULE

August 02, 2016	Listening Session No. 1
	Listening Session No. 2
	Listening Session No. 3
	Listening Session No. 4
August 23, 2016	Listening Session No. 5
	Listening Session No. 6
	Stakeholder Advisory Committee (Alvin Parks Board) Meeting No. 1
September 13, 2016	Stakeholder Advisory Committee (Alvin Parks Board) Meeting No. 2
December 06, 2016	Stakeholder Advisory Committee (Alvin Parks Board) Meeting No. 3
January 14, 2017	Stakeholder Advisory Committee (Alvin Parks Board) Parks Tour
January 24, 2017	Stakeholder Advisory Committee (Alvin Parks Board) Meeting No. 4
February 07, 2017	Stakeholder Advisory Committee (Alvin Parks Board) Meeting No. 5
April 04, 2017	Stakeholder Advisory Committee (Alvin Parks Board) Meeting No. 6
May 04, 2017	Present Master Plan and Standards Manual Workshop with Alvin City Council
June 18, 2017	Public Hearing and City Council consideration to adopt Master Plan and Standards Manual

From: Aaron Tuley
To: [Dan Kelinske \(dkelinske@cityofalvin.com\)](mailto:dkelinske@cityofalvin.com)
Subject: Alvin Parks and Recreation Master Plan
Date: Wednesday, July 06, 2016 4:13:00 PM

Re: Alvin Parks and Recreation Master Plan
Subj.: Kick-off Teleconference - Request for Information

Hello Dan –

For our discussion tomorrow morning –

Request for Information

1. Inventory of all parks, trails, and community facilities under your jurisdiction
2. Inventory of all parks, trails and facilities within City and ETJ administered by others (other municipalities, HOAs, state / federal agencies, etc.)
3. GIS park-related data sets
4. Inventory of regional parks within a 50-mile radius of Alvin
5. List of issues, concerns, challenges, goals, objectives
6. Departmental strategic plan (incl. vision, mission statement, goals and objectives, etc.)
8. Department needs (staffing, equipment, etc.)
9. Staff complement, including positions (is website accurate?)
10. List of maintenance equipment
11. Department Annual Budget
12. Pending grant applications?
13. Partnerships and Interlocal Agreements (e.g., Alvin ISD)?

Questions

1. Does the Parks Dept. provide all parks maintenance?
2. is the ETJ one mile wide or two miles wide?

Schedule

Tuesday, August 02

- Small Group Interviews (4) – Which groups?
- Presentation to the Parks Board
- Stakeholder Advisory Committee Meeting No. 1

Tuesday, September 20 (Deliverables)

- Chapter 2, *Introduction, Context, and Vision*
- Chapter 2, *Existing Conditions*

- Appendix A, *TPWD Compliance*
- Appendix C, *Park Condition Assessments*

Tuesday, October 04

- Stakeholder Advisory Committee Meeting No. 2

Tuesday, November 15 (Deliverables)

- Chapter 3, *Analysis and Recommendations*
- Appendix D, *Funding for Implementation*
- Appendix E, *Park Standards Manual*

Thursday, December 01

- Joint Committee / City Council Meeting No. 3

Tuesday, December 20 (Deliverables)

- Chapter 4, *Implementation*
- Appendix B, *Public Meeting Minutes*
- Preliminary Draft Master Plan

Thursday, January 19, 2017

- Joint Committee / Council Public Meeting No. 4

Tuesday, January 24 (Deliverables)

- Final Draft Master Plan
- Draft Resolution for Adoption

Thursday, February 02

- City Council Public Hearing / Adoption

Aaron Tuley, AICP | Vice President

Kendig Keast Collaborative | 1415 Highway 6 South | Suite D-100 | Sugar Land, Texas 77478
(281) 242-2960 | (832) 605-7736 (C) | www.kendigkeast.com



This communication and the attachments transmitted herein are intended only for the person or entity to which they are addressed and contain proprietary, confidential and/or trade-secret information and material. If you are not the intended recipient of this message you are hereby notified that any use, review, retransmission, dissemination, distribution, reproduction or action taken in reliance upon this message is expressly prohibited by the sender. If you received this in error, please contact the sender and delete the material from any/all computer(s). Any and all recipients of this communication and attachments are expressly warned that any unauthorized use of any information or materials herein could result in legal action.

LISTENING SESSIONS SUMMARY

August 02, 2016

Listening Session 1

2011-2016: Increase in park programs; \$1 million in park-related improvements

2012: CDBG Grant of \$273K for equipment and facilities

Pearson Park

- poor sidewalks and parking lot (by basketball goals)
- concession stand is in bad shape
- poor drainage
- \$150K needed for sidewalk improvements
- inner park sidewalk – no connectivity

No regional parks

- closest regional park is Resoft Park
- Jack Brooks Park in Santa Fe is 10 miles away
 - 3.9 miles of trails
 - Lone Star rally (camping)

RV Parks (none for camping; people live there)

- two in Manvel, one in Angleton, one at the end of South Street

State tournaments: Alvin is ASA (Amateur Softball Association) not USFA

- would like to get younger age groups
- fields are fine but sidewalks are poorly drained
- no lighting for baseball fields
- School is interested in Lions Park

40 acre property

Girl Scout camp (Brownie House at Adoue)

No designated fields for adult sports leagues

Interlocal agreement with AISD:

- allowed to use indoor school facilities, without air conditioning
- can and do use stadium
- liability issues

Proposed riflery range was dropped by City Council

- Police Department has riflery range and other city departments can use it, although it is unimproved
 - no parking lot
 - gravel driveway
 - doesn't have a name
- Parks dept. would require storage and classroom space
- Could Police Dept. assist in riflery training?

Archery

- Nowhere to teach archery, although they could offer certifications
- TPWD program, "Explore Bow Hunting"
- Girl Scouts have archery facilities at camp off of Hwy 517 (San Jacinto Girl Scout Council)
- Archery at Briscoe Park?

Areas where parks are needed:

- Northeastern portion of City
- Hamilton Square
- Midtown Park

Park Maintenance

- AGSA maintains fields, bathrooms
- parks are 'play-ready'
- deferred maintenance (\$1 million)

Signage is inadequate

- no park etiquette signage
- need signs with playgrounds safety rules

Parkland dedication ordinance: Council decision to remove zones

Interest in blue trails along Mustang Bayou

- Pavilions along the Bayou – "pop-up stores"
- CNR District #3 interlocal agreement

August 02, 2016
Listening Session 2

"Kinder-Ready"

- Alvin needs a facility for 3-4 year old children
- Building with a small gym, bathroom, kitchen, playground, like "Pearland Parks"
- Need an accredited preschool-like facility

Not doing anything to prepare for growth

Need to establish steps toward developing a recreational center

Rec. Center program, to include in the short-term:

- 2 classrooms
- small gym
- bathrooms
- storage
- small kitchen (sink, stove, dishwasher, refrigerator)

to include in the long-term:

- 3 multi-purpose classrooms
- indoor pool
- workout facility
- splash pad

Facebook "Talk of Alvin"

- people want more than just a pool. They want an aquatic center
- combine rec center with preschool

Alvin Community College

- people can pay \$200/month to use gym
- closed during summer months and between semesters

"The Rock" church facility on Adoue and Taylor is for sale

- 2 stories
- one city block
- parking
- kitchen

Lions Park:

- needs bathroom facilities
- splash pad

Ballpark on South Street:

- Little League has a gentleman's agreement with School
- Needs work

Passive recreational parks, like detention park in Friendswood

August 02, 2016
Listening Session 3

When people and businesses are considering moving to Alvin, they evaluate whether the City's parks system

Difficult to know where parks are – no wayfinding signage

Downtown Task Force recommendations:

- policies and procedures
- lighting
- gazebo in open space by railroad tracks
- National Oak Park – permanent tree lighting - squirrels are a problem because they chew through the wires
- Chad Dudley, Chamber Chair, is leading the Task Force

Plan for hospital across from Kendall Lakes subdivision: need for walking trails

Disk Golf: City is prepared to install a disk golf course, but need to determine where it should be located. People don't want it in National Oak Park because it may draw too many people to the park (?). Maybe along Tom Blakeney, Jr. trail system

Need to describe which parks host what activities and facilities

Need to market specific parks to adjacent neighborhoods

"Citizens on Patrol" for parks

"Six and Under" girls state tournament

No signage directing people to Pearson park

August 02, 2016
Listening Session 4

Need to establish programmatic and spatial requirements for splash pad and disk golf course

ACC students are interested in disk golf course

Alvin citizens are happy with City parks, and think they are well-maintained, but most people don't know about all of Alvin's parks. Need to better communicate parks locations and programs

Need a splash pad, aquatics amenities

Softball fields are older. Are they as accommodating as they could be?

- no central parking at Pearson park, all parking is along one side; makes it difficult for spectator parents with small children

Parks Department media:

- change the look of "Alvin Adventure Guide" cover to not look so much like "Pearland Parent"

Add QR scan symbol to all Parks Dept. media so people can scan and learn about parks' locations, programs, facilities and equipment

Pool needs updating.

- people want an aquatics center with aquatics center-like amenities.
- need a splash pad
- pool needs to have a portion in shade, old folks don't like to be in the sun
- PPP for water park

City needs a trail system to link up parks. Can't put a bike lane to Talmage Park

Sidewalk master plan

Inadequate passive recreational parks

Funding for parks:

- citizens not interested in bond funding
- possibility of a ¼ cent municipal tax?
- speak with Junru Roland, Asst. CM, CFO
- "crowd funding" for specific facilities and equipment
- "Friends of Alvin Parks" foundation
- fundraisers

No regional parks or facilities to hold large events.

- music festivals might be able to happen at Briscoe park
- citizens must rely on Resoft park in County, or Jack Brooks park in Santa Fe
- there is a large, City-owned parcel adjacent to Briscoe park
- check out Stebeson park in Friendswood

How does City administration perceive of its parks?

"Poke stops" has huge potential

August 23, 2016
Listening Session 5

Marina Park: 0.8 acres, City owns.

- Access from bowling alley street
- County owns four acres

American Legion Post 129

- Water well
- Reversing clause: for property to revert back to City
- City could repair building and convert it into a recreation center
- On Durant Street

Need to ensure there is adequate maintenance for additional parks

Passive parks:

- Willis Street park
- Marina Park
- Need more benches along Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail, between South street and Prairie Dog park
- No street lighting or water fountains

Need more bicycle patrol police along TBHB Trail

Activities for seniors

- Horseshoes
- Shuffle board
- Croquet

Senior Center Improvements:

- Furniture
- Repairs
- Shelter from senior center door to busses and off-loading (porte cochere)
- Need a new bus for 20+ seniors
- Sidewalks around senior center are uneven
- "sidewalk fund" has been created
- Need additional games, puzzles
- Pearland senior center is really nice

Pavilions – 30 rentals/year on average

- exercise group used to use pavilions
- need for similar pavilions downtown

PARD Responsibilities

- maintenance of National Oak Cemetery (down Gordon Street) ½ mile away from senior center
- no benches or water fountains

Seniors

- need additional exercise programs
- need more space
- need to advertise more (using their marquis) to attract more senior citizens
- need access to transportation, in order to get around

On Street bike lanes are a joke. People park in them.

City of Alvin - Parks and Recreation Master Plan
 SIGN-IN SHEET | STAKEHOLDER ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING - LISTENING SESSIONAL NO. 5 - SENIOR CITIZENS.

Name	Representing / Occupation	Telephone No.	Email Address
Jessy H. Prager	Self	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Charles Buckeler	Self	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Shirley Buckeler	Self	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Eva Leonard	Self	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] can
Kathy Birds	Self	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Darrell Brandy	Self	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Shala Rios	City of Alvin Parks + Recreation Board	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Beverly Kimbrough	Retired self	[REDACTED]	NONE
Betty Hodges	self	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
MARY Huber	self	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Low Shepard	Self	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Judy Barvick	Self	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Amanda Nile	Self	[REDACTED]	"
Babara Berger	S.R.D CENTER BOARD	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] NE
Roll Skeneck	Jr. Center Board	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

August 23, 2016
Listening Session 6

City needs a splash pad
City pool needs to be updated (too crowded, needs to be more interactive)

National Oak Park

- Swings and slides needed
- Exercise classes in the park
- Bootcamp, ages 10 to adult

Morgan Park: slab but no basketball goals

Archery site needs to be identified

Use TB Hike and Bike Trail for Pokemon, Geocaching

application for Scavenger hunt, booking facilities, ballfield lighting

City of Alvin – Parks and Recreation Master Plan
SIGN-IN SHEET | LISTENING SESSION NO. 6

Name	Representing / Occupation	Telephone No.	Email Address
Taylor Moore		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Lauren Alexander		(281) 692-8239	amazingphil@gmail.com
Makayla Ortiz		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Parks Board Agenda

City of Alvin

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARKS BOARD OF THE CITY OF ALVIN, TEXAS WILL MEET TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 2016 6:30 P.M. AT THE ALVIN SENIOR CENTER, 309 W. SEALY, ALVIN, TEXAS, TO DISCUSS AND CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING:

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. ROLL CALL
3. SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS
 - a. Parks Master Plan Planning Session; Aaron Tuley, Kendig Keast Collaborative
4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
 - a. August 2, 2016
5. PETITIONS/REQUEST FROM THE PUBLIC
6. CHAIRMAN REPORT
7. DIRECTOR REPORT
 - a. Update on upcoming events
 - b. Update on park projects/improvements
8. NEW BUSINESS
 - a. Discuss and recommend items for 2016 Park Master Plan
9. REPORTS OR REQUESTS FROM BOARD MEMBERS
10. ADJOURNMENT

I, Dixie Roberts, City Clerk, of the City of Alvin, Texas, do hereby certify that the foregoing notice was posted in a place convenient to the general public at City Hall on Thursday the 18th day of August 2016 at 4:00 p.m.

(seal)



Dixie Roberts, City Clerk

If you plan to attend this meeting and you have a disability that requires special arrangements at the meeting, please contact the City Clerk at 281-388-4255 or droboterts@cityhall.cityofalvin.com. Requests for special services must be received 48 hours prior to the meeting time. Reasonable accommodations will be made to assist your needs.

**PARKS AND RECREATION
BOARD MEETING MINUTES**

Alvin Senior Center

August 23, 2016

6:30 pm

Call to Order: Meeting was called to order at 6:39 pm

Roll Call: Present: Shala Rios, Terri Beasley, Jeanette Stuksa, Debra Palin, Dwight Rhodes, Cindy DeJohng

Also present was Parks Director Dan Kelinske and Aaron Tuley (Kending Keast)

Minutes:

Jeanette S. made a motion to approve minutes from August 2, 2016 meeting
Debra P. 2nd the motion. Motion passed

Petitions or Requests from the Public:

- None at this time
-

Report from the Chairman:

- None at this time

Director's Report:

- 12th Annual Beenezy Fun Run- September 3
- Paws @ the Pool 10am-2pm September 10
- Mother/Son Blast- September 16
- Noon Lions Club Steak of the Arts (National Oak Park)-September 17
- Community Garden Fall Planting-September 24

New Business:

- 2016 Parks Master Plan- Master Plan will conform to Texas Parks and Wildlife Master Plan.

Items discussed in the Master Plan: Pocket Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Community Parks, National Parks, Special Use Facilities (Senior Center, Lions Park)

Board discussed SWOT (Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities, Threats)

Strengths:

- Wide variety of activities available for citizens
- Updates (for the better) to the parks
- Maintenance
- Trees (Established Parks)
- Attract Tourism

Weaknesses:

- Trail Striping (TX Dot)
- Maintenance (Funding, Personnel)
- Volunteerism (Special Interest Only)
- Funding
- Bland (Aesthetics)
- Connectivity to each park
- Lack of Signage
- No home for recreational programs
- Signage for parks (Planting vs. No Planting) Avoid shrubs around signs

Opportunity

- Phase 3 of Hike and Bike Trail
- Joining H&B Trail with trail at ACC
- Community Recreation Center
- Ties to Downtown
- Natatorium

Threats

- Lighting in parks and along trails
- Athletic Programing (Tournaments)
- Elected Leaders (Educate Elected Leadership)
- Recommendation that any new parks from here on will be ADA compliant
- Survey will be posted to social media to get citizens input on locations of potential new parks.
- Board will go over Goals for Master Plan and decide what needs are most important and should be done as soon as possible. Board will add objectives under each goal.
- Mr. Tuley is hoping to have 1st chapter of Master Plan completed by end of September
- Mr. Tuley is hoping to have entire Master Plan completed by Christmas.
- **Disc Golf:** Possible locations will be discussed at September meeting.

Special Presentations

- Non at this time

Announcements or Requests from Board Members:

- None at this time

Adjournment: A motion to adjourn was made by Debra P. Shala S. 2nd motion. Motion passed. Meeting was adjourned at 8:35 pm.

Submitted by: Shala Rios

STRENGTHS

Wide variety of activities and events for citizens.

Parks are well-maintained.

Mature tree canopy in most parks.

A lot of active recreational parks that support athletic activities.

WEAKNESSES

No trail striping on trails (TXDoT).

Maintenance (lack of adequate personnel, equipment, and funding).

Parks Dept. is not adequately funded.

Parks are programmed mainly for sports, and little else.

Landscaping needed, to create spaces within parks. No place to take a picture with a picturesque background.

Volunteers are special interest only.

Poor connectivity to parks.

Poor wayfinding, difficult to find parks.

No “home” for recreational programming.

OPPORTUNITIES

Phase 3 of trail system – ways to get across 35 bypass, connect TB Trail to College Trail, tie TB Trail to Downtown.

Need for Community Recreation Center, for year-round use.

Need for natatorium.

Partner with CVB.

Girl Scout House has great potential, though it is in need of a lot of work.

Rock Church facility could potentially house community recreation center.

THREATS

Need lighting in most parks and all trails.

Athletic Programming (tournaments) for youths

Need to educate elected and appointed officials about the value of parks.

City of Alvin - Parks and Recreation Master Plan
SIGN-IN SHEET | STAKEHOLDER ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING NO. 1

Name	Representing / Occupation	Telephone No.	Email Address
Cindy deJongh	teacher City of Alvin Parks + Recreation Board	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Shala Rios	City of Alvin PARKS + RECREATION BOARD	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
JEANNE TIE STUKSA	City of Alvin Parks + Rec. Board	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Debra Palin	Parks Board	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Dwight Rhodes	PARKS BOARD	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
TERRIE BEASLEY			

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARKS BOARD OF THE CITY OF ALVIN, TEXAS WILL MEET TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 13, 2016 6:30 P.M. IN THE CONFERENCE ROOM OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE FACILITY, 1100 W. HIGHWAY 6, ALVIN, TEXAS, TO DISCUSS AND CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING:

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. ROLL CALL
3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
 - a. August 23, 2016
4. PETITIONS/REQUEST FROM THE PUBLIC
5. CHAIRMAN REPORT
6. DIRECTOR REPORT
 - a. Update on upcoming events.
 - b. Update on park projects/improvements.
7. NEW BUSINESS
 - a. Discuss and recommend items for 2016 Park Master Plan.
8. ITEMS OF COMMUNITY INTEREST
9. ADJOURNMENT

I, Dixie Roberts, City Clerk, of the City of Alvin, Texas, do hereby certify that the foregoing notice was posted in a place convenient to the general public at City Hall on Thursday the 8th day of September, 2016 at 5:00 p.m.

(seal)



Dixie Roberts, City Clerk

Date Removed

If you plan to attend this meeting and you have a disability that requires special arrangements at the meeting, please contact the City Clerk at 281-388-4255 or droboterts@cityhall.cityofalvin.com. Requests for special services must be received 48 hours prior to the meeting time. Reasonable accommodations will be made to assist your needs.

**PARKS AND RECREATION
BOARD MEETING MINUTES
Alvin Senior Center
September 13, 2016
6:30 pm**

Call to Order: Meeting was called to order at 6:34 pm

Roll Call: Present: Shala Rios, Jeanette Stuksa, Dwight Rhodes, Cindy DeJohng
Also present was Parks Director Dan Kelinske and Aaron Tuley (Kending Keast)

Minutes:

Cindy D. made a motion to approve minutes from August 23, 2016 meeting
Jeanette S. 2nd the motion. Motion passed

Petitions or Requests from the Public:

- None at this time
-

Report from the Chairman:

- None at this time

Director's Report:

- 12th Annual Beenezy Fun Run- Was a huge success. Dan K. Participated
- Paws @ the Pool 50-60 participants
- Mother/Son Blast- September 16
- Noon Lions Club Steak of the Arts (National Oak Park)-September 17
- Community Garden Fall Planting-September 24
- Dan submitted for HGAC recognition award for Community Built Playground with Kaboom.
- Dan received an email from HGAC about a recognition for Environmental Education for project at National Oak Park
- CAP- Project still going on as meeting time.
- Sidnor Parking- Project at NOP came in under budget. Extra money will go to parking and Boulder sign. Request will go to Brazoria County and approval from Commissioners Court is required.

New Business:

- **Park Master Plan 2016-**
Citizens Survey: Survey will be posted on City and Parks Dept. websites and Facebook pages. Will also be sent to anyone who has registered with Parks Dept. on Book King. According to Dan we are looking at possibly 5,000-6,000 people. Suggested survey to run until end of September.

Marina Park: Board suggested removing Marina Park from listed parks due to property being owned by Brazoria County and also removing Citizens Park since there is nothing there but a planter.

Disc Golf: PDGA (Professional Disc Golf Association): There will need to be a lot more research into this project. There are several different courses and skill levels involved. Disc Golf will be included in the Citizens Survey.

Adjournment

8:15pm

Cindy D, made a motion to adjourn. Shala R. 2nd motion. Motion passed.

Submitted by:

Shala Rios
Secretary

Parks Board Agenda

City of Alvin

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARKS BOARD OF THE CITY OF ALVIN, TEXAS WILL MEET TUESDAY OCTOBER 11, 2016 6:30 P.M. IN THE CONFERENCE ROOM OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE FACILITY, 1100 W. HIGHWAY 6, ALVIN, TEXAS, TO DISCUSS AND CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING:

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. ROLL CALL
3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
 - a. September 13, 2016
4. PETITIONS/REQUEST FROM THE PUBLIC
5. CHAIRMAN REPORT
6. DIRECTOR REPORT
 - a. Update on upcoming events
 - b. Update on park projects/improvements
7. NEW BUSINESS
 - a. Discuss Disc Golf Course
8. REPORTS OR REQUESTS FROM BOARD MEMBERS
9. ADJOURNMENT

I, Dixie Roberts, City Clerk, of the City of Alvin, Texas, do hereby certify that the foregoing notice was posted in a place convenient to the general public at City Hall on Thursday the 6th day of October, 2016 at 4:00 p.m.



Dixie Roberts, City Clerk

Date Removed

(seal)

If you plan to attend this meeting and you have a disability that requires special arrangements at the meeting, please contact the City Clerk at 281-388-4255 or droboterts@cityhall.cityofalvin.com. Requests for special services must be received 48 hours prior to the meeting time. Reasonable accommodations will be made to assist your needs.

PARKS AND RECREATION
BOARD MEETING MINUTES

Alvin Public Service Facility

October 11, 2016

Call to Order: Meeting was called to order at 6:34 p.m.

Roll Call: Present: Dwight Rhodes, Cindy DeJohng, Debra Palin, Milton Morgan and Terrie Beasley. Also present Parks Director Dan Kelinske, Council Member Gabe Adame and Chris Vandagriff

Minutes: Ms. DeJohng made motion to approve minutes from September 13, 2016 meeting. Seconded by Ms. Beasley; motion passed.

Petitions or Requests from the Public: None at this time

Director's Report:

CAP Project changes: 11 space parking lot on Sidnor with 1 ADA space approved by Brazoria County Commissioners Court

Hexagonal Pavilion back ordered to October 20, 2016.

HGAC recognition for planning/nature.

LyondellBassell Project at Ruben Adame park September 10, 2016 - Swing set, new chairs and seats sanded and repainted, new pavilion installed.

New Alvin Parks Canopy

No Cook Thursday September 15, 2016 – approximately 200 people attended

Mother/Son Blast – 29 participated

Community Garden Fall Planting – 12-14 people attended

Depot Market Days – October 16, 2016

Alvin Clean Up – October 22, 2016 from 8:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Trick or Treat Trail – October 31, 2016 from 6:30 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Summer Program – participation numbers increased (1,000); online registration has increased, 98 withdrawals (decreased from previous).

FY Programs: 2nd increase since 2013, general enrollment down, online enrollment up, 798 withdrawals (40 refunded).

New Business:

Citizens Survey: received 702 responses thus far.

Disc Golf: Councilmember Gabe Adame spoke on the revitalization of downtown and feels that a lighted disc golf course would help bring people to the downtown area, helping the Alvin community.

Chris Vandagriff, a National Corrosion Engineer and sponsored player by Innova, has played disc golf for 17 years. He has been selected to be an Ambassador for disc golf by other players. Mr. Vandagriff spoke to the board regarding the disc golf game.

Reasons to select National Oak Park as course site: amenities, possibly the 1st lighted course in U.S.A., 9 or 18-hole course, NOT a Champion course, would be on disc golf review (national website for disc golfers), running/walking track would be an obstacle (players like obstacles),

Briscoe would cost more money to course and would provide no obstacles, assure minimum out of bounds of discs, pedestrians being hit. Innova Disc Golf Company is the oldest disc golf company and is supported by Mr. Vandagriff.

Disc Golf Courses in area: Pearland/Friendswood/Baytown (all have premiere courses), Houston, Baytown hosts TX State Championships, Resoft Park 9-hole course not used, design is not good.

Positives for Disc Golf: bring more people to community due to players coming from other cities/communities, disc gold community comes together quickly, players help police area of play.

Disc golf course information: 2-3 baskets at beginning in National Oak Park, Council has devoted \$36,000 to project, baskets can be removed for events, T- Boxes are top quality (20-year warranty, if chains fail warranty will replace), signs along golf course, walking/running trail, use community businesses/charities to be sponsors to help with cost, include disc golf community to help with cost/upkeep.

Board Concerns: pedestrians are priority in park, National Oak Park is only non-sport park in Alvin, not much property owned by city around walking trail, Mr. Kelinske will submit plans with boundary lines to Mr. Vandagriff so that he can draw up a course

Parks Board Agenda

City of Alvin

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARKS BOARD OF THE CITY OF ALVIN, TEXAS WILL MEET ON TUESDAY NOVEMBER 1, 2016 AT 6:30 P.M. IN THE CONFERENCE ROOM OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE FACILITY, 1100 W. HIGHWAY 6, ALVIN, TEXAS, TO DISCUSS AND CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING:

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. ROLL CALL
3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
 - a. October 11, 2016
4. PETITIONS/REQUEST FROM THE PUBLIC
5. CHAIRMAN REPORT
6. DIRECTOR REPORT
 - a. Update on upcoming events
 - b. Update on park projects/improvements
7. NEW BUSINESS
 - a. Discuss and recommend outdoor locations for pickle ball court
8. ITEMS OF COMMUNITY INTEREST
9. ADJOURNMENT

I, Dixie Roberts, City Clerk, of the City of Alvin, Texas, do hereby certify that the foregoing notice was posted in a place convenient to the general public at City Hall on Thursday the 27th day of October, 2016 at 4:00 p.m.



Dixie Roberts, City Clerk

(seal)

If you plan to attend this meeting and you have a disability that requires special arrangements at the meeting, please contact the City Clerk at 281-388-4255 or droboterts@cityhall.cityofalvin.com. Requests for special services must be received 48 hours prior to the meeting time. Reasonable accommodations will be made to assist your needs.

Parks Board Agenda
City of Alvin

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARKS BOARD OF THE CITY OF ALVIN, TEXAS WILL MEET Tuesday December 6, 2016 6:30 P.M. IN THE CONFERENCE ROOM OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE FACILITY, 1100 W. HIGHWAY 6, ALVIN, TEXAS, TO DISCUSS AND CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING:

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. ROLL CALL
3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
 - a. November 1, 2016.
4. PETITIONS/REQUEST FROM THE PUBLIC
5. CHAIRMAN REPORT
6. DIRECTOR REPORT
 - a. Update on upcoming events.
 - b. Update on park projects/improvements.
7. NEW BUSINESS
 - a. Review Draft of Chapters 1-3 of Parks Master Plan.
 - b. Discuss and recommend action for existing memorial signs in Parks.
 - c. Review Parks Capital Improvement Projects.
8. ITEMS OF COMMUNITY INTEREST
9. ADJOURNMENT

I, Dixie Roberts, City Clerk, of the City of Alvin, Texas, do hereby certify that the foregoing notice was posted in a place convenient to the general public at City Hall on Thursday, December 1st, 2016 at 4:00 p.m.

(seal)



Dixie Roberts, City Clerk

If you plan to attend this meeting and you have a disability that requires special arrangements at the meeting, please contact the City Clerk at 281-388-4255 or droboterts@cityhall.cityofalvin.com. Requests for special services must be received 48 hours prior to the meeting time. Reasonable accommodations will be made to assist your needs.

Parks and Recreation Board Meeting Minutes

Public Service Facility

Dec. 6, 2016

6:31 p.m.

Call to Order: Meeting was called to order at 6:31 p.m. by Dwight

Roll Call: Present: Dwight Rhodes, Terrie Beasley, Jeanette Stuksa, Milton Morgan and Debra Palin

Parks Director: Dan Kelinske

Also present were Future Board Members: Carrie Parker and Kerry Ulm

Minutes:

- Differ Nov. 1, 2016 minutes approval to Jan. 3, 2017 meeting

Petitions or Requests from the public:

- None at this time

Director's Report:

- Introduce all board members
- Upcoming events:
 - Citizen Academy (several nights for several weeks information on all departments of the city) starts March 1, 2017
 - Christmas movie 265 participated
 - Santa pictures 100 participated
 - Home for the Holidays Sun. Dec. 11 12:00-6:00
 - Parade 5:30 start at Stanton's
 - Santa Letters mailboxes at Kroger and HEB if have return address will receive letter from Santa
- Programming Enrollment FYTD:
 - Oct. 1-Sept. 30
 - 625 enrolled
 - 565 general
 - 60 online
 - 65 withdrawal (60 replaced)
- CAP Project receive Honorable Mention
- Install educational signs

- No Smoking signs on city buildings are unenforceable
- Nature Observatory
 - Parking lot complete
 - Sign done
 - Area around done

Parks Master Plan:

- All members received thumb drive with Chapter 1,2 A C D
 - Chapter 1 what is in and importance of M.P., what learned in 2006 M.P. summarize goals/objectives, specific goals laid out
 - Chapter 2 analysis of existence, categories of parks, criteria for types of parks, classified all parks
 - Chapter 3 still being worked on with CIP built in
- Citizen reports back – inaccuracies
 - 700 plus participated
 - Survey was available for 2 weeks, was emailed out, link on city website

Memorial Signs in parks:

- Took down Memorial for Jose Castillo on Adoue (if complaints received will advise they can make donation for a bench and plaque to be put in a park)
- HEB paid for bench with plaque at Oak National Park for former employee
- Jeannette Stuksa motioned removal of Memorial sign for Mr. Melchor, 2nd by Terrie Beasley and passed. (if complains received will advise they can make donation for a bench and plaque to be put in a park)
- Nothing could be found to designate City of Alvin or Parks Board/Department had put or allowed ‘Memorials’ in parks
- Memorial for Parks: 5-foot bench is \$530 and plaque is \$83 plus shipping

Parks CPI Project:

- 3-year CPI
 - Completed list
 - \$25,000 Top Dresser purchased
 - No other funding
 - \$7,000 donation from Sun Rise Rotary used for Turf Tires on tractor
 - Look to recommend to council March 2017

Community Interests:

- Utilization of Sand Pit for Education Wetland – a community, AISD and County Project

Park Board Member Tour

- Jan. 14, 2017 at 8:00 a.m. at Senior Center
- Tour all city parks

Old Business:

None

Adjournment: A motion to adjourn was made by Debra P., Terri B. (2nd) the motion. Motion passed. Meeting was adjourned at 9:36 p.m.

GOAL 1: Provide ADA accessibility for all playgrounds.

Objective: *Renovate or provide existing and future playgrounds that adhere to the appropriate local, state, and federal guidelines, but not limited to ADA, the Handbook for public playgrounds safety, and US Consumer Product Safety Commission standards for playground structures, accessibility, and safety fall surface.*

GOAL 2: Connect with Linkages or provide access to natural Amenities from all of the City.

Objective 1: *Expand the current Hike and Bike Trail.*

Objective 2: *Provide better community access to existing natural amenities, i.e., Mustang Bayou, that currently do not exist.*

GOAL 3: Develop After School and Summer Programs for youth utilizing current and ASID facilities.

Objective 1: *Offer fee based programs for youth after school (i.e., dance, arts, crafts, gymnastics, etc.).*

Objective 2: *Provide gymnasium access for youth for after school and summer sessions.*

GOAL 4: Develop Senior programs utilizing current Park and Community Facilities.

Objective 1: *Provide program for Adult only swim sessions.*

Objective 2: *Provide exercise, dance and craft classes.*

Objective 3: *Improve ADA accessibility to park features, i.e., picnic benches, pavilions, etc.*

GOAL 5: Develop a Balanced Parks and Recreation Department that provides equal Opportunities for Recreational Activities throughout the Community.

Objective 1: *Improve existing parks that are under-utilized.*

Objective 2: *Acquire additional parks for areas currently not serviced.*

Objective 3: *Provide better linkages to the entire parks and recreation system.*

GOAL 6: Manage and maintain parks in a manner which encourages their appropriate use.

Objective 1: *Design Parks that are durable and affordably maintained.*

Objective 2: *Add park personnel as needed with the addition of programs and facilities.*

Objective 3: *Ensure that park facilities are safe, secure and accessible to all individuals.*

Objective 4: *Acknowledge that parks and recreation needs evolve over time with changes in population characteristics.*

GOALS

GOAL 4.1: Conservation of natural resources through parkland acquisition, open space preservation, and environmentally sensitive planning.

Objective 4.1.1: *Encourage the conservation of environmentally sensitive areas, i.e., streambeds and floodplains, wetlands, wildlife habitats, and areas with soil limitations, through land development policies and guidelines, incentives, and regulations.*

GOAL 4.2: A balanced and wide variety of public parks, recreational areas, indoor recreational facilities, and open space in near proximity to all residents.

Objective 4.2.1: *Accommodate the current and future needs of residents by providing a system of mini-parks, neighborhood play areas, and large community parks.*

Objective 4.2.2: *Sustain and improve the quality, condition and attractive appearance of public areas and facilities with an aggressive maintenance program.*

GOAL 4.3: An interconnected system of trails and bikeways providing community connectivity.

Objective 4.3.1: *Provide an interconnected system of paths, trails, lanes, and routes that are multi-purpose, accessible, convenient, and connect each of the parks to neighborhoods, schools, workplaces, and other community destinations.*

GOAL 4.4: Cooperative agreements and coordinated efforts with other governmental jurisdictions, educational bodies, and private sector entities.

Objective 4.4.1: *Form mutually beneficial partnerships with and among the public and private sectors to expand and improve the provision of services and facilities.*

Objective 4.4.2: *Identify dedicated sources of funds for ongoing development, maintenance, and operation of the parks and recreation system.*

PROPOSED GOALS

- GOAL 1:** Provide a range of parks and recreation facilities that will accommodate the current and future needs of the community's residents and visitors.
- GOAL 2:** Provide appropriate new recreation facilities and programming.
- GOAL 3:** Promote and engage in the conservation and enhancement of natural and cultural resources.
- GOAL 4:** Develop a pedestrian and bicycle network of sidewalks, trails and bikeways to improve community-wide connectivity.
- GOAL 5:** Maintain, enhance, and operate the existing parks, recreation and open space system in a cost-effective manner.
- GOAL 6 :** Ensure the success of the organization through the continued development of the staff and department.
- GOAL 7 :** Design new park and recreation areas and facilities (and revitalize and redevelop existing areas and facilities) in a manner that is safe, durable, and sustainable long into the future.

Meeting Minutes – City of Alvin Parks and Recreation Board Meeting

Meeting Information

Objective:	Tour City of Alvin Parks		
Date:	01/14/2017	Location:	Alvin Senior Center East End Room 309 W. Sealy Street Alvin TX 77511
Time:	8:00 AM	Meeting Type:	Special Meeting
		Facilitator:	Dan Kelinske, Director of Parks and Recreation
		Note Taker:	Carrie Parker
Attendees:	Board Members: Dwight Rhodes, Milton Morgan, Debra Palin, Kerry Ulm, Carrie Parker Other Attendees: Chris Vandagriff, Leonard Garcia		

Agenda Items

1. CALL TO ORDER – meeting called to order by Chair, Dwight Rhodes 8:06 AM
2. ROLL CALL see above for list of attendees
3. TOUR CITY PARKS AND RECOMMEND PARK CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS. – attached is a detailed list of overall impressions and recommendations for each park visited.
4. ADJOURNMENT – meeting adjourned by Chair, Dwight Rhodes at 1:21 PM

Other Notes & Information

Upcoming meetings:

- Parks and Recreation Board Workshop January 24, 2017 5:30 PM
 - Meet at Alvin Senior Center at 8:00AM
- Parks and Recreation Board February Meeting – February 7, 2017 6:30PM
 - Meet at Public Service Facility

Meeting Minutes – City of Alvin Parks and Recreation Board Meeting

Meeting Information

Objective:	Workshop to discuss Capital Improvement Projects		
Date:	01/24/2017	Location:	CLASS ROOM S-225 OF THE ALVIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE SCIENCE AND ALLIED HEALTH BUILDING, 3380 MUSTANG ROAD, ALVIN, TX 77511
Time:	5:30 PM	Meeting Type:	Special Meeting
		Facilitator:	Dan Kelinske, Director of Parks and Recreation
		Note Taker:	Carrie Parker
Attendees:	Board Members: Dwight Rhodes, Milton Morgan, Terrie Beasley, Kerry Ulm, Carrie Parker Other Attendees: Aaron Tuley – Kendig Keast Collaborative, Alvin Noon Rotary Club Members		

Agenda Items

1. CALL TO ORDER – meeting called to order by Chair, Dwight Rhodes at 5:50 PM
2. ROLL CALL – see above for list of attendees
3. NEW BUSINESS
 - a. Review Chapter 3 of the Parks Master Plan – Aaron Tuley
 - a. There is a need for community engagement in the local parks. Ideas to get the community involved:
 - i. Directly involve neighborhoods in their local parks to give them a sense of ownership through volunteer activities
 - ii. Identify and leverage 'super-neighborhoods' to get feedback and support for upcoming parks projects
 - iii. Work on a publicity campaign to encourage community involvement
 - iv. Arrange more volunteer events in neighborhood parks
 - v. Conduct a new survey of community members to get their feedback on their wants and needs for the Parks and Recreation Department
 1. In person door to door?
 2. Use existing email addresses to send out survey
 - b. What are the top priorities for the Parks and Recreation Board for FY2018?
 - i. Hike and Bike Trail Phase III
 - ii. Recreation Center
 - iii. Blue ways (make Mustang Bayou navigable)
 - iv. Bike Lanes
 - c. Aaron will develop a recommendation for the use of the property on Nelson Road.
4. OLD BUSINESS
 - a. Review Park Capital Improvement Projects
 - a. Eagle Scouts to complete projects in Hugh Adams Park and Pearson Park weekend of

1/28

5. REPORTS OR REQUESTS FROM BOARD MEMBERS - None

6. ADJOURNMENT – meeting adjourned by Chair, Dwight Rhodes at 8:03 PM

Other Notes & Information

Upcoming meetings:

- Parks and Recreation Board February Meeting – February 7, 2017 6:30PM
 - Meet at Public Service Facility

Parks Board Agenda

City of Alvin

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARKS BOARD OF THE CITY OF ALVIN, TEXAS WILL MEET TUESDAY FEBRUARY 7, 2017 6:30 P.M. IN THE CONFERENCE ROOM OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE FACILITY, 1100 W. HIGHWAY 6, ALVIN, TEXAS, TO DISCUSS AND CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING:

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. ROLL CALL
3. SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS
4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
 - a. January 3, 2017
 - b. January 14, 2017
 - c. January 24, 2017
5. PETITIONS/REQUEST FROM THE PUBLIC
6. CHAIRMAN REPORT
7. DIRECTOR REPORT
 - a. Update on upcoming events
 - b. Update on park projects/improvements
8. NEW BUSINESS
 - a. Alvin Noon Rotary Capital Improvement Project recommendation
9. OLD BUSINESS
 - a. Review Chapter 3 and 4 of the Parks Master Plan.
 - b. Discuss and recommend Parks capital improvement projects.
10. ITEMS OF COMMUNITY INTEREST
11. ADJOURNMENT

I, Dixie Roberts, City Clerk, of the City of Alvin, Texas, do hereby certify that the foregoing notice was posted in a place convenient to the general public at City Hall on Thursday the 2nd day of February, 2017 at 4:00 p.m.



Dixie Roberts, City Clerk

If you plan to attend this meeting and you have a disability that requires special arrangements at the meeting, please contact the City Clerk at 281-388-4255 or droboterts@cityhall.cityofalvin.com. Requests for special services must be received 48 hours prior to the meeting time. Reasonable accommodations will be made to assist your needs.

Meeting Minutes – City of Alvin Parks and Recreation Board Meeting

Meeting Information

Objective:	Regular Monthly Meeting of City of Alvin Parks and Recreation Board		
Date:	02/07/2017	Location:	CONFERENCE ROOM OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE FACILITY, 1100 W. HIGHWAY 6, ALVIN, TEXAS, 77511
Time:	6:30 PM	Meeting Type:	Regular Monthly Meeting
		Facilitator:	Dan Kelinske, Director of Parks and Recreation
		Note Taker:	Carrie Parker
Attendees:	Board Members: Dwight Rhodes, Cindy DeJohng, Debra Palin, Terrie Beasley, Kerry Ulm, Carrie Parker Other Attendees: Dan Kelinske, Director of Parks and Recreation. Mark Patterson, Noon Rotary Club		

Agenda Items

1. CALL TO ORDER – meeting called to order at 6:31 PM by the Chair, Dwight Rhodes
2. ROLL CALL – see above for attendees
3. SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS - Mark Patterson Representing Alvin Rotary Club.
 - a) Rotary club would like to fund an amphitheater in Oak Park. Project is in information gathering stage.
4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES – all minutes approved unanimously
 - a. January 3, 2017 - APPROVED
 - b. January 14, 2017 - APPROVED
 - c. January 24, 2017 - APPROVED
5. PETITIONS/REQUEST FROM THE PUBLIC – None
6. CHAIRMAN REPORT – Nothing to report
7. DIRECTOR REPORT
 - a. Update on upcoming events
 - a. Father/Daughter Dance – sold 224 tickets
 - b. Caboose Restaurant is hosting a free concert on 2/17
 - c. Depot Days 2/18
 - b) Update on park projects/improvements
 - a. Benches are in at nature observatory at Oak Tree Park
 - b. Parks CIP is due by 3/1/17
 - c. Pearson Park, 3 slides are closed for repair

- d. Senior Center – working through \$100,000 for Capital Improvement Projects
- e. Briscoe Park – water fountains waiting for installation
- f. Eagle Scout Project is complete at Hugh Adams and Pearson Park
- g. Vandalism at Talmadge Park – has been repaired cost of repair \$83
- h. Programming enrollment for FY2017
 - i. 1250 total enrollment
 - ii. 1034 general enrollment
 - iii. 216 online enrollment
 - iv. 144 withdraws

8. NEW BUSINESS

- d. Alvin Noon Rotary Capital Improvement Project recommendation
 - a. Dwight Rhodes, Chair motions to table this project until Parks and Recreation staff can bring back more information about the site.
 - i. Seconded by Vice Chair, Debra Palin
 - ii. Unanimously approved
 - b. Director will provide more details about electrical, drainage, etc..
 - c. Board members will independently visit the site for further information

9. OLD BUSINESS

- a. Review Chapter 3 and 4 of the Parks Master Plan.
 - a. Tabled until March meeting – Board has not had opportunity to review
 - b. Director will email Chapter 4 to Board
- b. Discuss and recommend Parks capital improvement projects.
 - a. Director provided new CIP list to Board
 - i. Purchased 5 bbq pits to be distributed throughout the parks
 - ii. Explore alternate media for sidewalks throughout parks
 - b. City Manager plans to ask City Council for funds from FY2017 budget to fulfil some Parks and Recreation CIP projects. Director has recommended the following future scheduled items be moved forward:
 - i. Lions Park bleachers
 - ii. Hugh Adams Park parent/child swing
 - iii. Picnic Tables (general throughout parks)
 - iv. Benches (general throughout parks)
 - v. Survey and Re-plating of all parkland
 - vi. Wooden planks for bridge in Oak Tree Park
 - vii. Initial assessment for blue trail
 - c. Disc Golf Course
 - i. Dwight Rhodes, Chair makes a motion to recommend that the disc golf course be installed at Bob Briscoe Park provided that the cost of installation does not exceed the budgeted amount of \$35,000
 - 1. Seconded by Terrie Beasley and Debra Palin
 - 2. Unanimously approved
 - d. Terrie Beasley makes a motion to approve the CIP with the addition of the Disc golf course
 - i. Seconded by Debra Palin
 - ii. Unanimously approved

10. ITEMS OF COMMUNITY INTEREST –

- c) Director will request copy of original agreement for Nelson Road/Lake Property to determine original intention/use
- d) Bat houses installed by Eagle Scouts across from National Oak Park are leaning, need maintenance.

11. ADJOURNMENT – meeting adjourned at 8:37 by Dwight Rhodes, Chair. Seconded by Secretary, Carrie Parker. Passed unanimously.

Upcoming meetings:

- Parks and Recreation Board March Meeting – March 7, 2017 6:30PM
 - Meet at Public Service Facility
-

Appendix C: Park Condition Assessment Reports

The following pages include the Park Condition Assessment Reports and scores for the 15 existing parks, special use facilities, and trails within the City of Alvin.

FIGURE C.1, BOB BRISCOE PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT

Park Name: Bob Briscoe Park

Score: 0.58

Date: 08.11.2016

Turf

- 0 Great condition, no problem areas or need for significant maintenance
- 1 **Good condition, few problem areas**
- 2 Moderate condition, maintenance needed, (aeration, over-seeding, re-establishment)
- 3 Poor condition, needs reconditioning
- 4 Very poor condition, requires re-seeding, re-grading and replacement

Comments:

Plantings and Trees

- 0 Great condition, good coverage and healthy with no significant maintenance needs
- 1 **Good condition, additional coverage needed with minor maintenance required**
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage and moderate maintenance needed
- 3 Poor condition, additional coverage needed as well as replacement, pruning, etc.
- 4 Very poor condition, dangerous conditions exist
- Limited or no vegetation exists

Comments: *Need a lot more mature forest canopy.*

Parking

- 0 **Great condition, good ingress/egress, striped and surface in good condition**
- 1 Good condition, faded striping and surface beginning to require routine maintenance
- 2 Moderate condition, striping is faint and moderate surface maintenance is routinely needed
- 3 Poor condition, no striping, poor surface and needs reconstruction or an overlay
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- No off-street parking available

Comments:

Park Sidewalks and Trails

- 0 **Great condition, surface is in good condition and is ADA accessible**
- 1 Good condition, surface beginning to crack and heave with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface requires moderate maintenance with visible safety concerns
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface that requires replacement or reconstruction
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- No sidewalks/trails/paths exist

Comments: *No sidewalk from parking lot to internal park amenities.*

Basketball Nets and Playing Surfaces

- 0 **Great condition, surface is in good condition and nets are stable, level and in good repair**
- 1 Good condition, surface and nets beginning to require maintenance with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface and nets require moderate maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface and nets that require replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- No nets/playing surfaces exist

Comments:

Tennis Courts, Fencing and Nets

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition, fencing and nets are in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface, fencing and nets beginning to require minor repairs
- 2 Moderate condition, surface, fencing and nets require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface, fencing and nets requires replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ✓ No courts, fencing and nets exist

Comments:

FIGURE C.1, BOB BRISCOE PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT - CONTINUED

Park Accessibility

- 0 Great accessibility, perimeter sidewalks are in place with striped and signed crosswalks
- 1 Good accessibility, an acceptable walking surface exists and street crossing signs exist
- 2 Moderate accessibility, improved walking surfaces are needed as are crosswalks and signs
- 3 Poor condition, no walking surfaces, crosswalks or street crossing signs
- 4 Very poor condition, unsafe conditions for children or disabled persons

Comments:

Park Amenities (Benches, Grills, Sheltered/Unsheltered Picnic Tables, Play Equipment)

- 0 Great condition, all equipment and amenities are new and well maintained
- 1 Good condition, equipment is generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, equipment and amenities require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, equipment and amenities require replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, equipment and amenities are unfit for use and require replacement

Comments:

Buildings, Shelters, Pavilions

- 0 Great condition, structures are attractive, well-maintained and structurally sound
- 1 Good condition, structures are generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, structures require routine repair with moderate maintenance required
- 3 Poor condition, structures are in disrepair and require significant improvements or replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, structures are unfit for use and require reconstruction or replacement
- No buildings or shelters

Comments:

Playing Fields and Equipment

- 0 Great condition, turf is in great condition, fields are crowned and are well-drained
- 1 Good condition, turf is in acceptable condition with some minor grading required
- 2 Moderate condition, moderate maintenance is needed to re-establish turf and re-grade

- 3 Poor condition, poor turf, standing water and significant reconditioning/re-grading is required
- 4 Very poor condition, fields and areas require complete refurbishment of the turf and grade
- No playing fields

Comments:

Signage

- 0 Great condition, adequate in number, appropriately placed and well landscaped
- 1 Good condition, sign facing is weathered, landscaping is generally healthy
- 2 Moderate condition, facing requires maintenance, landscaping needs replaced and more signs are needed
- 3 Poor condition, lettering is not legible, additional signs needed and landscaping in poor condition
- 4 Very poor condition, new signage is required
- ✓ No signage, *except park sign.*

Comments:

Fencing

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, no rusting and adequately meets its need
- 1 Good condition, starting to require minimal maintenance, repair or replacement
- 2 Moderate condition, rusting/rotting, requires repair or replacement and more needed
- 3 Poor condition, unsound condition, undesirable appearance and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- No fencing

Comments:

Lighting

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, good coverage and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, adequate coverage, requires routine maintenance
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage is needed, requires repair or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, inadequate surface coverage, unsound condition and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ✓ No lighting exists

Comments:

FIGURE C.2, PEARSON PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT**Park Name: Pearson Park****Score: 0.51****Date: 08.11.2016****Turf**

- 0 Great condition, no problem areas or need for significant maintenance
- 1 Good condition, few problem areas
- 2 Moderate condition, maintenance needed, (aeration, over-seeding, re-establishment)
- 3 Poor condition, needs reconditioning
- 4 Very poor condition, requires re-seeding, re-grading and replacement

Comments:

Plantings and Trees

- 0 Great condition, good coverage and healthy with no significant maintenance needs
- 1 Good condition, additional coverage needed with minor maintenance required
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage and moderate maintenance needed
- 3 Poor condition, additional coverage needed as well as replacement, pruning, etc.
- 4 Very poor condition, dangerous conditions exist
- ___ Limited or no vegetation exists

Comments:

Parking

- 0 Great condition, good ingress/egress, striped and surface in good condition
- 1 Good condition, faded striping and surface beginning to require routine maintenance (1.75)
- 2 Moderate condition, striping is faint and moderate surface maintenance is routinely needed
- 3 Poor condition, no striping, poor surface and needs reconstruction or an overlay
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- ___ No off-street parking available

Comments:

Park Sidewalks and Trails

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and is ADA accessible
- 1 Good condition, surface beginning to crack and heave with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface requires moderate maintenance with visible safety concerns
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface that requires replacement or reconstruction
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- ___ No sidewalks/trails/paths exist

Comments:

Basketball Nets and Playing Surfaces

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and nets are stable, level and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface and nets beginning to require maintenance with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface and nets require moderate maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface and nets that require replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- ___ No nets/playing surfaces exist

Comments:

Tennis Courts, Fencing and Nets

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition, fencing and nets are in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface, fencing and nets beginning to require minor repairs
- 2 Moderate condition, surface, fencing and nets require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface, fencing and nets requires replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ___ No courts, fencing and nets exist

Comments:

FIGURE C.2, PEARSON PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT - CONTINUED

Park Accessibility

- 0 Great accessibility, perimeter sidewalks are in place with striped and signed crosswalks
- 1 Good accessibility, an acceptable walking surface exists and street crossing signs exist
- 2 Moderate accessibility, improved walking surfaces are needed as are crosswalks and signs
- 3 Poor condition, no walking surfaces, crosswalks or street crossing signs
- 4 Very poor condition, unsafe conditions for children or disabled persons

Comments:

Park Amenities (Benches, Grills, Sheltered/Unsheltered Picnic Tables, Play Equipment)

- 0 Great condition, all equipment and amenities are new and well maintained
- 1 Good condition, equipment is generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, equipment and amenities require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, equipment and amenities require replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, equipment and amenities are unfit for use and require replacement

Comments:

Buildings, Shelters, Pavilions

- 0 Great condition, structures are attractive, well-maintained and structurally sound
- 1 Good condition, structures are generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, structures require routine repair with moderate maintenance required
- 3 Poor condition, structures are in disrepair and require significant improvements or replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, structures are unfit for use and require reconstruction or replacement
- No buildings or shelters

Comments:

Playing Fields and Equipment

- 0 Great condition, turf is in great condition, fields are crowned and are well-drained
- 1 Good condition, turf is in acceptable condition with some minor grading required
- 2 Moderate condition, moderate maintenance is needed to re-establish turf and re-grade

- 3 Poor condition, poor turf, standing water and significant reconditioning/re-grading is required
- 4 Very poor condition, fields and areas require complete refurbishment of the turf and grade
- No playing fields

Comments:

Signage

- 0 Great condition, adequate in number, appropriately placed and well landscaped
- 1 Good condition, sign facing is weathered, landscaping is generally healthy
- 2 Moderate condition, facing requires maintenance, landscaping needs replaced and more signs are needed
- 3 Poor condition, lettering is not legible, additional signs needed and landscaping in poor condition
- 4 Very poor condition, new signage is required
- ✓ No signage

Comments: *Need additional wayfinding and directional signage.*

Fencing

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, no rusting and adequately meets its need
- 1 Good condition, starting to require minimal maintenance, repair or replacement
- 2 Moderate condition, rusting/rotting, requires repair or replacement and more needed
- 3 Poor condition, unsound condition, undesirable appearance and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- No fencing

Comments:

Lighting

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, good coverage and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, adequate coverage, requires routine maintenance
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage is needed, requires repair or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, inadequate surface coverage, unsound condition and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- No lighting exists

Comments:

FIGURE C.3, MORGAN PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT**Park Name: Morgan Park****Score: 1.5****Date: 08.11.2016****Turf**

- 0 Great condition, no problem areas or need for significant maintenance
- 1 Good condition, few problem areas
- 2 Moderate condition, maintenance needed, (aeration, over-seeding, re-establishment)
- 3 Poor condition, needs reconditioning
- 4 Very poor condition, requires re-seeding, re-grading and replacement

Comments:

Plantings and Trees

- 0 Great condition, good coverage and healthy with no significant maintenance needs
- 1 Good condition, additional coverage needed with minor maintenance required
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage and moderate maintenance needed
- 3 Poor condition, additional coverage needed as well as replacement, pruning, etc.
- 4 Very poor condition, dangerous conditions exist
- Limited or no vegetation exists

Comments: *Trees only.***Parking**

- 0 Great condition, good ingress/egress, striped and surface in good condition
- 1 Good condition, faded striping and surface beginning to require routine maintenance
- 2 Moderate condition, striping is faint and moderate surface maintenance is routinely needed
- 3 Poor condition, no striping, poor surface and needs reconstruction or an overlay
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- No off-street parking available

Comments:

Park Sidewalks and Trails

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and is ADA accessible
- 1 Good condition, surface beginning to crack and heave with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface requires moderate maintenance with visible safety concerns
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface that requires replacement or reconstruction
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- No sidewalks/trails/paths exist

Comments:

Basketball Nets and Playing Surfaces

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and nets are stable, level and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface and nets beginning to require maintenance with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface and nets require moderate maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface and nets that require replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- ✓ No nets/playing surfaces exist

Comments:

Tennis Courts, Fencing and Nets

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition, fencing and nets are in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface, fencing and nets beginning to require minor repairs
- 2 Moderate condition, surface, fencing and nets require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface, fencing and nets requires replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ✓ No courts, fencing and nets exist

Comments:

FIGURE C.3, MORGAN PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT - CONTINUED

Park Accessibility

- 0 Great accessibility, perimeter sidewalks are in place with striped and signed crosswalks
- 1 Good accessibility, an acceptable walking surface exists and street crossing signs exist
- 2 Moderate accessibility, improved walking surfaces are needed as are crosswalks and signs
- 3 Poor condition, no walking surfaces, crosswalks or street crossing signs
- 4 Very poor condition, unsafe conditions for children or disabled persons

Comments:

Park Amenities (Benches, Grills, Sheltered/Unsheltered Picnic Tables, Play Equipment)

- 0 Great condition, all equipment and amenities are new and well maintained
- 1 Good condition, equipment is generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, equipment and amenities require routine maintenance or replacement (2.5)
- 3 Poor condition, equipment and amenities require replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, equipment and amenities are unfit for use and require replacement

Comments: *Benches are poorly constructed and should be either removed or replaced.*

Buildings, Shelters, Pavilions

- 0 Great condition, structures are attractive, well-maintained and structurally sound
- 1 Good condition, structures are generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, structures require routine repair with moderate maintenance required
- 3 Poor condition, structures are in disrepair and require significant improvements or replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, structures are unfit for use and require reconstruction or replacement
- No buildings or shelters

Comments:

Playing Fields and Equipment

- 0 Great condition, turf is in great condition, fields are crowned and are well-drained
- 1 Good condition, turf is in acceptable condition with some minor grading required

- 2 Moderate condition, moderate maintenance is needed to re-establish turf and re-grade
- 3 Poor condition, poor turf, standing water and significant reconditioning/re-grading is required
- 4 Very poor condition, fields and areas require complete refurbishment of the turf and grade
- No playing fields

Comments:

Signage

- 0 Great condition, adequate in number, appropriately placed and well landscaped
- 1 Good condition, sign facing is weathered, landscaping is generally healthy
- 2 Moderate condition, facing requires maintenance, landscaping needs replaced and more signs are needed
- 3 Poor condition, lettering is not legible, additional signs needed and landscaping in poor condition
- 4 Very poor condition, new signage is required
- ✓ No signage, *except park sign.*

Comments:

Fencing

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, no rusting and adequately meets its need
- 1 Good condition, starting to require minimal maintenance, repair or replacement
- 2 Moderate condition, rusting/rotting, requires repair or replacement and more needed
- 3 Poor condition, unsound condition, undesirable appearance and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- No fencing

Comments:

Lighting

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, good coverage and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, adequate coverage, requires routine maintenance
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage is needed, requires repair or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, inadequate surface coverage, unsound condition and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- No lighting exists

Comments: *Sports field lighting is adequate; the rest of the park has inadequate lighting.*

FIGURE C.4, NATIONAL OAK PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT

Park Name: National Oak Park

Score: 0.70

Date: 08.11.2016

Turf

- 0 Great condition, no problem areas or need for significant maintenance
- 1 Good condition, few problem areas
- 2 Moderate condition, maintenance needed, (aeration, over-seeding, re-establishment)
- 3 Poor condition, needs reconditioning
- 4 Very poor condition, requires re-seeding, re-grading and replacement

Comments: *Modest grading to remove holes and divots.*

Plantings and Trees

- 0 Great condition, good coverage and healthy with no significant maintenance needs
- 1 Good condition, additional coverage needed with minor maintenance required
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage and moderate maintenance needed
- 3 Poor condition, additional coverage needed as well as replacement, pruning, etc.
- 4 Very poor condition, dangerous conditions exist
- Limited or no vegetation exists

Comments: *Trees only, but in good condition.*

Parking

- 0 Great condition, good ingress/egress, striped and surface in good condition
- 1 Good condition, faded striping and surface beginning to require routine maintenance
- 2 Moderate condition, striping is faint and moderate surface maintenance is routinely needed
- 3 Poor condition, no striping, poor surface and needs reconstruction or an overlay
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- No off-street parking available

Comments:

Park Sidewalks and Trails

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and is ADA accessible
- 1 Good condition, surface beginning to crack and heave with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface requires moderate maintenance with visible safety concerns
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface that requires replacement or reconstruction
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- No sidewalks/trails/paths exist

Comments: *Mustang Bayou Bridge decking needs to be replaced.*

Basketball Nets and Playing Surfaces

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and nets are stable, level and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface and nets beginning to require maintenance with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface and nets require moderate maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface and nets that require replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- ✓ No nets/playing surfaces exist

Comments:

Tennis Courts, Fencing and Nets

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition, fencing and nets are in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface, fencing and nets beginning to require minor repairs
- 2 Moderate condition, surface, fencing and nets require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface, fencing and nets requires replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ✓ No courts, fencing and nets exist

Comments:

FIGURE C.4, NATIONAL OAK PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT - CONTINUED

Park Accessibility

- 0 Great accessibility, perimeter sidewalks are in place with striped and signed crosswalks
- 1 Good accessibility, an acceptable walking surface exists and street crossing signs exist
- 2 Moderate accessibility, improved walking surfaces are needed as are crosswalks and signs
- 3 Poor condition, no walking surfaces, crosswalks or street crossing signs
- 4 Very poor condition, unsafe conditions for children or disabled persons

Comments:

Park Amenities (Benches, Grills, Sheltered/Unsheltered Picnic Tables, Play Equipment)

- 0 Great condition, all equipment and amenities are new and well maintained
- 1 Good condition, equipment is generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, equipment and amenities require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, equipment and amenities require replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, equipment and amenities are unfit for use and require replacement

Comments: *Need additional grills. Grills and picnic benches need to be co-located, in proximity to one another.*

Buildings, Shelters, Pavilions

- 0 Great condition, structures are attractive, well-maintained and structurally sound
- 1 Good condition, structures are generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, structures require routine repair with moderate maintenance required
- 3 Poor condition, structures are in disrepair and require significant improvements or replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, structures are unfit for use and require reconstruction or replacement
- No buildings or shelters

Comments:

Playing Fields and Equipment

- 0 Great condition, turf is in great condition, fields are crowned and are well-drained
- 1 Good condition, turf is in acceptable condition with some minor grading required

- 2 Moderate condition, moderate maintenance is needed to re-establish turf and re-grade
- 3 Poor condition, poor turf, standing water and significant reconditioning/re-grading is required
- 4 Very poor condition, fields and areas require complete refurbishment of the turf and grade
- ✓ No playing fields

Comments:

Signage

- 0 Great condition, adequate in number, appropriately placed and well landscaped
- 1 Good condition, sign facing is weathered, landscaping is generally healthy
- 2 Moderate condition, facing requires maintenance, landscaping needs replaced and more signs are needed
- 3 Poor condition, lettering is not legible, additional signs needed and landscaping in poor condition
- 4 Very poor condition, new signage is required
- No signage

Comments: *Additional wayfinding and regulatory signage needed.*

Fencing

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, no rusting and adequately meets its need
- 1 Good condition, starting to require minimal maintenance, repair or replacement
- 2 Moderate condition, rusting/rotting, requires repair or replacement and more needed
- 3 Poor condition, unsound condition, undesirable appearance and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- No fencing

Comments: *Additional fencing needed by tot lot.*

Lighting

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, good coverage and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, adequate coverage, requires routine maintenance
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage is needed, requires repair or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, inadequate surface coverage, unsound condition and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- No lighting exists

Comments:

FIGURE C.5, NEWMAN PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT

Park Name: Newman Park

Score: 1.41

Date: 08.11.2016

Turf

- 0 Great condition, no problem areas or need for significant maintenance
- 1 Good condition, few problem areas
- 2 Moderate condition, maintenance needed, (aeration, over-seeding, re-establishment)
- 3 Poor condition, needs reconditioning
- 4 Very poor condition, requires re-seeding, re-grading and replacement

Comments:

Plantings and Trees

- 0 Great condition, good coverage and healthy with no significant maintenance needs
- 1 Good condition, additional coverage needed with minor maintenance required
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage and moderate maintenance needed
- 3 Poor condition, additional coverage needed as well as replacement, pruning, etc.
- 4 Very poor condition, dangerous conditions exist
- Limited or no vegetation exists

Comments: *Sign foundation planting needs some additional maintenance and plant replacement.*

Parking

- 0 Great condition, good ingress/egress, striped and surface in good condition
- 1 Good condition, faded striping and surface beginning to require routine maintenance
- 2 Moderate condition, striping is faint and moderate surface maintenance is routinely needed
- 3 Poor condition, no striping, poor surface and needs reconstruction or an overlay
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- No off-street parking available

Comments:

Park Sidewalks and Trails

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and is ADA accessible
- 1 Good condition, surface beginning to crack and heave with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface requires moderate maintenance with visible safety concerns
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface that requires replacement or reconstruction
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- No sidewalks/trails/paths exist

Comments:

Basketball Nets and Playing Surfaces

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and nets are stable, level and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface and nets beginning to require maintenance with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface and nets require moderate maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface and nets that require replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- No nets/playing surfaces exist

Comments: *Nets need to be replaced.*

Tennis Courts, Fencing and Nets

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition, fencing and nets are in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface, fencing and nets beginning to require minor repairs
- 2 Moderate condition, surface, fencing and nets require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface, fencing and nets requires replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ✓ No courts, fencing and nets exist

Comments:

FIGURE C.5, NEWMAN PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT - CONTINUED

Park Accessibility

- 0 Great accessibility, perimeter sidewalks are in place with striped and signed crosswalks
- 1 Good accessibility, an acceptable walking surface exists and street crossing signs exist
- 2 Moderate accessibility, improved walking surfaces are needed as are crosswalks and signs
- 3 Poor condition, no walking surfaces, crosswalks or street crossing signs
- 4 Very poor condition, unsafe conditions for children or disabled persons

Comments:

Park Amenities (Benches, Grills, Sheltered/Unsheltered Picnic Tables, Play Equipment)

- 0 Great condition, all equipment and amenities are new and well maintained
- 1 Good condition, equipment is generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, equipment and amenities require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, equipment and amenities require replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, equipment and amenities are unfit for use and require replacement

Comments:

Buildings, Shelters, Pavilions

- 0 Great condition, structures are attractive, well-maintained and structurally sound
- 1 Good condition, structures are generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, structures require routine repair with moderate maintenance required
- 3 Poor condition, structures are in disrepair and require significant improvements or replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, structures are unfit for use and require reconstruction or replacement
- No buildings or shelters

Comments:

Playing Fields and Equipment

- 0 Great condition, turf is in great condition, fields are crowned and are well-drained
- 1 Good condition, turf is in acceptable condition with some minor grading required
- 2 Moderate condition, moderate maintenance is needed to re-establish turf and re-grade

- 3 Poor condition, poor turf, standing water and significant reconditioning/re-grading is required
- 4 Very poor condition, fields and areas require complete refurbishment of the turf and grade
- No playing fields

Comments:

Signage

- 0 Great condition, adequate in number, appropriately placed and well landscaped
- 1 Good condition, sign facing is weathered, landscaping is generally healthy
- 2 Moderate condition, facing requires maintenance, landscaping needs replaced and more signs are needed
- 3 Poor condition, lettering is not legible, additional signs needed and landscaping in poor condition
- 4 Very poor condition, new signage is required
- No signage

Comments: *Regulatory signage needed. Off-ste wayfinding signage and "Children at Play signage needed. CMU edging needs to be repaired.*

Fencing

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, no rusting and adequately meets its need
- 1 Good condition, starting to require minimal maintenance, repair or replacement
- 2 Moderate condition, rusting/rotting, requires repair or replacement and more needed
- 3 Poor condition, unsound condition, undesirable appearance and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- No fencing

Comments: *perimeter fence does not extend around full perimeter of park. Northern perimeter fence needed to separate park from Highway 6.*

Lighting

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, good coverage and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, adequate coverage, requires routine maintenance
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage is needed, requires repair or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, inadequate surface coverage, unsound condition and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ✓ No lighting exists

FIGURE C.6, RUBEN ADAME PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT**Park Name: Ruben Adame Park****Score: 1.36****Date: 08.11.2016****Turf**

- 0 Great condition, no problem areas or need for significant maintenance
- 1 **Good condition, few problem areas**
- 2 Moderate condition, maintenance needed, (aeration, over-seeding, re-establishment)
- 3 Poor condition, needs reconditioning
- 4 Very poor condition, requires re-seeding, re-grading and replacement

Comments:

Plantings and Trees

- 0 Great condition, good coverage and healthy with no significant maintenance needs
- 1 **Good condition, additional coverage needed with minor maintenance required**
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage and moderate maintenance needed
- 3 Poor condition, additional coverage needed as well as replacement, pruning, etc.
- 4 Very poor condition, dangerous conditions exist
- Limited or no vegetation exists

Comments:

Parking

- 0 Great condition, good ingress/egress, striped and surface in good condition
- 1 **Good condition, faded striping and surface beginning to require routine maintenance**
- 2 Moderate condition, striping is faint and moderate surface maintenance is routinely needed
- 3 Poor condition, no striping, poor surface and needs reconstruction or an overlay
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- No off-street parking available

Comments:

Park Sidewalks and Trails

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and is ADA accessible
- 1 Good condition, surface beginning to crack and heave with minor repairs needed
- 2 **Moderate condition, surface requires moderate maintenance with visible safety concerns**
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface that requires replacement or reconstruction
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- No sidewalks/trails/paths exist

Comments: *Significant erosion is undercutting south perimeter sidewalk.***Basketball Nets and Playing Surfaces**

- 0 **Great condition, surface is in good condition and nets are stable, level and in good repair**
- 1 Good condition, surface and nets beginning to require maintenance with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface and nets require moderate maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface and nets that require replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- No nets/playing surfaces exist

Comments:

Tennis Courts, Fencing and Nets

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition, fencing and nets are in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface, fencing and nets beginning to require minor repairs
- 2 Moderate condition, surface, fencing and nets require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface, fencing and nets requires replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ✓ No courts, fencing and nets exist

Comments:

FIGURE C.6, RUBEN ADAME PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT - CONTINUED

Park Accessibility

- 0 Great accessibility, perimeter sidewalks are in place with striped and signed crosswalks
- 1 Good accessibility, an acceptable walking surface exists and street crossing signs exist
- 2 Moderate accessibility, improved walking surfaces are needed as are crosswalks and signs
- 3 Poor condition, no walking surfaces, crosswalks or street crossing signs
- 4 Very poor condition, unsafe conditions for children or disabled persons

Comments:

Park Amenities (Benches, Grills, Sheltered/Unsheltered Picnic Tables, Play Equipment)

- 0 Great condition, all equipment and amenities are new and well maintained
- 1 Good condition, equipment is generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, equipment and amenities require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, equipment and amenities require replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, equipment and amenities are unfit for use and require replacement

Comments: *Base of drinking fountain is starting to rust. 50-gallon drum trash cans should be replaced with a model that is more ornamental/permanent in appearance.*

Buildings, Shelters, Pavilions

- 0 Great condition, structures are attractive, well-maintained and structurally sound
- 1 Good condition, structures are generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, structures require routine repair with moderate maintenance required
- 3 Poor condition, structures are in disrepair and require significant improvements or replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, structures are unfit for use and require reconstruction or replacement
- No buildings or shelters

Comments:

Playing Fields and Equipment

- 0 Great condition, turf is in great condition, fields are crowned and are well-drained
- 1 Good condition, turf is in acceptable condition with some minor grading required

- 2 Moderate condition, moderate maintenance is needed to re-establish turf and re-grade
- 3 Poor condition, poor turf, standing water and significant reconditioning/re-grading is required
- 4 Very poor condition, fields and areas require complete refurbishment of the turf and grade
- No playing fields

Comments:

Signage

- 0 Great condition, adequate in number, appropriately placed and well landscaped
- 1 Good condition, sign facing is weathered, landscaping is generally healthy
- 2 Moderate condition, facing requires maintenance, landscaping needs replaced and more signs are needed
- 3 Poor condition, lettering is not legible, additional signs needed and landscaping in poor condition
- 4 Very poor condition, new signage is required
- No signage

Comments:

Fencing

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, no rusting and adequately meets its need
- 1 Good condition, starting to require minimal maintenance, repair or replacement
- 2 Moderate condition, rusting/rotting, requires repair or replacement and more needed
- 3 Poor condition, unsound condition, undesirable appearance and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ✓ No fencing, *except for backstop.*

Comments:

Lighting

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, good coverage and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, adequate coverage, requires routine maintenance
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage is needed, requires repair or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, inadequate surface coverage, unsound condition and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- No lighting exists

Comments: *One flood light for play structure and basketball courts.*

FIGURE C.7, SEALY PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT**Park Name: Sealy Park****Score: 1.75****Date: 08.11.2016****Turf**

- 0 Great condition, no problem areas or need for significant maintenance
- 1 Good condition, few problem areas
- 2 Moderate condition, maintenance needed, (aeration, over-seeding, re-establishment)
- 3 Poor condition, needs reconditioning
- 4 Very poor condition, requires re-seeding, re-grading and replacement

Comments:

Plantings and Trees

- 0 Great condition, good coverage and healthy with no significant maintenance needs
- 1 Good condition, additional coverage needed with minor maintenance required
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage and moderate maintenance needed
- 3 Poor condition, additional coverage needed as well as replacement, pruning, etc.
- 4 Very poor condition, dangerous conditions exist
- Limited or no vegetation exists

Comments:

Parking

- 0 Great condition, good ingress/egress, striped and surface in good condition
- 1 Good condition, faded striping and surface beginning to require routine maintenance
- 2 Moderate condition, striping is faint and moderate surface maintenance is routinely needed
- 3 Poor condition, no striping, poor surface and needs reconstruction or an overlay
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- ✓ No off-street parking available

Comments:

Park Sidewalks and Trails

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and is ADA accessible
- 1 Good condition, surface beginning to crack and heave with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface requires moderate maintenance with visible safety concerns
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface that requires replacement or reconstruction
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- ✓ No sidewalks/trails/paths exist

Comments: *Sidewalk to play structure only. No perimeter sidewalk.***Basketball Nets and Playing Surfaces**

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and nets are stable, level and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface and nets beginning to require maintenance with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface and nets require moderate maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface and nets that require replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- No nets/playing surfaces exist

Comments:

Tennis Courts, Fencing and Nets

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition, fencing and nets are in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface, fencing and nets beginning to require minor repairs
- 2 Moderate condition, surface, fencing and nets require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface, fencing and nets requires replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ✓ No courts, fencing and nets exist

Comments:

FIGURE C.7, SEALY PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT - CONTINUED

Park Accessibility

- 0 Great accessibility, perimeter sidewalks are in place with striped and signed crosswalks
- 1 Good accessibility, an acceptable walking surface exists and street crossing signs exist
- 2 Moderate accessibility, improved walking surfaces are needed as are crosswalks and signs
- 3 Poor condition, no walking surfaces, crosswalks or street crossing signs
- 4 Very poor condition, unsafe conditions for children or disabled persons

Comments:

Park Amenities (Benches, Grills, Sheltered/Unsheltered Picnic Tables, Play Equipment)

- 0 Great condition, all equipment and amenities are new and well maintained
- 1 Good condition, equipment is generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, equipment and amenities require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, equipment and amenities require replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, equipment and amenities are unfit for use and require replacement

Comments:

Buildings, Shelters, Pavilions

- 1 Great condition, structures are attractive, well-maintained and structurally sound
- 2 Good condition, structures are generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 3 Moderate condition, structures require routine repair with moderate maintenance required
- 4 Poor condition, structures are in disrepair and require significant improvements or replacement
- 5 Very poor condition, structures are unfit for use and require reconstruction or replacement
- ✓ No buildings or shelters

Comments:

Playing Fields and Equipment

- 0 Great condition, turf is in great condition, fields are crowned and are well-drained
- 1 Good condition, turf is in acceptable condition with some minor grading required
- 2 Moderate condition, moderate maintenance is needed to re-establish turf and re-grade

- 3 Poor condition, poor turf, standing water and significant reconditioning/re-grading is required
- 4 Very poor condition, fields and areas require complete refurbishment of the turf and grade

✓ No playing fields

Comments:

Signage

- 0 Great condition, adequate in number, appropriately placed and well landscaped
- 1 Good condition, sign facing is weathered, landscaping is generally healthy
- 2 Moderate condition, facing requires maintenance, landscaping needs replaced and more signs are needed
- 3 Poor condition, lettering is not legible, additional signs needed and landscaping in poor condition
- 4 Very poor condition, new signage is required
- ✓ No signage, *except park sign*

Comments:

Fencing

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, no rusting and adequately meets its need
- 1 Good condition, starting to require minimal maintenance, repair or replacement
- 2 Moderate condition, rusting/rotting, requires repair or replacement and more needed
- 3 Poor condition, unsound condition, undesirable appearance and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ✓ No fencing, *except along southern edge of property.*

Comments:

Lighting

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, good coverage and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, adequate coverage, requires routine maintenance
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage is needed, requires repair or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, inadequate surface coverage, unsound condition and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- No lighting exists

Comments:

FIGURE C.8, TALMADGE PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT**Park Name: Talmadge Park****Score: 1.38****Date: 08.11.2016****Turf**

- 0 Great condition, no problem areas or need for significant maintenance
- 1 **Good condition, few problem areas**
- 2 Moderate condition, maintenance needed, (aeration, over-seeding, re-establishment)
- 3 Poor condition, needs reconditioning
- 4 Very poor condition, requires re-seeding, re-grading and replacement

Comments:

Plantings and Trees

- 0 **Great condition, good coverage and healthy with no significant maintenance needs**
- 1 Good condition, additional coverage needed with minor maintenance required
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage and moderate maintenance needed
- 3 Poor condition, additional coverage needed as well as replacement, pruning, etc.
- 4 Very poor condition, dangerous conditions exist
- Limited or no vegetation exists

Comments:

Parking

- 0 Great condition, good ingress/egress, striped and surface in good condition
- 1 Good condition, faded striping and surface beginning to require routine maintenance
- 2 **Moderate condition, striping is faint and moderate surface maintenance is routinely needed**
- 3 Poor condition, no striping, poor surface and needs reconstruction or an overlay
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed

— No off-street parking available

Comments:

Park Sidewalks and Trails

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and is ADA accessible
- 1 Good condition, surface beginning to crack and heave with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface requires moderate maintenance with visible safety concerns
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface that requires replacement or reconstruction
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- ✓ No sidewalks/trails/paths exist

Comments:

Basketball Nets and Playing Surfaces

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and nets are stable, level and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface and nets beginning to require maintenance with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface and nets require moderate maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface and nets that require replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- ✓ No nets/playing surfaces exist

Comments:

Tennis Courts, Fencing and Nets

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition, fencing and nets are in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface, fencing and nets beginning to require minor repairs
- 2 Moderate condition, surface, fencing and nets require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface, fencing and nets requires replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ✓ No courts, fencing and nets exist

Comments:

FIGURE C.8, TALMADGE PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT

Park Accessibility

- 0 Great accessibility, perimeter sidewalks are in place with striped and signed crosswalks
- 1 Good accessibility, an acceptable walking surface exists and street crossing signs exist
- 2 Moderate accessibility, improved walking surfaces are needed as are crosswalks and signs
- 3 Poor condition, no walking surfaces, crosswalks or street crossing signs
- 4 Very poor condition, unsafe conditions for children or disabled persons

Comments:

Park Amenities (Benches, Grills, Sheltered/Unsheltered Picnic Tables, Play Equipment)

- 0 Great condition, all equipment and amenities are new and well maintained
- 1 Good condition, equipment is generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, equipment and amenities require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, equipment and amenities require replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, equipment and amenities are unfit for use and require replacement

Comments:

Buildings, Shelters, Pavilions

- 0 Great condition, structures are attractive, well-maintained and structurally sound
- 1 Good condition, structures are generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, structures require routine repair with moderate maintenance required
- 3 Poor condition, structures are in disrepair and require significant improvements or replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, structures are unfit for use and require reconstruction or replacement
- No buildings or shelters

Comments:

Playing Fields and Equipment

- 0 Great condition, turf is in great condition, fields are crowned and are well-drained
- 1 Good condition, turf is in acceptable condition with some minor grading required
- 2 Moderate condition, moderate maintenance is needed to re-establish turf and re-grade

- 3 Poor condition, poor turf, standing water and significant reconditioning/re-grading is required
- 4 Very poor condition, fields and areas require complete refurbishment of the turf and grade
- No playing fields

Comments:

Signage

- 0 Great condition, adequate in number, appropriately placed and well landscaped
- 1 Good condition, sign facing is weathered, landscaping is generally healthy
- 2 Moderate condition, facing requires maintenance, landscaping needs replaced and more signs are needed
- 3 Poor condition, lettering is not legible, additional signs needed and landscaping in poor condition
- 4 Very poor condition, new signage is required
- No signage

Comments: *Additional on- and off-site signage is needed.*

Fencing

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, no rusting and adequately meets its need
- 1 Good condition, starting to require minimal maintenance, repair or replacement
- 2 Moderate condition, rusting/rotting, requires repair or replacement and more needed
- 3 Poor condition, unsound condition, undesirable appearance and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ✓ No fencing

Comments:

Lighting

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, good coverage and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, adequate coverage, requires routine maintenance
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage is needed, requires repair or replacement (2.5)
- 3 Poor condition, inadequate surface coverage, unsound condition and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- No lighting exists

Comments: *One flood light for play structure and pavilion.*

FIGURE C.9, HUGH ADAMS PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT**Park Name:** Hugh Adams Park**Score:** 1.0**Date:** 08.11.2016**Turf**

- 0 Great condition, no problem areas or need for significant maintenance
- 1 **Good condition, few problem areas**
- 2 Moderate condition, maintenance needed, (aeration, over-seeding, re-establishment)
- 3 Poor condition, needs reconditioning
- 4 Very poor condition, requires re-seeding, re-grading and replacement

Comments:

Plantings and Trees

- 0 **Great condition, good coverage and healthy with no significant maintenance needs**
- 1 Good condition, additional coverage needed with minor maintenance required
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage and moderate maintenance needed
- 3 Poor condition, additional coverage needed as well as replacement, pruning, etc.
- 4 Very poor condition, dangerous conditions exist
- Limited or no vegetation exists

Comments:

Parking

- 0 Great condition, good ingress/egress, striped and surface in good condition
- 1 **Good condition, faded striping and surface beginning to require routine maintenance**
- 2 Moderate condition, striping is faint and moderate surface maintenance is routinely needed
- 3 Poor condition, no striping, poor surface and needs reconstruction or an overlay
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- No off-street parking available

Comments:

Park Sidewalks and Trails

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and is ADA accessible
- 1 Good condition, surface beginning to crack and heave with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface requires moderate maintenance with visible safety concerns
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface that requires replacement or reconstruction
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- ✓ No sidewalks/trails/paths exist

Comments: *No sidewalk from parking lot to internal park amenities.***Basketball Nets and Playing Surfaces**

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and nets are stable, level and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface and nets beginning to require maintenance with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface and nets require moderate maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface and nets that require replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- ✓ No nets/playing surfaces exist

Comments:

Tennis Courts, Fencing and Nets

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition, fencing and nets are in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface, fencing and nets beginning to require minor repairs
- 2 Moderate condition, surface, fencing and nets require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface, fencing and nets requires replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ✓ No courts, fencing and nets exist

Comments:

FIGURE C.9, HUGH ADAMS PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT - CONTINUED

Park Accessibility

- 0 Great accessibility, perimeter sidewalks are in place with striped and signed crosswalks
- 1 Good accessibility, an acceptable walking surface exists and street crossing signs exist
- 2 Moderate accessibility, improved walking surfaces are needed as are crosswalks and signs
- 3 Poor condition, no walking surfaces, crosswalks or street crossing signs
- 4 Very poor condition, unsafe conditions for children or disabled persons

Comments:

Park Amenities (Benches, Grills, Sheltered/Unsheltered Picnic Tables, Play Equipment)

- 0 Great condition, all equipment and amenities are new and well maintained
- 1 Good condition, equipment is generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, equipment and amenities require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, equipment and amenities require replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, equipment and amenities are unfit for use and require replacement

Comments:

Buildings, Shelters, Pavilions

- 0 Great condition, structures are attractive, well-maintained and structurally sound
- 1 Good condition, structures are generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, structures require routine repair with moderate maintenance required
- 3 Poor condition, structures are in disrepair and require significant improvements or replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, structures are unfit for use and require reconstruction or replacement
- No buildings or shelters

Comments:

Playing Fields and Equipment

- 0 Great condition, turf is in great condition, fields are crowned and are well-drained
- 1 Good condition, turf is in acceptable condition with some minor grading required
- 2 Moderate condition, moderate maintenance is needed to re-establish turf and re-grade

- 3 Poor condition, poor turf, standing water and significant reconditioning/re-grading is required
- 4 Very poor condition, fields and areas require complete refurbishment of the turf and grade
- ✓ No playing fields

Comments:

Signage

- 0 Great condition, adequate in number, appropriately placed and well landscaped
- 1 Good condition, sign facing is weathered, landscaping is generally healthy
- 2 Moderate condition, facing requires maintenance, landscaping needs replaced and more signs are needed
- 3 Poor condition, lettering is not legible, additional signs needed and landscaping in poor condition
- 4 Very poor condition, new signage is required
- ✓ No signage, *except park sign.*

Comments:

Fencing

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, no rusting and adequately meets its need
- 1 Good condition, starting to require minimal maintenance, repair or replacement
- 2 Moderate condition, rusting/rotting, requires repair or replacement and more needed
- 3 Poor condition, unsound condition, undesirable appearance and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- No fencing

Comments:

Lighting

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, good coverage and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, adequate coverage, requires routine maintenance
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage is needed, requires repair or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, inadequate surface coverage, unsound condition and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ✓ No lighting exists

Comments:

FIGURE C.10, PRAIRIE DOG PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT**Park Name: Prairie Dog Park****Score: 1.37****Date: 09.24.2016****Turf**

- 0 Great condition, no problem areas or need for significant maintenance
- 1 Good condition, few problem areas
- 2 Moderate condition, maintenance needed, (aeration, over-seeding, re-establishment)
- 3 Poor condition, needs reconditioning
- 4 Very poor condition, requires re-seeding, re-grading and replacement

Comments:

Plantings and Trees

- 0 Great condition, good coverage and healthy with no significant maintenance needs
- 1 Good condition, additional coverage needed with minor maintenance required
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage and moderate maintenance needed
- 3 Poor condition, additional coverage needed as well as replacement, pruning, etc.
- 4 Very poor condition, dangerous conditions exist
- Limited or no vegetation exists

Comments: *Trees are very healthy***Parking**

- 0 Great condition, good ingress/egress, striped and surface in good condition
- 1 Good condition, faded striping and surface beginning to require routine maintenance
- 2 Moderate condition, striping is faint and moderate surface maintenance is routinely needed
- 3 Poor condition, no striping, poor surface and needs reconstruction or an overlay
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- No off-street parking available

Comments: *It is presumed that parking for PD park is shared with the adjacent EMS facility; and is also along the side of the dead-end road.***Park Sidewalks and Trails**

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and is ADA accessible
- 1 Good condition, surface beginning to crack and heave with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface requires moderate maintenance with visible safety concerns
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface that requires replacement or reconstruction
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- ✓ No sidewalks/trails/paths exist

Comments:

Basketball Nets and Playing Surfaces

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and nets are stable, level and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface and nets beginning to require maintenance with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface and nets require moderate maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface and nets that require replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- ✓ No nets/playing surfaces exist

Comments:

Tennis Courts, Fencing and Nets

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition, fencing and nets are in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface, fencing and nets beginning to require minor repairs
- 2 Moderate condition, surface, fencing and nets require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface, fencing and nets requires replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ✓ No courts, fencing and nets exist

Comments:

FIGURE C.10, PRAIRIE DOG PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT - CONTINUED

- 0 Great accessibility, perimeter sidewalks are in place with striped and signed crosswalks
- 1 Good accessibility, an acceptable walking surface exists and street crossing signs exist
- 2 Moderate accessibility, improved walking surfaces are needed as are crosswalks and signs
- 3 Poor condition, no walking surfaces, crosswalks or street crossing signs
- 4 Very poor condition, unsafe conditions for children or disabled persons

Comments:

Park Amenities (Benches, Grills, Sheltered/Unsheltered Picnic Tables, Play Equipment)

- 0 Great condition, all equipment and amenities are new and well maintained
- 1 Good condition, equipment is generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, equipment and amenities require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, equipment and amenities require replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, equipment and amenities are unfit for use and require replacement

Comments:

Buildings, Shelters, Pavilions

- 0 Great condition, structures are attractive, well-maintained and structurally sound
- 1 Good condition, structures are generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, structures require routine repair with moderate maintenance required
- 3 Poor condition, structures are in disrepair and require significant improvements or replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, structures are unfit for use and require reconstruction or replacement
- ___ No buildings or shelters

Comments:

Playing Fields and Equipment

- 0 Great condition, turf is in great condition, fields are crowned and are well-drained
- 1 Good condition, turf is in acceptable condition with some minor grading required
- 2 Moderate condition, moderate maintenance is needed to re-establish turf and re-grade

- 3 Poor condition, poor turf, standing water and significant reconditioning/re-grading is required
- 4 Very poor condition, fields and areas require complete refurbishment of the turf and grade

- ✓ No playing fields

Comments:

Signage

- 0 Great condition, adequate in number, appropriately placed and well landscaped
- 1 Good condition, sign facing is weathered, landscaping is generally healthy
- 2 Moderate condition, facing requires maintenance, landscaping needs replaced and more signs are needed
- 3 Poor condition, lettering is not legible, additional signs needed and landscaping in poor condition
- 4 Very poor condition, new signage is required

- ✓ No signage

Comments:

Fencing

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, no rusting and adequately meets its need
- 1 Good condition, starting to require minimal maintenance, repair or replacement
- 2 Moderate condition, rusting/rotting, requires repair or replacement and more needed
- 3 Poor condition, unsound condition, undesirable appearance and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ___ No fencing

Comments: *There is a wooden fence on the south side of the park, which screens the EMS station parking lot.*

Lighting

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, good coverage and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, adequate coverage, requires routine maintenance
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage is needed, requires repair or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, inadequate surface coverage, unsound condition and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ___ No lighting exists

Comments:

FIGURE C.11, LIONS PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT**Park Name: Lions Park****Score: 0.45****Date: 08.11.2016****Turf**

- 0 Great condition, no problem areas or need for significant maintenance
- 1 Good condition, few problem areas
- 2 Moderate condition, maintenance needed, (aeration, over-seeding, re-establishment)
- 3 Poor condition, needs reconditioning
- 4 Very poor condition, requires re-seeding, re-grading and replacement

Comments:

Plantings and Trees

- 0 Great condition, good coverage and healthy with no significant maintenance needs
- 1 Good condition, additional coverage needed with minor maintenance required
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage and moderate maintenance needed
- 3 Poor condition, additional coverage needed as well as replacement, pruning, etc.
- 4 Very poor condition, dangerous conditions exist
- Limited or no vegetation exists

Comments:

Parking

- 0 Great condition, good ingress/egress, striped and surface in good condition
- 1 Good condition, faded striping and surface beginning to require routine maintenance
- 2 Moderate condition, striping is faint and moderate surface maintenance is routinely needed
- 3 Poor condition, no striping, poor surface and needs reconstruction or an overlay
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- No off-street parking available

Comments:

Park Sidewalks and Trails

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and is ADA accessible
- 1 Good condition, surface beginning to crack and heave with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface requires moderate maintenance with visible safety concerns
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface that requires replacement or reconstruction
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- No sidewalks/trails/paths exist

Comments:

Basketball Nets and Playing Surfaces

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and nets are stable, level and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface and nets beginning to require maintenance with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface and nets require moderate maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface and nets that require replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- ✓ No nets/playing surfaces exist

Comments:

Tennis Courts, Fencing and Nets

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition, fencing and nets are in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface, fencing and nets beginning to require minor repairs
- 2 Moderate condition, surface, fencing and nets require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface, fencing and nets requires replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ✓ No courts, fencing and nets exist

Comments:

FIGURE C.11, LIONS PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT - CONTINUED

Park Accessibility

- 0 Great accessibility, perimeter sidewalks are in place with striped and signed crosswalks
- 1 Good accessibility, an acceptable walking surface exists and street crossing signs exist
- 2 Moderate accessibility, improved walking surfaces are needed as are crosswalks and signs
- 3 Poor condition, no walking surfaces, crosswalks or street crossing signs
- 4 Very poor condition, unsafe conditions for children or disabled persons

Comments:

Park Amenities (Benches, Grills, Sheltered/Unsheltered Picnic Tables, Play Equipment)

- 0 Great condition, all equipment and amenities are new and well maintained
- 1 Good condition, equipment is generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, equipment and amenities require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, equipment and amenities require replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, equipment and amenities are unfit for use and require replacement

Comments:

Buildings, Shelters, Pavilions

- 0 Great condition, structures are attractive, well-maintained and structurally sound
- 1 Good condition, structures are generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, structures require routine repair with moderate maintenance required
- 3 Poor condition, structures are in disrepair and require significant improvements or replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, structures are unfit for use and require reconstruction or replacement
- No buildings or shelters

Comments:

Playing Fields and Equipment

- 0 Great condition, turf is in great condition, fields are crowned and are well-drained
- 1 Good condition, turf is in acceptable condition with some minor grading required
- 2 Moderate condition, moderate maintenance is needed to re-establish turf and re-grade

- 3 Poor condition, poor turf, standing water and significant reconditioning/re-grading is required
- 4 Very poor condition, fields and areas require complete refurbishment of the turf and grade
- No playing fields

Comments:

Signage

- 0 Great condition, adequate in number, appropriately placed and well landscaped
- 1 Good condition, sign facing is weathered, landscaping is generally healthy
- 2 Moderate condition, facing requires maintenance, landscaping needs replaced and more signs are needed
- 3 Poor condition, lettering is not legible, additional signs needed and landscaping in poor condition
- 4 Very poor condition, new signage is required
- ✓ No signage

Comments:

Fencing

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, no rusting and adequately meets its need
- 1 Good condition, starting to require minimal maintenance, repair or replacement
- 2 Moderate condition, rusting/rotting, requires repair or replacement and more needed
- 3 Poor condition, unsound condition, undesirable appearance and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- No fencing

Comments:

Lighting

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, good coverage and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, adequate coverage, requires routine maintenance
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage is needed, requires repair or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, inadequate surface coverage, unsound condition and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- No lighting exists

Comments:

FIGURE C.12, BOB S. OWEN POOL CONDITION ASSESSMENT**Park Name: Bob Owen Pool****Score: 0.90****Date: 08.11.2016****Turf**

- 0 Great condition, no problem areas or need for significant maintenance
- 1 Good condition, few problem areas
- 2 Moderate condition, maintenance needed, (aeration, over-seeding, re-establishment)
- 3 **Poor condition, needs reconditioning**
- 4 Very poor condition, requires re-seeding, re-grading and replacement

Comments:

Plantings and Trees

- 0 Great condition, good coverage and healthy with no significant maintenance needs
- 1 Good condition, additional coverage needed with minor maintenance required
- 2 **Moderate condition, additional coverage and moderate maintenance needed**
- 3 Poor condition, additional coverage needed as well as replacement, pruning, etc.
- 4 Very poor condition, dangerous conditions exist
- Limited or no vegetation exists

Comments: *Need a lot more mature forest canopy.***Parking**

- 0 Great condition, good ingress/egress, striped and surface in good condition
- 1 **Good condition, faded striping and surface beginning to require routine maintenance**
- 2 Moderate condition, striping is faint and moderate surface maintenance is routinely needed
- 3 Poor condition, no striping, poor surface and needs reconstruction or an overlay
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed

— No off-street parking available

Comments:

Park Sidewalks and Trails

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and is ADA accessible
- 1 **Good condition, surface beginning to crack and heave with minor repairs needed**
- 2 Moderate condition, surface requires moderate maintenance with visible safety concerns
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface that requires replacement or reconstruction
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed

— No sidewalks/trails/paths exist

Comments: *No sidewalk from parking lot to internal park amenities.***Basketball Nets and Playing Surfaces**

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and nets are stable, level and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface and nets beginning to require maintenance with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface and nets require moderate maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface and nets that require replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- ✓ No nets/playing surfaces exist

Comments:

Tennis Courts, Fencing and Nets

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition, fencing and nets are in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface, fencing and nets beginning to require minor repairs
- 2 Moderate condition, surface, fencing and nets require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface, fencing and nets requires replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ✓ No courts, fencing and nets exist

Comments:

FIGURE C.12, BOB S. OWEN POOL CONDITION ASSESSMENT - CONTINUED**Park Accessibility**

- 0 Great accessibility, perimeter sidewalks are in place with striped and signed crosswalks
- 1 Good accessibility, an acceptable walking surface exists and street crossing signs exist
- 2 Moderate accessibility, improved walking surfaces are needed as are crosswalks and signs
- 3 Poor condition, no walking surfaces, crosswalks or street crossing signs
- 4 Very poor condition, unsafe conditions for children or disabled persons

Comments:

Park Amenities (Benches, Grills, Sheltered/Unsheltered Picnic Tables, Play Equipment)

- 0 Great condition, all equipment and amenities are new and well maintained
- 1 Good condition, equipment is generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, equipment and amenities require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, equipment and amenities require replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, equipment and amenities are unfit for use and require replacement

Comments:

Buildings, Shelters, Pavilions

- 0 Great condition, structures are attractive, well-maintained and structurally sound
- 1 Good condition, structures are generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, structures require routine repair with moderate maintenance required
- 3 Poor condition, structures are in disrepair and require significant improvements or replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, structures are unfit for use and require reconstruction or replacement
- ___ No buildings or shelters

Comments:

Playing Fields and Equipment

- 0 Great condition, turf is in great condition, fields are crowned and are well-drained
- 1 Good condition, turf is in acceptable condition with some minor grading required
- 2 Moderate condition, moderate maintenance is needed to re-establish turf and re-grade

- 3 Poor condition, poor turf, standing water and significant reconditioning/re-grading is required
- 4 Very poor condition, fields and areas require complete refurbishment of the turf and grade

✓ No playing fields

Comments:

Signage

- 0 Great condition, adequate in number, appropriately placed and well landscaped
- 1 Good condition, sign facing is weathered, landscaping is generally healthy
- 2 Moderate condition, facing requires maintenance, landscaping needs replaced and more signs are needed
- 3 Poor condition, lettering is not legible, additional signs needed and landscaping in poor condition
- 4 Very poor condition, new signage is required

✓ No signage, *except park sign.*

Comments:

Fencing

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, no rusting and adequately meets its need
- 1 Good condition, starting to require minimal maintenance, repair or replacement
- 2 Moderate condition, rusting/rotting, requires repair or replacement and more needed
- 3 Poor condition, unsound condition, undesirable appearance and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ___ No fencing

Comments:

Lighting

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, good coverage and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, adequate coverage, requires routine maintenance
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage is needed, requires repair or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, inadequate surface coverage, unsound condition and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ✓ No lighting exists

Comments:

FIGURE C.13, HISTORIC DEPOT CONDITION ASSESSMENT**Park Name: Historic Depot****Score: 0.30****Date: 09.24.2016****Turf**

- 0 Great condition, no problem areas or need for significant maintenance
 - 1 Good condition, few problem areas
 - 2 Moderate condition, maintenance needed, (aeration, over-seeding, re-establishment)
 - 3 Poor condition, needs reconditioning
 - 4 Very poor condition, requires re-seeding, re-grading and replacement
- No turf areas exist

Comments:

Plantings and Trees

- 0 Great condition, good coverage and healthy with no significant maintenance needs
 - 1 Good condition, additional coverage needed with minor maintenance required
 - 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage and moderate maintenance needed
 - 3 Poor condition, additional coverage needed as well as replacement, pruning, etc.
 - 4 Very poor condition, dangerous conditions exist
- Limited or no vegetation exists

Comments:

Parking

- 0 Great condition, good ingress/egress, striped and surface in good condition
 - 1 Good condition, faded striping and surface beginning to require routine maintenance
 - 2 Moderate condition, striping is faint and moderate surface maintenance is routinely needed
 - 3 Poor condition, no striping, poor surface and needs reconstruction or an overlay
 - 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- No off-street parking available

Comments:

Park Sidewalks and Trails

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and is ADA accessible
- 1 Good condition, surface beginning to crack and heave with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface requires moderate maintenance with visible safety concerns
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface that requires replacement or reconstruction
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed

 No sidewalks/trails/paths exist

Comments:

Basketball Nets and Playing Surfaces

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and nets are stable, level and in good repair
 - 1 Good condition, surface and nets beginning to require maintenance with minor repairs needed
 - 2 Moderate condition, surface and nets require moderate maintenance or replacement
 - 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface and nets that require replacement/resurfacing
 - 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- No nets/playing surfaces exist

Comments:

Tennis Courts, Fencing and Nets

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition, fencing and nets are in good repair
 - 1 Good condition, surface, fencing and nets beginning to require minor repairs
 - 2 Moderate condition, surface, fencing and nets require routine maintenance or replacement
 - 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface, fencing and nets requires replacement/resurfacing
 - 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- No courts, fencing and nets exist

Comments:

FIGURE C.13, HISTORIC DEPOT CONDITION ASSESSMENT - CONTINUED**Park Accessibility**

- 0 Great accessibility, perimeter sidewalks are in place with striped and signed crosswalks
- 1 Good accessibility, an acceptable walking surface exists and street crossing signs exist
- 2 Moderate accessibility, improved walking surfaces are needed as are crosswalks and signs
- 3 Poor condition, no walking surfaces, crosswalks or street crossing signs
- 4 Very poor condition, unsafe conditions for children or disabled persons

Comments:

Park Amenities (Benches, Grills, Sheltered/Unsheltered Picnic Tables, Play Equipment)

- 0 Great condition, all equipment and amenities are new and well maintained
- 1 Good condition, equipment is generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, equipment and amenities require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, equipment and amenities require replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, equipment and amenities are unfit for use and require replacement
- ___ No developed amenities exist

Comments:

Buildings, Shelters, Pavilions

- 0 Great condition, structures are attractive, well-maintained and structurally sound
- 1 Good condition, structures are generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, structures require routine repair with moderate maintenance required
- 3 Poor condition, structures are in disrepair and require significant improvements or replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, structures are unfit for use and require reconstruction or replacement
- ___ No buildings or shelters

Comments:

Playing Fields and Equipment

- 0 Great condition, turf is in great condition, fields are crowned and are well-drained
- 1 Good condition, turf is in acceptable condition with some minor grading required

- 2 Moderate condition, moderate maintenance is needed to re-establish turf and re-grade
- 3 Poor condition, poor turf, standing water and significant reconditioning/re-grading is required
- 4 Very poor condition, fields and areas require complete refurbishment of the turf and grade
- ✓ No playing fields

Comments:

Signage

- 0 Great condition, adequate in number, appropriately placed and well landscaped
- 1 Good condition, sign facing is weathered, landscaping is generally healthy
- 2 Moderate condition, facing requires maintenance, landscaping needs replaced and more signs are needed
- 3 Poor condition, lettering is not legible, additional signs needed and landscaping in poor condition
- 4 Very poor condition, new signage is required

___ No signage

Comments:

Fencing

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, no rusting and adequately meets its need
- 1 Good condition, starting to require minimal maintenance, repair or replacement
- 2 Moderate condition, rusting/rotting, requires repair or replacement and more needed
- 3 Poor condition, unsound condition, undesirable appearance and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed

___ No fencing

Comments:

Lighting

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, good coverage and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, adequate coverage, requires routine maintenance
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage is needed, requires repair or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, inadequate surface coverage, unsound condition and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed

___ No lighting exists

Comments:

FIGURE C.14, ALVIN SENIOR CENTER CONDITION ASSESSMENT**Park Name: Alvin Senior Center****Score: 0.55****Date: 08.11.2016****Turf**

- 0 Great condition, no problem areas or need for significant maintenance
- 1 Good condition, few problem areas
- 2 Moderate condition, maintenance needed, (aeration, over-seeding, re-establishment)
- 3 Poor condition, needs reconditioning
- 4 Very poor condition, requires re-seeding, re-grading and replacement
- ___ No turf areas exist
- Comments:

Plantings and Trees

- 0 Great condition, good coverage and healthy with no significant maintenance needs
- 1 Good condition, additional coverage needed with minor maintenance required
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage and moderate maintenance needed
- 3 Poor condition, additional coverage needed as well as replacement, pruning, etc.
- 4 Very poor condition, dangerous conditions exist
- ___ Limited or no vegetation exists
- Comments:

Parking

- 0 Great condition, good ingress/egress, striped and surface in good condition
- 1 Good condition, faded striping and surface beginning to require routine maintenance
- 2 Moderate condition, striping is faint and moderate surface maintenance is routinely needed
- 3 Poor condition, no striping, poor surface and needs reconstruction or an overlay
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- ___ No off-street parking available
- Comments:

Park Sidewalks and Trails

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and is ADA accessible
- 1 Good condition, surface beginning to crack and heave with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface requires moderate maintenance with visible safety concerns
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface that requires replacement or reconstruction
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- ___ No sidewalks/trails/paths exist
- Comments:

Basketball Nets and Playing Surfaces

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and nets are stable, level and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface and nets beginning to require maintenance with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface and nets require moderate maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface and nets that require replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- ✓ No nets/playing surfaces exist
- Comments:

Tennis Courts, Fencing and Nets

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition, fencing and nets are in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface, fencing and nets beginning to require minor repairs
- 2 Moderate condition, surface, fencing and nets require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface, fencing and nets requires replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ✓ No courts, fencing and nets exist
- Comments:

FIGURE C.14, ALVIN SENIOR CENTER CONDITION ASSESSMENT - CONTINUED**Park Accessibility**

- 0 Great accessibility, perimeter sidewalks are in place with striped and signed crosswalks
- 1 Good accessibility, an acceptable walking surface exists and street crossing signs exist
- 2 Moderate accessibility, improved walking surfaces are needed as are crosswalks and signs
- 3 Poor condition, no walking surfaces, crosswalks or street crossing signs
- 4 Very poor condition, unsafe conditions for children or disabled persons

Comments:

Park Amenities (Benches, Grills, Sheltered/Unsheltered Picnic Tables, Play Equipment)

- 0 Great condition, all equipment and amenities are new and well maintained
- 1 Good condition, equipment is generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, equipment and amenities require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, equipment and amenities require replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, equipment and amenities are unfit for use and require replacement
- ___ No developed amenities exist

Comments:

Buildings, Shelters, Pavilions

- 0 Great condition, structures are attractive, well-maintained and structurally sound
- 1 Good condition, structures are generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, structures require routine repair with moderate maintenance required
- 3 Poor condition, structures are in disrepair and require significant improvements or replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, structures are unfit for use and require reconstruction or replacement
- ___ No buildings or shelters

Comments:

Playing Fields and Equipment

- 0 Great condition, turf is in great condition, fields are crowned and are well-drained
- 1 Good condition, turf is in acceptable condition with some minor grading required

- 2 Moderate condition, moderate maintenance is needed to re-establish turf and re-grade
- 3 Poor condition, poor turf, standing water and significant reconditioning/re-grading is required
- 4 Very poor condition, fields and areas require complete refurbishment of the turf and grade
- ✓ No playing fields

Comments:

Signage

- 0 Great condition, adequate in number, appropriately placed and well landscaped
- 1 Good condition, sign facing is weathered, landscaping is generally healthy
- 2 Moderate condition, facing requires maintenance, landscaping needs replaced and more signs are needed
- 3 Poor condition, lettering is not legible, additional signs needed and landscaping in poor condition
- 4 Very poor condition, new signage is required

___ No signage

Comments:

Fencing

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, no rusting and adequately meets its need
- 1 Good condition, starting to require minimal maintenance, repair or replacement
- 2 Moderate condition, rusting/rotting, requires repair or replacement and more needed
- 3 Poor condition, unsound condition, undesirable appearance and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ✓ No fencing

Comments:

Lighting

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, good coverage and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, adequate coverage, requires routine maintenance
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage is needed, requires repair or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, inadequate surface coverage, unsound condition and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ___ No lighting exists

Comments:

FIGURE C.15, TOM BLAKENEY, JR HIKE AND BIKE TRAIL CONDITION ASSESSMENT

Park Name: Tom Blakeney, Jr. Hike and Bike Trail

Score: 1.5

Date: 08.11.2016

Turf

- 0 Great condition, no problem areas or need for significant maintenance
- 1 Good condition, few problem areas
- 2 Moderate condition, maintenance needed, (aeration, over-seeding, re-establishment)
- 3 Poor condition, needs reconditioning
- 4 Very poor condition, requires re-seeding, re-grading and replacement
- ___ No turf areas exist

Comments:

Plantings and Trees

- 0 Great condition, good coverage and healthy with no significant maintenance needs
- 1 Good condition, additional coverage needed with minor maintenance required
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage and moderate maintenance needed
- 3 Poor condition, additional coverage needed as well as replacement, pruning, etc.
- 4 Very poor condition, dangerous conditions exist
- ✓ Limited or no vegetation exists

Comments:

Parking

- 0 Great condition, good ingress/egress, striped and surface in good condition
- 1 Good condition, faded striping and surface beginning to require routine maintenance
- 2 Moderate condition, striping is faint and moderate surface maintenance is routinely needed
- 3 Poor condition, no striping, poor surface and needs reconstruction or an overlay
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- ✓ No off-street parking available

Comments:

Park Sidewalks and Trails

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and is ADA accessible
- 1 Good condition, surface beginning to crack and heave with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface requires moderate maintenance with visible safety concerns
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface that requires replacement or reconstruction
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- ___ No sidewalks/trails/paths exist

Comments:

Basketball Nets and Playing Surfaces

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition and nets are stable, level and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface and nets beginning to require maintenance with minor repairs needed
- 2 Moderate condition, surface and nets require moderate maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface and nets that require replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete reconstruction needed
- ✓ No nets/playing surfaces exist

Comments:

Tennis Courts, Fencing and Nets

- 0 Great condition, surface is in good condition, fencing and nets are in good repair
- 1 Good condition, surface, fencing and nets beginning to require minor repairs
- 2 Moderate condition, surface, fencing and nets require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, unsafe surface, fencing and nets requires replacement/resurfacing
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ✓ No courts, fencing and nets exist

Comments:

FIGURE C.15, TOM BLAKENEY, JR HIKE AND BIKE TRAIL CONDITION ASSESSMENT - CONTINUED

Park Accessibility

- 0 Great accessibility, perimeter sidewalks are in place with striped and signed crosswalks
- 1 Good accessibility, an acceptable walking surface exists and street crossing signs exist (1.5)
- 2 Moderate accessibility, improved walking surfaces are needed as are crosswalks and signs
- 3 Poor condition, no walking surfaces, crosswalks or street crossing signs
- 4 Very poor condition, unsafe conditions for children or disabled persons

Comments:

Park Amenities (Benches, Grills, Sheltered/Unsheltered Picnic Tables, Play Equipment)

- 0 Great condition, all equipment and amenities are new and well maintained
- 1 Good condition, equipment is generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, equipment and amenities require routine maintenance or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, equipment and amenities require replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, equipment and amenities are unfit for use and require replacement
- ✓ No developed amenities exist

Comments:

Buildings, Shelters, Pavilions

- 0 Great condition, structures are attractive, well-maintained and structurally sound
- 1 Good condition, structures are generally in good repair with some minor improvements needed
- 2 Moderate condition, structures require routine repair with moderate maintenance required
- 3 Poor condition, structures are in disrepair and require significant improvements or replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, structures are unfit for use and require reconstruction or replacement
- ✓ No buildings or shelters

Comments:

Playing Fields and Equipment

- 0 Great condition, turf is in great condition, fields are crowned and are well-drained
- 1 Good condition, turf is in acceptable condition with some minor grading required

- 2 Moderate condition, moderate maintenance is needed to re-establish turf and re-grade
- 3 Poor condition, poor turf, standing water and significant reconditioning/re-grading is required
- 4 Very poor condition, fields and areas require complete refurbishment of the turf and grade
- ✓ No playing fields

Comments:

Signage

- 0 Great condition, adequate in number, appropriately placed and well landscaped
- 1 Good condition, sign facing is weathered, landscaping is generally healthy
- 2 Moderate condition, facing requires maintenance, landscaping needs replaced and more signs are needed
- 3 Poor condition, lettering is not legible, additional signs needed and landscaping in poor condition
- 4 Very poor condition, new signage is required

___ No signage

Comments:

Fencing

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, no rusting and adequately meets its need
- 1 Good condition, starting to require minimal maintenance, repair or replacement
- 2 Moderate condition, rusting/rotting, requires repair or replacement and more needed
- 3 Poor condition, unsound condition, undesirable appearance and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ✓ No fencing

Comments:

Lighting

- 0 Great condition, structurally sound, good coverage and in good repair
- 1 Good condition, adequate coverage, requires routine maintenance
- 2 Moderate condition, additional coverage is needed, requires repair or replacement
- 3 Poor condition, inadequate surface coverage, unsound condition and requires replacement
- 4 Very poor condition, complete replacement needed
- ___ No lighting exists

Comments:

APPENDIX D: Funding for Implementation

Most capital investments involve the outlet of substantial funds; therefore, local governments often must pay for new facilities through appropriations in the annual operating budget. There are numerous techniques available to local governments to pay for capital improvements over a longer period of time. Some of the available techniques include:

Current Revenue

This technique is known as “pay-as-you-go” financing and is the financing of improvements from current revenues such as general taxation, service charges, special established funds, or special assessments.

Reserve Funds

The use of reserve funds is made possible by accumulating funds in advance for capital acquisition or development. The accumulation may result from surplus or earmarked operational revenues, funds in depreciation reserves, or the sale of capital assets.

Funding Sources

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Federal Lands to Parks

The Federal Lands-to-Parks (FLP) enables states and local governments to establish park and recreation areas and adapt historic buildings for public uses. Through FLP, state and local agencies may acquire land and facilities once used for federal purposes at no cost to meet park and recreation needs.

Information about the program is available at: www.ncrc.nps.gov/programs/flp/.

- Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) : http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs
- Entitlement Communities Grant: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-entitlement/>
- Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/section-108/>
- Colonias Grant: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-colonias/>
 - » Grant Size: 10% of CDGB Allocations

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

The Land and Water Conservation Fund was enacted in 1964 (Public Law 88-578) to “create and maintain a nationwide legacy of high quality recreation areas and facilities.” LWCF provides funding for: (1) land acquisition for federal land managing agencies; and (2) matching

grants to state and local governments for planning (states only), acquisition and development of park and recreation areas and resource based facilities. Specifics for federal land acquisition projects are determined each fiscal year by Congress and the Administration. Of the amounts appropriated in any given fiscal year for the state grants program, 40 percent is divided equally between states and 60 percent is allocated to the states by a population/need-based formula.

A list of state contacts is available at: http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/lwcf/contact_list.html.

All state and local grants require at least a 50 percent match by the non-federal partner. The grantee assumes all operation and maintenance costs in perpetuity.

Information about the program is available at: http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/lwcf/fed_state.html.

- Local Parks Urban Outdoor Recreation
 - » \$1 Million
 - » October 1, 2016
- Local Parks Non-Urban Outdoor Recreation
 - » \$500,000
 - » October 1, 2016
- Local Parks Small Community Recreation
 - » \$75,000
 - » October 1, 2016
- Local Parks Urban Indoor Recreation
 - » \$1 Million
 - » October 1, 2016
- Local Parks Non-Urban Indoor Recreation
 - » \$750,000
 - » October 1, 2016
- Community Outdoor Outreach Program
 - » \$50,000
 - » February 1, 2017
- Recreational Trails
 - » \$200,000
 - » February 1, 2017

RIVERS, TRAILS AND CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE

The RTCA program offers local groups staff assistance and consultations for locally led conservation projects. Projects may include developing trails and greenways or protecting rivers and open space. Regional RTCA offices provide application information and assistance.

A list of regional office contacts is available at: http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/rtca/contactus/cu_offices.html.

Information about the program is available at: www.ncrc.nps.gov/programs/rtca.

Community Assistance in Conservation and Outdoor Recreation: <https://www.nps.gov/orgs/rtca/apply.htm>

URBAN PARK & RECREATION RECOVERY PROGRAM

The Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) program was authorized in November 1978 by Public Law 95-625, providing direct federal matching assistance to cities and urban counties for rehabilitation of existing recreation facilities. The law encourages systematic local planning and commitment to continuing operation and maintenance of recreation programs, sites, and facilities. Project proposals are submitted to the appropriate National Park Service Regional Office by eligible local units of government (selected cities and urban counties). Grants are awarded on a nationally competitive basis with regional offices having the primary responsibility for monitoring progress and post-completion requirements.

****A revised and updated Handbook will be available for this program when funding is restored in future appropriations.*

Website:

https://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/uprr/program_inbrief.html

Three types of grants have been available through the UPARR program:

- Rehabilitation grants- provide capital funding to renovate or redesign existing close-to-home recreation facilities.
- Innovation grants-usually involve more modest amounts of funding aimed to support specific activities that either increase recreation programs or improve the efficiency of the local government to operate existing programs.
- Planning grants-provided funds for the development of a Recovery Action Program plan.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION-FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program

The purpose of the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement program (CMAQ) is to realign the focus of transportation planning toward a more inclusive, environmentally sensitive, and multi-modal approach. The CMAQ program provides funding for programs and projects in air quality non-attainment and maintenance for ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), and small particulate matter (PM-10), which reduces transportation related emissions. Grants are provided through a reimbursement process that varies state by state. In general, however, a sponsor would submit expenses to the state department of

transportation, which would then reimburse at 80 percent of the project cost.

Applications and information about CMAQ grants are available at:

http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/air_quality/cmaq/.

Website:

<https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/map21/guidance/guidecmaq.cfm>

RECREATIONAL TRAILS PROGRAM

The Recreational Trails Program, also authorized by TEA-21, provides funds to develop and maintain recreational trails for motorized and non-motorized recreational trail users. Eligible project categories as defined in the act are: maintenance and restoration of existing recreational trails; development and rehabilitation of trailside and trailhead facilities and trail linkages; purchase and lease of recreational trail construction and maintenance equipment; construction of new recreational trails (with restrictions on new trails on Federal land); acquisition of easements or property for recreational trails or recreational trail corridors; state administrative costs related to program administration (up to 7 percent of a state's funds); and operation of educational programs to promote safety and environmental protection as these objectives relate to the use of recreational trails (up to 5 percent of a state's funds). Each state has its own procedures and timelines to solicit, select, and fund Recreational Trails projects. For more information about project funding contact your State Trail Administrator.

For a list of administrators go to:

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/rectrails/rtpstate.htm>.

Surface Transportation Block Grant Program Website:

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/specialfunding/stp/160307.cfm#c>

TRANSPORTATION ENHANCEMENTS

Transportation Enhancements (TE) activities are federally funded, community-based projects that expand travel choices and enhance the transportation experience by improving the cultural, historic, aesthetic and environmental aspects of our transportation infrastructure. TE projects must be one of 12 eligible activities and must relate to surface transportation.

For example, projects can include creation of bicycle and pedestrian facilities, streetscape improvements, refurbishment of historic transportation facilities, and other investments that enhance communities and access. The federal government provides funding for TE projects through our nation's surface transportation legislation.

Applications and information about Transportation Enhancement grants are available at:
www.enhancements.org.

Transportation Enhancement Activities Apportionments, Rescissions, and Obligations Website:
http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/transportation_enhancements/funding/

Transportation Enhancement (TE) funds are apportioned to the States by formula, based on amounts made available from the Surface Transportation Program (STP) under 23 U.S.C. 104(b)(3), which includes several adjustments, such as adjustments for metropolitan planning, open container and driving while intoxicated laws, highway safety, and safety belt and motorcycle helmet laws. The TE apportionments also include:

- FY 1992-1997: Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA)
- TE funds were 10% of the sum of STP funds (after adjustments) plus Minimum Allocation funds apportioned through the STP.
- FY 1998-2004: Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) (and extensions)
- TE funds were 10% of the sum of STP funds (after adjustments) plus Minimum Guarantee funds apportioned through the STP.
- FY 2005-2009: Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU)
- TE funds were 10% of the sum of STP funds (after adjustments) plus Equity Bonus funds apportioned through the STP.
- FY 2010-2012: SAFETEA-LU extensions
- TE funds were 10% of the sum of STP funds (after adjustments) plus Equity Bonus funds apportioned through the STP.
- FY 2013 and following: No new TE apportionments, but TE funds remained available through FY 2015.
- Some States may have residual TE funds available if TE funds did not lapse.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION – COAST GUARD

Recreational Boating Safety

The RBS grant program provides funding to assist states with program administration, law enforcement and search and rescue capability, boater education, vessel numbering and titling systems, aids to navigation, and public boating access sites. Allowable uses of the RBS Program funds include a wide spectrum of activities that fall into six broad categories – program administration, law enforcement

and search and rescue capability, boater education, vessel numbering and titling systems, aids to navigation, and public boating access sites. States with approved boating safety programs that meet the participation requirements are eligible.

Information about the program is available at:
<http://www.uscgboating.org/grants/default.aspx>.

Website:
<http://uscgboating.org/grants/state-grants-rbs-program.php>

Last year Texas received \$3,727,199.00 as a grant.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

AmeriCorps

AmeriCorps seeks to strengthen communities through projects that address education, public safety, the environment, and other unmet human needs.

Learn more about how to apply for a grant at:
http://www.americorps.gov/for_organizations/apply/national.asp.

Website:
<http://www.nationalservice.gov/build-your-capacity/grants/funding-opportunities/2016/ameri-corps-state-and-national-grants-fy-2016>

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE – FOOD NUTRITION SERVICE

Child and Adult Care Food Program

The Department of Agriculture (USDA) offers funds for meals and snacks for children in low-income areas during after-school and summer hours. Through the Child and Adult Care Food Program, USDA administers Afterschool Snacks, a program that offers reimbursement for snacks to after-school care program providers. For eligibility, the after-school programs must offer educational or enrichment activities in an organized, structured, and supervised environment after school, on weekends or holidays during the school year. The organization will be reimbursed at the highest level, currently 55 cents a snack per child per day.

For more information, go to:
<http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/care/>

State agencies responsible for this program are at:
<http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/Contacts/StateDirectory.htm>.

NSLP Equipment Assistance Grants Website:
<http://www.fns.usda.gov/nslp-equipment-assistance-grants>

Direct Certification Improvement Grants FY2015-16
Website:
<http://www.fns.usda.gov/direct-certification-improvement-grants-fy2015-16>

SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM

The USDA Food and Nutrition Service administers a Summer Food Service Program that provides free meals to children throughout the summer months when school is not in session. Approved sponsors, including school districts, park agencies, nonprofit organizations, and camps, organize the program and provide the meals to a group of children (18 or under) at a central site(s). Children can receive either one or two reimbursable meals each day.

To apply for either program, contact the state education agency at:
<http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/Contacts/StateDirectory.htm>.

For more information on the program, go to:
<http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/Summer/Default.htm>
or contact USDA Food and Nutrition Service Public Information Staff.

Share Our Strength

After School and Summer Feeding Program Grants - Share Our Strength® is a national nonprofit agency that is working towards ending childhood hunger in America. [http://www.strength.org/grants/Share Our Strength](http://www.strength.org/grants/Share%20Our%20Strength) provides grants to local community organizations all across the country who work successfully to fight childhood hunger. Their After-School and Summer Feeding Program grants support efforts that provide more eligible kids with healthy food through these programs. Share Our Strength is especially interested in increasing participation in meal programs that utilize USDA reimbursement through the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP), National School Lunch Program (NSLP), or Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). Nonprofit organizations that work to increase the number of children that receive nutritious after-school and summer meals may be eligible to apply for funds raised through Share Our Strength.

ALSC/BWI Summer Reading Program Grant

The American Library Association offers the ALSC/BWI Summer Reading Program grant to members of the ALA. This grant gives \$3,000 to help implement a summer reading program at a public library. The applicant must be a member of the ALA as well as the Association for Library Services to Children. The grant committee is looking for ideas that will appeal to all children and also help those with disabilities. The committee will look for a theme and a plan to implement the program successfully in your library system.

Association for Library Service to Children 50 E Huron,
Chicago, IL 60611 (800) 545-2433 ext 2163
Website: www.ala.org

Build-A-Bear Literacy and Education Grants

Build-A-Bear Workshop Bear Hugs Foundation gives literacy grants to organizations who want to run summer reading programs in addition to other educational grants. The grant amount depends on the project but can be from \$1,000 to \$10,000. The grants are not automatically renewable, and you will have a waiting period of a few years before you can apply for the grant again. These grants may be given throughout the United States and Canada. Applications are typically accepted from January 1st through March 31. For more information, refer to:
<http://www.buildabear.com/shopping/contents/contents.jsp?catId=3100004&id=10100029>

Dollar General Literacy Foundation

Dollar General will provide grants for summer reading programs. The grant amounts will be up to \$3,000. The program needs to be aimed for students in pre-K up to seniors in high school. Additionally, the program should have specific measures in place that will help kids who are behind on their reading skills or who have learning disabilities. In order to qualify for a grant, you must have a Dollar General store in your state.

There are also several other literacy grants available through this program. Dollar General Corporate Office, 100 Mission Ridge, Goodlettsville, TN 37072 (615) 855-4000, and Website:
www.dgliteracy.com/grant-program/summer-reading-grants.aspx

Multiple grant opportunities are available for CAMPS:
<http://www.acacamps.org/grants>

Links to government and private grants and awards relevant to the camp community are listed in the order of the grant application deadline.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - FOREST SERVICE

Urban and Community Forestry

The Urban and Community Forestry program assists state forestry agencies, local and tribal governments, and private sector entities improve natural resource management of trees and forests in urban areas and community settings. The program encourages and facilitates the active involvement of volunteers in the management and protection of their community's natural resources. The program also analyzes, develops, disseminates, and demonstrates scientific information about protecting, managing, and maintaining community forest resources.

States are encouraged to offer competitive grants that involve partnerships with local governments, non-profit organizations, and the private sector for the purpose of establishing effective community forestry programs.

Information about the program is available at:
<http://www.na.fs.fed.us/urban/>.

2017 U.S. Forest Service National Urban and Community Forestry Challenge Cost-Share Grant Program Request for Pre-Proposals (RFP) Website:
<http://www.fs.fed.us/ucf/nucfac.shtml>

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

Conservation Technical Assistance

The purpose of the program is to assist land-users, communities, units of state and local government, and other federal agencies in planning and implementing conservation systems. The purpose of the conservation systems are to reduce erosion, improve soil and water quality, improve and conserve wetlands, enhance fish and wildlife habitat, improve air quality, improve pasture and range condition, reduce upstream flooding, and improve woodlands. The program is also used as a means to collect, analyze, interpret, display, and disseminate information about the condition and trends of the Nation's soil and other natural resources so that people can make good decisions about resource use and about public policies for resource conservation. Information collected through the program is used to develop effective science-based technologies for natural resource assessment, management, and conservation.

For more information about the Conservation Technical Assistance program go to:
<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/cta/>.

Technical assistance is provided at the state level by State Conservationists. Contact information for each State Conservationist is available at:
<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/about/organization/regions.html>.

The categories of each Conservation Activity Plan are as follows:

- CAP 102 - Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP)
- CAP 104 - Nutrient Management Plan
- CAP 106 - Forest Management Plan
- CAP 108 - Feed Management Plan
- CAP 110 - Grazing Management Plan
- CAP 112 - Prescribed Burning Plan
- CAP 114 - Integrated Pest Management Plan

- CAP 118 - Irrigation Water Management Plan
- CAP 128 - Agricultural Energy Management Plan (AgEMP)
- CAP 130 - Drainage Water Management Plan
- CAP 138 - Conservation Plan Supporting Organic Transition (CPSOT)
- CAP 142 - Fish & Wildlife Habitat Plan
- CAP 146 - Pollinator Habitat Plan
- CAP 154 - Integrated Pest Management - Herbicide Resistance Weeds

For more information:

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detailfull/national/programs/technical/tsp/?cid=stelprdb1046838>

Resource Conservation and Development

The purpose of the Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) program is to accelerate the conservation, development and utilization of natural resources, improve economic activity, and enhance the environment and standard of living in authorized RC&D areas. The program assists state, tribal and local units of government and local non-profit organizations in rural areas to plan, develop, and carry out programs for resource conservation and development. Current program objectives focus on improved quality of life, achieved through natural resources conservation and community development; sustainable communities; practical use and the management and conservation of natural resources. The program also establishes or improves coordination systems in rural areas by assisting RC&D coordinators, who assist local area councils. These coordinators help the area councils develop plans and proposals to compete for financial assistance from other federal, state and private sources.

A list of local Resource Development Conservation Councils is available at:
www.rcdnet.org.

Authorized RC&D areas are locally sponsored areas designated by the Secretary of Agriculture for RC&D technical and financial assistance program funds. The Natural Resources Conservation Service can provide grants for land conservation, water management, community development, and environmental needs in authorized RC&D areas.

Information about the Resource Conservation and Development Program is available at:
<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/rcd/>.

USDA-NRCS Landscape Initiatives Survey:
<http://narcddc.org/landscape-initiatives-survey-august2013.html>

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

21st Century Community Learning Centers

The 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program was first authorized by Congress [Part I, Title X (20 USC 8241) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act] "to award grants to rural and inner-city public schools, or consortia of such schools, to plan, implement, or expand projects that address the education, health, social services, cultural and recreational needs of the community." The No Child Left Behind Act has changed the aims of this program (see Grant Info under Public Policy of www.nrpa.org). In 2015, there was an appropriation of \$1,128,639,540, which resulted in 52 grant awards. To apply for 21st CCLC funds, applicants must contact their state educational agency for information on applications and deadlines. For a list of state contacts, go to:
<http://www2.ed.gov/programs/21stccclc/contacts.html>.

More information on the program, including application materials, helpful resources, and examples of successful applications, can be found on the 21st Century Community Learning Centers website at:
<http://www2.ed.gov/programs/21stccclc/index.html>.

Information about TEA grants can be found at:
<http://tea.texas.gov/grants/>

Grant Applications:
<http://tea4avoswald.tea.state.tx.us/GrantOpportunities/forms/GrantProgramSearch.aspx>

PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR PROGRESS GRANTS

Grants are awarded to local educational agencies and community-based organizations to initiate, expand, and improve physical education programs (including after-school programs) for kindergarten through 12th grade students by providing equipment and support to enable students to participate actively in physical education activities, and by providing funds for staff and teacher training and education.

For more information, go to:
<http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS/pep.html>.

Website:
<http://www2.ed.gov/programs/whitephysed/index.html>

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION - REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Special Recreation Program

This program assists development of recreation and related services for individuals with disabilities to aid their employment, mobility, independence, socialization, and

community integration. Projects must provide recreational activities for individuals with disabilities in settings with peers without disabilities when possible and appropriate. The program awards discretionary grants on a competitive basis to states, public agencies, and nonprofit private organizations, including institutions of higher education.

For more information, go to:
<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osers/rsa/programs.html>.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES - ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Child Care and Development Fund

Grants for child care programs that serve children under the age 13 (or, at the option of the grantee, up to age 19, if disabled or under court supervision) who reside with a family whose income does not exceed 85 percent of the State median income for a family of the same size, and who reside with a parent (or parents) who is working or attending job training or educational program; or are in need of, or are receiving protective services. This grant is coordinated by a designated "lead agency" in each state that submits a two-year plan to the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS). Agencies seeking CCDBG funds are encouraged to communicate with the Regional Administrators.

For more information, go to:
<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/ccdf/index.htm>.

Community Services Block Grant

This grant is intended to provide assistance to states and local communities, working through a network of community action agencies and other neighborhood-based organizations, for the reduction of poverty, the revitalization of low-income communities, and the empowerment of low-income families and individuals in rural and urban areas to become fully self-sufficient. Each fiscal year, each state is required to submit an application to the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS). The Chief Executive Officer of each state is also required to designate a lead agency to prepare and submit a plan to the Secretary of HHS. Public entities, including recreation and parks, can be partners in this block grant program.

For more information, go to:
www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ocs/csbg/index.htm.

Head Start and Early Head Start

Early Head Start (EHS) has a triple mission. It aims to promote healthy prenatal outcomes, enhance the development of infants and toddlers, and promote healthy family functioning. Head Start is designed to foster healthy

development in low-income children. Grants for the operation of Head Start and Early Head Start programs may be awarded to either public or private, for profit or nonprofit organizations, or public school systems.

For more information, contact the Head Start Information and Publication Center (HSIPC) by e-mail at: askus@headsartartinfo.org.

Grant announcements can be found at: www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/hsb/grant/fundingopportunities/fundopport.htm.

To see all grant announcements: <http://www.grants.gov/search-grants.html?fundingCategories%3DED%7CEducation>

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES – CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Exemplary State Programs to Prevent Chronic Disease and Promote Health

CDC supports a variety of programs to improve the nation's health by preventing chronic diseases and their risk factors. The CDC gives states guidelines, recommendations, and resources, helping state health and education agencies promote healthy behaviors. Park and recreation agencies can contract with public health and education agencies to provide these services.

For more information on this program, go to: www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/programs.htm.

To contact your state chronic disease director, go to: www.chronicdisease.org/members.html.

Updated Link: <http://www.cdc.gov/grants/interestedinapplying/index.html>

Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention provides flexible funding through the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant provides all 50 states, the District of Columbia, 2 American Indian tribes, and 8 US territories with funding to address their unique public health needs in innovative and locally defined ways. This program gives grantees the flexibility to use funds to respond rapidly to emerging health issues and to fill funding gaps in programs that deal with leading causes of death and disability.

For a listing of PHHS block grant recipients and health program areas, go to: <http://www.cdc.gov/phhsblockgrant/>

To see all available grants: <http://www.grants.gov/web/grants/search-grants.html>

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES – SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (SAMHSA)

Comprehensive Community Mental Health Services for Children Program

The Comprehensive Community Mental Health Services for Children and Their Families Program provides Federal funds through grants to States, communities, and Native American tribes to develop and implement systems of care programs. The Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS) administers 6-year Federal grants to implement, enhance, and evaluate local systems of care. Grantees are required to match Federal dollars with local and State monies. These grants to States, communities, and Native American tribes support a broad array of services designed to meet the multiple and changing needs of children and adolescents with serious emotional disturbances and their families. They coordinate systems of care by developing partnerships with mental health, child welfare, education, juvenile justice, and other local, public and private agencies, including park and recreation agencies. Public park and recreation agencies can contract with grantees for services. Find out if there is a grantee in your community, search at [http://www.mentalhealth.org/cmhs/ childrenscampaign/grantcomm.asp](http://www.mentalhealth.org/cmhs/childrenscampaign/grantcomm.asp).

Targeted Capacity Expansion – Prevention and Early Intervention

The purpose of the initiative is to increase the capacity of cities, counties, and tribal governments to provide prevention and early intervention treatment services to meet emerging and urgent mental health needs of communities. Projects funded through this program must target services to children and adolescents and their families.

For more information, go to: <http://www.samhsa.gov/grants/grant-announcements-2016>

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

Brownfields Economic Development Initiative

The Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) is designed to help cities redevelop abandoned, idled, or underutilized areas often on industrial or commercial property, known as brownfields. The program provides funding to local governments to be used in conjunction with Section 108 loan guarantees to finance redevelopment

of brownfield sites. This program is not limited to industrial and/or commercial property.

Approximately \$25 million is available annually for eligible local communities. Information about the program is available at:

<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/bedi/>

Community Development Block Grant Entitlement Programs

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program awards grants to entitlement community grantees to carry out a wide range of community development activities directed toward revitalizing neighborhoods, economic development, and providing improved community facilities and services. HUD awards CDBG funds directly to metropolitan cities and urban counties (entitlement communities), or to states for distribution to non-entitlement communities. Any activity undertaken using CDBG funds must benefit low and moderate-income persons, prevent or eliminate slums or blight or address conditions that present a serious and immediate threat to the health and safety of the community. Brownfields redevelopment and public recreation activities (especially for children) are eligible, but must be incorporated into local government priorities through the community's Consolidated Plan and annual action plan. Eligible entities include cities or urban counties. There are field offices in most states, cities or urban counties that accept these applications. There is also a state program that handles smaller communities. Each urban area is allocated a formula-derived amount of funds and must submit a consolidated plan to the field office.

For more information about the program and eligibility requirements go to:

<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-entitlement/cdbg-entitlement-program-eligibility-requirements/>

To find about program opportunities in metro areas (entitlement zones) contact Sue Miller at:
<http://www.hud.gov/cpd/statefct.html#contact>. A

For local government information, go to:
www.hud.gov/fundsavl/html.

HUD E-Maps

The Department of Housing and Urban Development developed an application on HUD's website intended to help people learn about environmental matters that affect their communities throughout the U.S. HUD E-MAPS is a Web-enabled version of Community 2020™ software which, combines HUD data with EPA environmental databases. The Community 2020 CD-ROM software can be purchased by community groups and individuals at a cost of \$250.00 for a region or \$300.00 for the whole country. The software provides detailed, site-specific financial, managerial, demographic and program information for

virtually every entitlement or competitive grant awarded by HUD since 1992. Over 1,000 communities are required to submit a five-year Consolidation Plan for the expenditure of over \$7.0 billion federal funds for an array of community development activities. Copies of the Community 2020 software are provided to the Consolidation Plan communities to streamline the application and reporting procedures for HUD's major community development programs and to facilitate citizens having access to information on how funds are being spent in their community. The E-Maps software springs from HUD's strong conviction that every American has the right to know about the quality of the environment where they live, work, play and raise their families.

Information about the E-Maps program is available at:
<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/maps.html>

Hope VI Revitalization Grants

The specific elements of public housing transformation that have proven key to HOPE VI include: Changing the physical shape of public housing; establishing positive incentives for resident self-sufficiency and comprehensive services that empower residents; lessening concentrations of poverty by placing public housing in non-poverty neighborhoods and promoting mixed-income communities; and forging partnerships with other agencies, local governments, nonprofit organizations, and private businesses to leverage support and resources. Only public housing authorities are eligible to apply for these funds, but park and recreation agencies can contract to develop recreation facilities at public housing sites and to provide community and supportive service programs for residents, including those relocated as a result of revitalization efforts.

For more information, go to:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/hope6/grants/revitalization/>.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR – FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Aquatic Resource Education

The Aquatic Resource Education Program helps people understand, enjoy and conserve the aquatic natural resources of the nation. States have the option of using up to 15 percent of their annual Sport Fish Restoration apportionment for aquatic resource education programs and outreach and communications projects. The Sport Fish Restoration Program, created in 1950, provides funding for fish management, conservation, restoration, aquatic education, and boating access. The program is funded by a 10 percent Federal excise tax on fishing rods, reels, creels, lures, flies and artificial baits and a 3 percent tax on electronic fishing motors and sonar fish finders; duties on imported fishing tackle, pleasure boats and yachts; and a

portion of the Federal fuel tax receipts from motorboats and small gasoline engines. The funds are apportioned annually to the states and territories by the Department of the Interior on the basis of formulas set forth in the Act. Apportionments are determined for each state by land area and number of fishing license owners. All funds are disseminated through State Fish and Wildlife Departments.

To view FY 2002 state apportionments go to:
<http://www.nrpa.org/Grant-Fundraising-Resources/>

or look at the Federal Aid State Apportionments category under Natural Resources on the NRPA website.

Information about the Aquatic Resource Education program is available at:
<http://wsfrprograms.fws.gov/Subpages/GrantPrograms/AquaticEd/AE.htm>

National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants Program

The National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants Program is authorized by the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to grant funds to coastal states to carry out coastal wetlands conservation projects. Participants in the program include state, county, and municipal governments as well as non-government partners. Project review and selection are conducted by the Federal Aid Office and other Divisions in each Region and by a cross-program review in the Washington Office, led by the Division of Fish and Wildlife Management Assistance and Habitat Restoration. All Coastal States (except Louisiana) and the Trust Territories are eligible to submit project proposals to the appropriate Service Regional Office annually. Funds are made available by allocating 18 percent of the Sport Fish Restoration Account or 100 percent of the excise tax on small engine fuels - whichever is greater. Up to \$15 million is available annually.

2017 Grant Opportunity:
https://www.fws.gov/coastal/pdfs/2017NCWCGP_NOFOfinal01212016.pdf

Updated Link:
<https://www.fws.gov/coastal/CoastalGrants/index.html>

Sport Fish Restoration Act

The Act, approved by Congress on August 9, 1950, provides funding for fish management, conservation, and restoration. The program is funded by a 10 percent Federal excise tax on fishing rods, reels, creels, lures, flies and artificial baits and a 3 percent tax on electronic fishing motors and sonar fish finders. The funds are apportioned annually to the states and territories (except Puerto Rico) by the Department of the Interior on the basis of formulas set forth in the Act. Apportionments are determined for each state by land area and number of fishing license owners.

All funds are disseminated through State Fish and Wildlife Departments.

To contact your state Fish and Wildlife Department go to:
www.iafwa.org/documents/StateandProvincesDirectory.PDF.

Information about the Federal Aid in Sportfish Restoration program is available at:
<http://fa.r9.fws.gov/sfr/fasfr.html>.

Grant Information:
<http://wsfrprograms.fws.gov/Subpages/GrantPrograms/SFR/SFR.htm>

Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Program

The Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Program provides funding for wildlife conservation projects, wildlife conservation education, and wildlife-associated recreation activities. The program benefits the diverse array of wildlife and associated habitat, including species that are not hunted or fished, to fulfill the unmet needs of wildlife. State Fish and Wildlife Departments with a comprehensive plan approved by the Secretary of the Interior can participate in the program. Local and state agencies are encouraged to partner with their state Fish and Wildlife Departments. Contact your state Fish and Wildlife Department for more information on project eligibility.

To contact the Fish and Wildlife Department in your state go to:
www.iafwa.org/documents/StateandProvincesDirectory.PDF.

For more information about the Conservation Grant Program, go to Grant Information:
<http://wsfrprograms.fws.gov/Subpages/GrantPrograms/MultiState/MS.htm>

Wildlife Restoration Act

Approved by Congress on September 2, 1937, the Act provides funding for the selection, restoration, rehabilitation and improvement of wildlife habitat, wildlife management research and the distribution of information produced by the projects. Congress amended the Act on October 23, 1970, to include funding for hunter training programs and the development, operation and maintenance of public target ranges. Funds are derived from an 11 percent Federal excise tax on handguns. Funds are also collected from a 12.4 percent tax on archery equipment. A certain amount of funds (section 4) must be used on hunter education before additional funds (section 10) can be attained. The section 10 funds can be used for additional hunter education programs or for wildlife restoration. These funds are apportioned each year to the states and territories (except Puerto Rico) by the Department of the Interior on the basis of formulas set forth in the Act. Apportionments

are determined for each state by land area and number of hunting license owners. All funds are disseminated through State Fish and Wildlife Departments.

To contact your state Fish and Wildlife Department go to:
<http://www.fishwildlife.org/index.php?section=social-media>

Information about the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration program is available at:
<https://wsfrprograms.fws.gov/subpages/AboutUs/AboutUs1.htm>

For more information about the Wildlife Restoration Program, go to:
<http://wsfrprograms.fws.gov/Subpages/GrantPrograms/WR/WR.htm>

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs (Title V)

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) requests applications for programs to address the problems of delinquency prevention, within communities that experience high crime rates. Each state receives block grants to distribute to local delinquency prevention programs; public recreation agencies are eligible to apply. Each state has either a designated Title V Coordinator or Juvenile Justice Specialist who oversees the Title V grant program in that state.

To access contact information for your state coordinator or specialist, please go to:
<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/titlev/grant.html>.

For grant opportunities:
<http://www.ojjdp.gov/funding/FundingList.asp>

Gang Free Schools and Communities Initiative

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) annually requests applications for programs to address the youth gang problem and one new evaluation program under its Gang-Free Schools and Communities Initiative.

Once the program is announced each year, an application kit can be found on the website of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Prevention Website:
<http://www.ojjdp.gov/about/about.html>.

Additional information may also be found at:
ojp.usdoj.gov/fundopps.htm.

For grant opportunities:
<http://www.ojjdp.gov/funding/FundingList.asp>

Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities

The Drug-Free Communities Program is designed to strengthen community-based coalition efforts to reduce youth substance abuse. Currently, there are 307 Drug-Free Communities Support Program awards. The grants enable coalitions to design substance abuse initiatives that target the illegal use or abuse of a range of drugs, such as narcotics, depressants, stimulants, hallucinogens, cannabis, inhalants, alcohol, tobacco, or other related products that are prohibited by Federal, State, or local law.

For more information, go to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention website:
<http://www.ojjdp.gov/>

For grant opportunities:
<http://www.ojjdp.gov/funding/FundingList.asp>

Weed and Seed

Operation Weed and Seed aims to prevent, control, and reduce violent crime, drug abuse, and gang activity in targeted high-crime neighborhoods across the country. Law enforcement agencies and prosecutors cooperate in “weeding out” criminals who participate in violent crime and drug abuse. “Seeding” brings social and community services to the area, including SafeHavens for young people and economic development. Park and recreation departments that provide neighborhood restoration services, or prevention, intervention, or treatment for offenders may be eligible for funding. Potential sites must first gain “official recognition” from the EOWS. To do this they must develop a local strategy and plan for addressing crime consistent with Weed and Seed goals. The Office of Justice Programs suggests that each program have a coordinator.

For grant opportunities:
<http://www.ojjdp.gov/funding/FundingList.asp>

US DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Young Offender Initiative

This program is designed to enhance community safety by successfully reintegrating young offenders into the community by helping them become productive, responsible, and law-abiding citizens, obtain and retain long-term employment, maintain a stable residence; and successfully address their substance abuse issues and mental health needs. Eligible applicants must be state or local agencies or units of government, tribal governments, public or private nonprofit entities designated as 501(c)(3) or local Workforce Investment Boards that have formed partnerships with state and local agencies.

For grant opportunities:
<http://www.ojjdp.gov/funding/FundingList.asp>

Youth Opportunity Grants

The Youth Opportunity Grants authorized in the 1998 Workforce Investment Act (www.usworkforce.org) offer a chance to make a significant impact on concentrated poverty and unemployment in this country. As a complement to Job Corps, School-to-Work, and formula-funded youth programs, Youth Opportunity Grants provide the Department of Labor with a means to saturate targeted high-poverty urban and rural communities with sufficient resources to cause a significant drop in youth unemployment and idleness in these communities.

For more information, go to:
https://www.doleta.gov/grants/grants_awarded.cfm

Workforce Investment Act State and Local Formula Youth Programs

The Workforce Investment Act (WIA) authorizes funds to state and local communities to support workforce training and related activities for youth who are 14-21, low income, basic skills deficient, a school dropout, homeless, a parent or parenting, offender, or individuals including disabled youth that require additional assistance to complete educational program or hold employment. Local workforce investment boards (WIBs) must provide the following services to eligible youth: tutoring, study skills training, dropout prevention strategies, alternative secondary school services, summer employment opportunities, paid and unpaid work experiences, and occupational skill training. Under WIA, each local WIB must establish a Youth Council to develop, implement, and oversee strategic plans for providing these programs and enhancing youth connections to One-Stops.

State contacts can be found at:
<http://www.doleta.gov/usworkforce/asp/statecon.asp>.

More information:
https://www.doleta.gov/youth_services/wiaformula.cfm

US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Brownfields Assessment Demonstration Pilots

The Brownfields Assessment Demonstration Pilots (BADP) are designed to empower states, local governments and communities in economic and environmental redevelopment to work together in a timely manner to prevent, assess, and safely cleanup brownfields to promote their sustainable reuse. The brownfields assessment pilots fund up to \$200,000 over a two-year period. These funds bring together community groups, investors, lenders, developers, and other affected parties to address site assessment and cleanup planning issues, such as green space. Acceptable green space redevelopment includes: parks, playgrounds, trails, gardens, habitat restoration, open space, and/or green space preservation. BADP

are administered on a competitive basis and selected by evaluation panels consisting of EPA Regional and Headquarters staff and other federal agency representatives. Applicants are strongly encouraged to contact and meet with their EPA Regional Brownfields Representative (RBR) early in the process of preparing a proposal.

A list of RBR's and contact information can be found at:
<http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/regcntct.htm>.

Information about the program is available at:
<http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/html-doc>.

Rio Grande Council of TX Website:
nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPURL.cgi?Dockey=P100BH37.TXT

Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund Pilots

The Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund (BCRLF) program allows states, local governments and Indian tribes to receive loan funds for environmental cleanup of brownfields. The BCRLF can provide up to \$1,000,000 over five years for each pilot. The purpose of the program is to enable states, local governments, and Indian tribes to make low interest loans to facilitate the cleanup and redevelopment of brownfields properties.

To contact your EPA Regional Brownfields Representative (RBR) go to:
www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/regcntct.htm.

Information about the program and eligible sites is available at:
[ww.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/rflfst.htm](http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/rflfst.htm).

For grant Information:
<https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/types-brownfields-grant-funding>

CHILDREN'S HEALTH PROTECTION

The EPA offers this grant program to enhance public outreach and communication; assist families in evaluating risks to children and in making informed consumer choices; build partnerships that increase a community's long-term capacity to advance protection of children's environmental health and safety; leverage private and public investments to enhance environmental quality by enabling community efforts to continue past EPA's ability to provide assistance to communities; and to promote protection of children from environmental threats. Eligible applicants include community groups, public nonprofit institutions/ organizations, tribal governments, specialized groups, profit organizations, private nonprofit institutions/ organizations, municipal and local governments.

Foundation and Federal Grants

For more information, go to:

<https://www.epa.gov/research-grants/niehsepa-childrens-environmental-health-and-disease-prevention-research-centers>

Environmental Education Grants Program

The EPA Environmental grant program supports environmental education projects that enhance the public's awareness, knowledge, and skills to make informed and responsible decisions that affect environmental quality. The program provides financial support for projects that design, demonstrate, or disseminate environmental education practices, methods, or techniques. The EPA awards over 200 grants each year worth between \$2-3 million. Grants of \$25,000 or less are awarded in EPA's ten regional offices, and grants of more than \$25,000 are awarded at EPA Headquarters. Each year, EPA's Office of Environmental Education releases a solicitation notice in the Federal Register that provides instructions for obtaining a grant. Educational agencies at the state, local and tribal level, state environmental agencies, college and universities, not-for-profit organizations, and noncommercial educational broadcasting entities are eligible to apply. Individuals are not eligible to apply. Although government agencies cannot apply directly, they are encouraged to work with other entities on developing and implementing environmental education programs.

For more information about the program and the application process go to:

<https://www.epa.gov/education/environmental-education-ee-grants>

Environmental Justice Grants to Communities

With these grants, the EPA aims to provide financial assistance to grassroots community-based groups to support projects to design, demonstrate or disseminate practices, methods or techniques related to environmental justice. Specifically, EPA will grant funding assistance to be used for: environmental justice education and awareness programs; environmental Justice Programs (for example, river monitoring and pollution prevention programs); technical assistance in gathering and interpreting existing environmental justice data; and technical assistance to access available public information. Community-based grassroots organizations, other incorporated nonprofit organizations and federally recognized Tribal Governments are eligible. Applications are usually due at the beginning of March each year. Awardees are notified in August of each year.

For more information, go to:

<https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/environmental-justice-small-grants-program>

Technical Assistance Grants Program

This EPA program seeks to provide financial assistance to States, Local agencies, and Indian Tribes for chemical

accident prevention activities that relate to the Risk Management Program under the Clean Air Act Section 112(r). Additionally, through this program the EPA provides financial assistance to Tribes for chemical emergency planning, and community right-to-know programs, which are established to prevent or eliminate unreasonable risk to the health and environment of communities within the State. Eligible applicants include States, Local agencies in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Island, Northern Mariana Islands, and Federally Recognized Indian Tribes. Recipients must match 25 percent of the grant funds (including in-kind services).

For more information, go to:

<https://www.epa.gov/superfund/technical-assistance-grant-tag-program>

GENERAL MILLS CHAMPIONS: YOUTH NUTRITION AND FITNESS GRANTS

The American Dietetic Association Foundation, the President's Challenge, and the General Mills Foundation have partnered to improve youth nutrition and fitness in the United States. The new initiative, entitled "General Mills Champions," will provide grants to community-based groups. The initiative will also include sponsorship of the President's Active Lifestyle Awards, development of nutrition and fitness mentoring models, and sharing best practices. Through its funding component, the program will award fifty grants of up to \$10,000 each to encourage communities in the United States to improve the eating and physical activity patterns of young people, ages 2-20. Grants will be awarded to 501(c)(3) or 509(a) status not-for-profit organizations and agencies working with communities that demonstrate the greatest need and likelihood of sustainable impact on young people's nutrition and activity levels through innovative programs. Grants will be awarded to programs administered by non-profit organizations and quasi-governmental entities (e.g., Parks Boards) for demonstrating significant potential impact on youth groups with special needs or for having an impact on large populations of youth.

For more information, go to:

<http://www.eatrightfoundation.org/foundation/championgrants/>

TONY HAWK FOUNDATION FUNDING FOR SKATEBOARD PARKS

Through its grant program, the foundation seeks to fund the construction of skateparks that are designed and built by qualified and experienced skatepark contractors; include local skaters in the design process; are in low-income areas, or areas with a high population of "at-risk" youth; can demonstrate grassroots commitment to the project; have a creative mix of street obstacles

and transition/vert terrain; do not require skaters or their parents to sign waivers; encourage skaters to look after their own safety and the safety of others; are open during daylight hours throughout the year; are free of charge; and are in areas that currently have no skateboarding facilities. Grant amounts range from \$5,000 to \$25,000. To be eligible, applicants must be a 501(c)(3) public charity or a state or local agency (including public school systems or public projects). The foundation also will consider assisting start-up organizations. The foundation expects to approve grant requests quarterly. See the foundation website for complete application procedures and to download an application form.

For more information, go to:
www.tonyhawkfoundation.org./grant-application/

AETNA AND THE AETNA FOUNDATION: COMMUNITY GRANTS PROGRAM

These grants are for improving the quality of life in communities in which the company works by addressing critical social issues aligned with the foundation's philanthropic focus areas. The foundation will consider applications for sponsorship of fundraising events such as galas and walks; outreach activities (e.g., health fairs); and other community-based health and wellness initiatives that are aligned with our priorities.

Additional information regarding the Regional Community Grants Program in each of Aetna's business regions can be found at the foundation's website at:
www.aetna-foundation.org/foundation/apply-for-a-grant/grantseeker-information/.

Note:

Aetna Foundation funding is provided only to nonprofit organizations with 501(c)(3) or similar tax-exempt status and educational institutions.

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL: FREE SEEDS FOR PLANTING "FREEDOM GARDENS"

The America the Beautiful Fund is a national nonprofit organization started in 1965 to encourage volunteer citizen efforts to protect the natural and historic beauty of America. In response to the events of September 11th, ABF is providing \$1 million worth of flower, vegetable, and herb seeds to plant "Freedom Gardens" across America. Anyone who wants to sponsor or start a Freedom Garden in their community can receive a grant of 100 to 1,000 free seed packets.

For further information and an application form, visit the program's website at:
http://www.america-the-beautiful.org/free_seeds/index.php.

Google doc:
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1CoeacdXOHR-Ud740JvZc_HohoEObavQlnwYERq1lp4edit?pref=2&pli=1

THE KRESGE FOUNDATION: FACILITIES CAPITAL CHALLENGE GRANT

The Kresge Foundation awards grants for facility construction and renovation, capital equipment purchases and real estate acquisition. Grants range from \$100,000 to \$300,000 and are awarded to organizations that cater specifically to disadvantaged and disenfranchised in six program areas: health, environment, arts and culture, education, human services and community development.

For further information, visit the program's website at:
www.kresge.org.

Grant opportunities:
<http://kresge.org/opportunities>

NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION: GRANTS FOR CONSERVATION PROJECTS

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) is dedicated to promoting conservation and sustainable use of natural resources through environmental education, natural resource management, habitat protection, ecosystem restoration, and public policy development. NFWF funds a variety of wildlife and habitat preservation projects: Bring Back the Natives, FMC Corporation Bird and Habitat Conservation Fund, National Wildlife Refuge Support Group Grant Program, Native Plant Conservation Initiative, The Pathways to Nature Conservation Fund, Pulling Together Initiative, Restore Our Southern Rivers.

For further information, visit the organization's website at:
<http://www.nfwf.org/whatwedo/grants/pages/home.aspx>

PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS GRANTS

The Trusts make grants in the following program areas:

- The Culture program aims to assure that our nation's cultural resources are properly sustained and contribute to the health of our democratic society.
- The Education program seeks to raise the performance of students at all levels of education, especially the capabilities of students to learn for understanding and to acquire the literacies needed for productive employment and effective citizenship in our increasingly complex society.
- The Environment program aims to promote policies and practices that protect the global

atmosphere and preserve healthy forest and marine ecosystems.

- The Health and Human Services program is designed to promote the health and well being of the American people and to strengthen disadvantaged communities.
- The Public Policy program advances and helps sustain improvements in America's democratic life by strengthening the foundations of civic engagement and rebuilding Americans' confidence in government and the basic democratic process, primarily elections.

Applicants should first review the information about the program whose interests most closely match those of your organization. The guidelines lay out concisely each program's goals and objectives and the kinds of activities it will and will not consider. The Trusts will respond to all specific letters of inquiry but not to general solicitations for funds.

For more information, go to:
<http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/projects/supporting-the-greater-philadelphia-area/health-and-human-services/grant-faq>

PUBLIC WELFARE FOUNDATION

This foundation is dedicated to supporting organizations that serve severely disadvantaged populations - including children and youth of all ages. This private foundation primarily funds general operating expenses, and looks for organizations that combine service with youth empowerment and advocacy for systemic change. First time grants can range between \$25,000 and \$50,000.

For more information, visit the website:
www.publicwelfare.org.

THREE GUINEAS: PROJECTS TO BENEFIT WOMEN AND GIRLS

The Three Guineas Fund welcomes proposals from tax-exempt 501(c)(3) organizations, or a fiscal agent with that status, for start-up projects as well as general operating support for established programs. The fund does not generally support direct service projects unless they are of strategic interest as models.

For more information, go to:
www.3gf.org.

TOSHIBA AMERICA FOUNDATION

The Toshiba America Foundation provides cash grants to classroom teachers to assist them in making improvements in the teaching of science and mathematics. Grants are available for teachers in grades K-6 and for grades 7-12.

For more information, go to:
<http://www.toshiba.com/taf/>

UPS FOUNDATION: COMMUNITY INVESTMENT GRANT PROGRAM

The Community Investment Grant Program allocates dollars directly to UPS region offices in an effort to offer flexibility by UPS regions to invest monies in local causes they know well and support.

For more information, go to:
<http://responsibility.ups.com/community>.

RESOURCES FOR PLAYGROUND SAFETY FUNDING

There are many unsafe, old and outdated playgrounds that our children are playing on. However, the replacement of playground equipment can be a costly enterprise for your organization.

Suggestions for possible contributors to your project include: local civic foundations (they may also have a list of businesses that contribute to community projects), the Junior League, Jaycees, Kiwanis, Lions and local business and industry foundations.

Many fundraising sources are listed at your local library. The best way to electronically identify state-related information is to consider looking at the home pages of your senators and representatives.

Listings of government funding and grants are available through various sources such as the Federal Register, the Annual Register of Grant Support and Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

Another terrific playground funding source comes from private funds. Over 43,000 private foundations are currently in the United States. Annually, their combined awards total more than \$10 million dollars. Community, corporate and family foundations are the best places to go for strictly local support. Private funding sources by state may be obtained through the Foundation Grants Index and other publications published by The Foundation Center, as well as other foundation sources such as Taft. Reference Collections operated by the Foundation Center are maintained in several locations in each state. You may contact the Foundation Center at (202) 331-1400 to find the location closest to you.

Besides networking with individuals in the community, a great way to find these foundations are to log onto the web.

Websites available to disseminate grant-related information include:

Grants for Seniors' Programs

www.fdncenter.org (Foundation Center) and www.cof.org (Council on Foundations).

Grant information:

<http://www.cof.org/content/grants-management>.

The following are foundations that may be potential sources for playground equipment and playground safety based on passed giving as recorded in the 1994/95 Grants for Recreation, Sports and Athletics catalog by The Foundation Center.

- Abell-Hanger Foundation (especially within the Permian Basin)
- Amon G. Carter Foundation (Fort Worth, Tarrant County)
- Houston Endowment, Inc.
- Meadows Foundation, Inc.
- The Moody Foundation
- Rockwell Fund, Inc. (especially Houston)
- Shell Oil Co. Foundation (areas of company operations)
- The Wortham Foundation (Houston and Harris County)

NATIONAL BLUEPRINT: INCREASING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AMONG ADULTS AGE 50 AND OLDER

The goal of this program is to provide small grants in support of local community efforts designed to advance the goals of the National Blueprint: Increasing Physical Activity Among Adults Age 50 and Older. The National Blueprint: Increasing Physical Activity Among Adults Age 50 and Older was developed by 46 national organizations with a shared interest in promoting physical activity in the population over 50 years of age. The Blueprint, which was released in May 2001, is intended to serve as a guide for multiple organizations, associations and agencies to inform and support their planning work related to increasing physical activity among America's aging population. The Blueprint identifies barriers to physical activity in the older adult population and proposes a number of potential strategies that could be used to address these barriers. Nineteen grants of up to \$25,000 will be provided to organizations and/or coalitions in support of local community projects designed to advance the goals of the Blueprint. Applications are invited from local agencies wanting to improve the health, function and quality of life of adults aged 50 and older. Universities and research institutes can apply but only as part of a broader coalition of local agencies and organizations.

For more information, go to:

<http://www.icaa.cc/>.

SENIOR COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

The Department of Labor, Division of Older Worker Programs of the Employment Training Community Service Employment Program announces funds to promote part-time employment opportunities in community service activities for unemployed, low-income individuals who are age 55 and over, that will foster increased prospect for their economic self-sufficiency. Eligible applicants include public and private nonprofit organizations, including faith-based and community-based organizations. Approximately \$342 million will be available for 10-20 awards.

The Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) will be available at:

<http://www.doleta.gov/seniors/>

Grants for Arts Programs

- American Arts Alliance:
 - » www.americanartsalliance.org
- American Association of Museums:
 - » <http://www.aam-us.org/>
- Americans for the Arts:
 - » <http://www.artsusa.org>
- Foundation Center's RFP Bulletin for Arts and Culture:
 - » http://foundationcenter.org/pnd/rfp/cat_arts.jhtml
- Fundsnet Arts Links:
 - » <http://www.fundsnetservices.com/arts2.htm>
- Institute of Museum and Library Services:
 - » <http://www.ims.gov>
- National Assembly of State Arts Agencies:
 - » <http://www.nasaa-arts.org>
- National Endowment for the Arts: <http://www.arts.endow.gov>
- National Endowment for the Humanities:
 - » <http://www.neh.gov>
- Wallace Reader's Digest Fund for Arts:
 - » <http://www.wallacefoundation.org>

Appendix E: Park Standards Manual

As a supplement to the Parks and Recreation Master Plan, a Park Standards Manual was developed for use by the City to guide the planning, design, and construction of park facilities and improvements, as well as the installation of park equipment. The Park Standards Manual establishes minimum design, construction and performance expectations for the City's park furnishings, equipment, and amenities. The intent of the Standards Manual is to inform and guide, in part, park and open space planning, capital improvements and maintenance, in order to sustain life-cycle resource investments within the public realm.

GOALS

The Parks and Recreation Department ensures quality parks in part by basing designs on the following goals:

Aesthetics:

Parks should project a positive image and establish a permanent character for the community and City. Parks should be designed to provide a sense of arrival with reference points to promote legible circulation. Parks should provide places for groups and individuals to convene both formal and impromptu events. They should celebrate nature through seasonal changes and provide something unique, obvious, complex and simple. They should provide both human and monumental scale and should be visible from a distance. **Overall, a sense of place and community should be created through the design of each park.**

Function

Parks should be designed for all community members to use and enjoy. Parks must also be functionally designed for the people who maintain the facilities. The most current products and industry standards should be applied to the park's design.

Economics

Parks should be designed for the allocated budgetary considerations and to provide maintenance practices and recommendations that are economical.

STANDARDS

The Standards Manual will include facility guidelines for addressing the following:

- age appropriate design guidelines for playgrounds;
- fall surfacing guidelines for playgrounds;
- planning play area for children;
- resource information for:
 - » playground safety and injury prevention Resources;
 - » playground surface manufacturers and distributors;
 - » playground equipment manufacturers and distributors; and
- equipment maintenance guidelines for playgrounds;



Play structure at Prince George's County (Upper Marlboro, MD) Employees Childcare Center; designed for children, ages six to 23 months, and two to five years. Note the fall surface coverage and the degree of enclosure. *Source: Landscape Structures*

In addition, the Standards Manual will include equipment specifications that account for the factors of safety, inventory standardization, maintenance of equipment, product availability and cost, initial and replacement costs, staff resources, maintaining aesthetics and service levels, applicable laws, recycling, and environmental concerns. The equipment covered in the manual will include:

- Picnic tables;
- Park benches;
- Drinking fountains;
- Barbeques;
- Bicycle racks;
- sports equipment;
- Restroom fixtures;
- Monument signs; and
- Miscellaneous equipment such as basketball and soccer goals and tennis equipment.

AGE APPROPRIATE DESIGN GUIDELINES

Child development experts and parents agree play is an essential part of childhood. Outdoor play areas can help children develop physically, emotionally, socially, and intellectually.

The National Program for Playground Safety (NPPS) recommends that adults should be proactive in selecting age appropriate equipment and requesting separate play areas for different age groups, including

- ages six months through 23 months,
- ages two to five, and
- ages five to 12.

These areas should be marked by signage indicating the age-appropriate areas. Additionally, when selecting equipment in order to help make play areas developmentally appropriate, more enjoyable, and safer for children, the following physical, emotional, and social development factors should be considered:

Physical Development

Children are developmentally different in size and ability. Outdoor play areas can facilitate physical development.



Play Structure designed children, ages six to 23 months, and two to five years in age. *Source: Landscape Structures*



Play Structure designed to accommodate the interests and development of children, ages six to 23 months.

Source: Landscape Structures

Ages: six months - 23 months: Play areas for children six months through 23 months should offer places where children can have space to move and explore. Appropriate play areas for this group should provide places to crawl, stand, and walk.

As outlined in the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's (CPSC) *Public Playground Safety Handbook* recommends the following playground equipment for children ages six to 23 months:

- climbing equipment under 32 inches high;
- ramps;
- single file step ladders;
- slides;
- spiral slides less than 30 degrees;
- spring rockers;
- stairways; and
- swings with full bucket seats.

Ages: two to five years: Play areas for children ages two to five should offer areas with smaller steps and crawl spaces. Appropriate play areas for children ages two to five could include:

- areas to crawl;
- low platforms with multiple access such as ramps and ladders;
- ramps with pieces attached for grasping; low tables for sand, water and manipulation of materials;
- tricycle paths with various textures;
- flexible spring rockers; sand areas with covers; and shorter slides (usually no taller than four feet).

As outlined in the CPSC's *Public Playground Safety Handbook*, the following playground equipment is recommended for children ages two to five years:

- certain climbers;
- horizontal ladders less than or equal to 60" high (for ages four and five);



Play Structure in Hunt Almont Park (Mattapan, MA), designed for children five to 12 years of age. Source: Landscape Structures

- merry-go-rounds;
- ramps;
- rung ladders;
- single file step ladders;
- slides;
- spiral slides up to 30 degrees;
- spring rockers;
- stairways; and
- swings – belt, full bucket seats (for children two years and older) and rotating tire;
- free standing climbing events with flexible parts;
- fulcrum seesaws;
- ladders – horizontal, rung, and step;
- overhead rings;
- merry-go-rounds;
- ramps;
- ring treks;
- slides and sliding poles;
- spiral slides more than one 360 degree turn;
- stairways;
- swings – belt and rotating tire;
- track rides;
- vertical sliding poles rope or chain climbers on angles;
- climbing pieces;
- horizontal bars; and
- open spaces to run and play ball.

Equipment not recommended for children two to five years include the following:

- chain or cable walks;
- fulcrum seesaws;
- log rolls;
- track rides;
- swinging gates;
- free standing arch climbers;
- free standing climbing events with flexible components;
- overhead rings;
- parallel bars;
- long spiral slides (over 360+); and
- vertical sliding poles.

Ages: five to 12 years: Developmentally appropriate play areas and equipment for school-age children could include:

- arch climbers;
- chain or cable walks;

In areas where access to the playground is unlimited or enforced only by signage, the playground designer should recognize that since child development is fluid, parents and caregivers may select a playground slightly above or slightly below their child's abilities, especially for children at or near a cut-off age (e.g., two years old and five years old). This could be for ease of supervising multiple children, misperceptions about the hazards a playground may pose to children of a different age, advanced development of a child, or other reasons. For this reason, there is an overlap at age five. Developmentally, a similar overlap also exists around age two. Playgrounds used primarily by children under the supervision of paid, trained professionals (e.g., child-care centers and schools) may wish to

consider separating playgrounds by the facility's age groupings. For example, a childcare facility may wish to limit a playground to toddlers under two years of age exclusively and can draw information from this guide and ASTM F2373. A school, on the other hand, may have no children under four years old attending, and can likewise plan appropriately. Those who inspect playgrounds should use the intended age group of the playground.

Emotional Development

Well-designed play areas can help create positive emotional development for children. Appropriately designed play areas allow younger children to explore new ideas. Parents can help nurture positive emotional development by observing, supervising, facilitating, and complimenting.

Social Development

Outdoor play areas may be one of the first social experiences for some children. Good play areas offer children opportunities to play alone or with other children. The playground should allow younger children to easily manipulate items, explore spaces, and begin to interact with others. Play areas for school-aged children should encourage social growth and cooperation.

Children of all ages can develop social skills by working together to maintain their play areas. Tricycles, loose parts, and dramatic play parts should be used and placed in designated areas.

Intellectual Development

Playgrounds are a fun way for children to develop intellectually. Playgrounds offer opportunities to learn problem solving skills, to explore, and to manipulate

items. Exploration areas include nature trails, large composite structures, and play houses. Manipulative equipment includes sand boxes, sand diggers, water-wheels, loose parts, and construction materials.

Site Selection Criteria

As outlined in Table 1, *Site Selection Factors*, when selecting a site for a playground, several factors should be considered, including the travel patterns and length (proximity), exposure, slope and adequate drainage. When designing a play area, location is a key criterion. One should consider all factors:

- How far is the playground from the indoor classroom?
- Can children come directly from their room to the play area, or do they have to cross a side street where there may be car traffic?
- Is it near an outside entrance?

PLAYGROUND LAYOUT

According to the CPSC's *Handbook for Public Playground Safety*, there are several key factors to keep in mind when designing a playground; including accessibility and fall surfacing, conflicting activities, sight lines, signage and/or labeling, and supervision.

Accessibility and Fall Surfacing

The surfacing under and around playground equipment is one of the most important factors in reducing the likelihood of life-threatening head injuries. A fall onto a shock absorbing surface is less likely to cause a serious head injury than a fall onto a hard surface. However, some injuries from falls, including broken limbs, may occur no matter what playground surfacing material

Table 1, Site Selection Factors

Site Factor	Questions to Ask	If yes, then . . . Mitigation
Location. Travel patterns of children to and from the playground.	Are there hazards in the way?	Clear hazards.
Nearby accessible hazards such as roads with traffic, lakes, ponds, streams, drop-offs/cliffs, etc.	Could a child inadvertently run into a nearby hazard? Could younger children easily wander off toward the hazard?	Provide a method to contain children within the playground. For example, a dense hedge or a fence. The method should allow for observation by supervisors. If fences are used, they should conform to local building codes and/or ASTM F-209.
Sun exposure	Is sun exposure sufficient to heat exposed bare metal slides, platforms, steps, and surfacing enough to burn children? Will children be exposed to the sun during the most intense part of the day?	Bare metal slides, platforms, and steps should be shaded or located out of direct sun. Provide warnings that equipment and surfacing exposed to intense sun can burn. Consider shading the playground or providing shaded areas nearby.
Slope and drainage	Will loose fill materials wash away during periods of heavy rain?	Consider proper drainage regrading to prevent wash outs.

is used. With the 1991 passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), many play areas are being planned or modified to give children with disabilities an opportunity to play on play equipment with other children. The Recreation Advisory Committee of the U.S. Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board has guidelines on accessibility and playground equipment. Special consideration should be given to providing accessible surfaces in a play area that meets the ASTM Standard Specification for Determination of Accessibility of Surface Systems Under and Around Playground Equipment, (ASTM F1951). Equipment selection and location along with the type of protective surfacing are key components to ensuring the opportunity for children with disabilities to play on the playground.

With respect to fall surfacing, statistics indicate that nearly 70 percent of all playground injuries are related to falls to the surface. When considering fall surfacing materials, the NPPS recommends that specifiers need to ask the following questions in order to implement appropriate surfaces:

- What is the appropriate surface material needed?
- What is the height of the equipment on the playground?
- What is the depth needed for the surfacing?
- Where should the surfacing be placed?
- Does it meet American Society for Testing & Materials standards and CPSC guidelines?
- Does it have a proven track record in similar climates?
- Is it readily available?
- Will it meet the playground's needs as far as durability, drainage, and accessibility?

There are two options available for surfacing public playgrounds: unitary and loose-fill materials. A playground should never be installed without protective surfacing of some type. Concrete, asphalt, or other hard surfaces should never be directly under playground equipment. Grass and dirt are not considered protective surfacing because wear and environmental factors can reduce their shock absorbing effectiveness. Carpeting and mats are also not appropriate unless they are tested to and comply with ASTM F1292.

Loose-fill should be avoided for playgrounds intended for toddlers. Playground safety experts highly recommend the use of various loose-fill or synthetic surface materials. The selection of cushioned surfacing varies from playground to playground. As referenced in Table 2, *Minimum Compressed Loose-fill Surfacing Depths*, acceptable loose-fill materials include:

Table 2, Minimum Compressed Loose-fill Surfacing Depths

Inches of	Loose-Fill Material	Protects to Fall Height (in feet)
6*	Shredded / Recycled Rubber	10
9	Sand	4
9	Pea gravel	5
9	Wood Mulch (non-CCA)	7
9	Wood Chips	10

* Shredded / recycled rubber loose-fill surfacing does not compress in the same manner as other loose-fill materials. However, care should be taken to maintain a constant depth as displacement may still occur.

- hardwood wooden fiber;
- shredded rubber;
- sand;
- pea gravel.

Important tips when considering loose-fill materials:

1. Never use concrete, asphalt, grass or compacted earth beneath and/or surrounding playground equipment. Always use a resilient, energy-absorbing material. The more resilient it is, the less likely an injury to the user who falls from the equipment.
2. Loose-fill materials will compress at least 25 percent over time due to use and weathering. This must be considered when planning the playground. For example, if the playground will require nine inches of wood chips, then the initial fill level should be 12 inches.
3. Loose-fill surfacing requires frequent maintenance to ensure surfacing levels never drop below the minimum depth. Areas under swings and at slide exits are more susceptible to displacement; special attention must be paid to maintenance in these areas. Additionally, wear mats can be installed in these areas to reduce displacement.
4. The perimeter of the playground should provide a method of containing the loose-fill materials.
5. The minimum dimensions of the use zone around each play apparatus (except swings and slide exits) is six (6) feet in each direction.
6. Swings' use zones must extend at least two (2) times the pivot height to both the front and rear of the top rail. The use zone must extend at least six (6) feet out at each end from the swing frame legs.
7. For the area in front of the slide exit measuring from the point where the slide slope is reduced to

five (5) degrees, the use zone must extend a total of four (4) feet plus the height of the platform.

8. Consider marking equipment supports with a minimum fill level to aid in maintaining the original depth of material.
9. Good drainage is essential to maintaining loose-fill surfacing. Standing water with surfacing material reduces effectiveness and leads to material compaction and decomposition.
10. Never use less than nine inches of loose-fill material except for shredded/recycled rubber (six inches recommended). Shallower depths are too easily displaced and compacted
11. Some loose-fill materials may not meet ADA/ABA accessibility guidelines.
12. Wood mulch containing chromated copper arsenate (CCA)-treated wood products should not be used; mulch where the CCA-content is unknown should be avoided.

The CPSC strongly recommends against installing playgrounds over hard surfaces, such as asphalt, concrete, or hard packed earth, unless the installation adds the following layers of protection. Immediately over the hard surface there should be a three- to six-inch base layer of loose-fill (e.g., gravel for drainage). The next layer should be a Geotextile cloth. On top of that should be a loose-fill layer meeting the specifications addressed in the Handbook for Public Playground Safety. Embedded in the loose-fill layer should be impact-attenuating mats under high traffic areas, such as under swings, at slide exits, and other places where displacement is likely. Older playgrounds that still exist on hard surfacing should be modified to provide appropriate surfacing.

Age Separation

For playgrounds intended to serve children of all ages, the layout of pathways and the landscaping of the playground should show the distinct areas for the different age groups. The areas should be separated

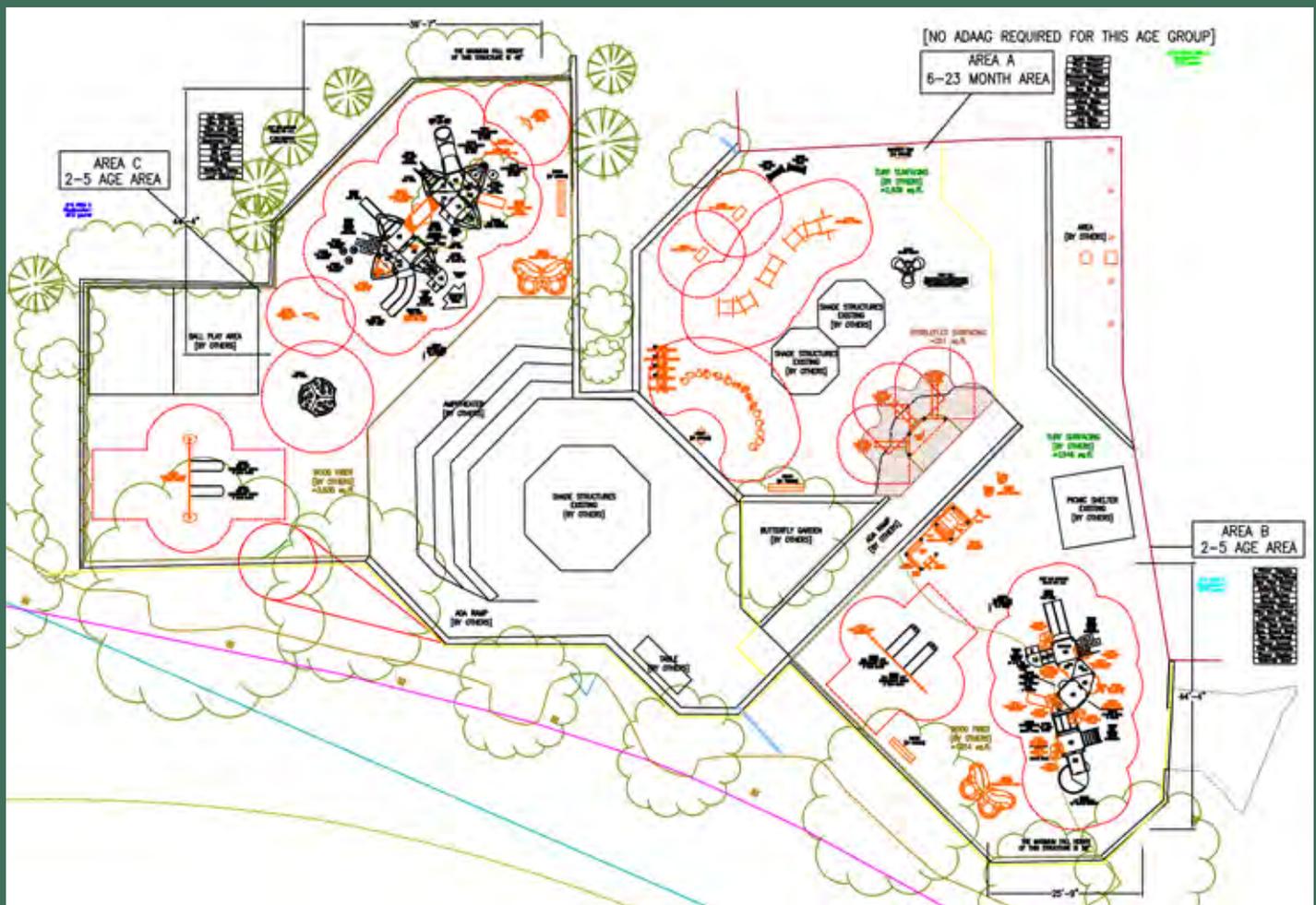


Figure 1, Playground Layout Plan, Prince George's County (Upper Marlboro, MD) Employee's Childcare Center; designed for children, ages six to 23 months (Area A), and two to five years (Areas B and C). Note separation between age groups; site lines between benches and walls, and playground equipment; and degree of enclosure. Source: Landscape Structures

at least by a buffer zone, which could be an area with shrubs or benches. This separation and buffer zone will reduce the chance of injury from older, more active children running through areas filled with younger children with generally slower movement and reaction times (refer to Figure 1, *Playground Layout Plan*).

Conflicting Activities

The play area should be organized into different sections to prevent injuries caused by conflicting activities and children running between activities. Active, physical activities should be separate from more passive or quiet activities. Areas for playground equipment, open fields, and sand boxes should be located in different sections of the playground. In addition, popular, heavy-use pieces of equipment or activities should be dispersed to avoid crowding in any one area.

Different types of equipment have different use zones that must be maintained. The following are general recommendations for locating equipment within the playground site.

- Moving equipment, such as swings and merry-go-rounds, should be located toward a corner, side, or edge of the play area while ensuring that the appropriate use zones around the equipment are maintained.
- Slide exits should be located in an uncongested area of the playground.
- Composite play structures have become increasingly popular on public playgrounds. Adjacent components on composite structures should be complementary. For example, an access component should not be located in a slide exit zone.

Sight Lines

Playgrounds that are designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with safety guidelines and standards can still present hazards to children. Playgrounds should be laid out to allow parents or caregivers to keep track of children as they move throughout the playground environment. Visual barriers should be minimized as much as possible. For example, in a park situation, playground equipment should be as visible as possible from park benches. In playgrounds with areas for different ages, the older children's area should be visible from the younger children's area to ensure that caregivers of multiple children can see older children while they are engaged in interactive play with younger ones.

Signage and Labeling

Although the intended user group should be obvious from the design and scale of equipment, signs and/or labels posted in the playground area or on the equipment should give some guidance to supervisors as to the age appropriateness of the equipment.

Inclusive Design Checklist

The checklist below will help to ensure that a playground facilitates the participation of all children. In the playground make sure that:

- the path to the playground is firm, is no steeper than 1:20 and is wide enough to allow for wheelchair access;
- the gate is handicapped (wheelchair) accessible;
- there is a firm surface between and beneath play items;
- at least one each of the main play activities – swinging, sliding, rocking, climbing, etc. – is accessible to children with mobility, learning and sensory impairments;
- there is a flow of play from one item or area to the next;
- the play equipment “completes the loop,” so that children with mobility impairments or wheelchair users finish a play route near to where they began;
- there are ground-level play items, e.g., activity panels, mirrors, speaking tubes;
- there are on-the-ground graphics, such as hopscotch and four-square;
- color contrast is used to distinguish entrances, access onto equipment, steps and areas such as the ends of slides and the position of swings;
- areas for different age groups are physically separated from each other;
- at least some seating has back and arm rests;
- sand and water play is available and accessible (in playgrounds with controlled access).

Ask the right questions:

- *Are there opportunities for both individual (alone) play and group play?*
- *Are there opportunities for creative and social play?*



Play structure for children ages two - five years old.

Source: Landscape Structures

Supervision

The quality of the supervision depends on the quality of the supervisor's knowledge of safe play behavior. Playground designers should be aware of the type of supervision most likely for their given playground. Depending on the location and nature of the playground, the supervisors may be paid professionals (e.g., childcare, elementary school or park and recreation personnel), paid seasonal workers (e.g., college or high school students), volunteers (e.g., PTA members), or unpaid caregivers (e.g., parents) of the children playing in the playground.

As previously discussed in the *Age Appropriate Design Guidelines* section of this document (p. 1.2), parents and playground supervisors should be aware that not all playground equipment is appropriate for all children who may use the playground. Supervisors should look for posted signs indicating the appropriate age of the users and direct children to equipment appropriate for their age. Toddlers and preschool-age children require more attentive supervision than older children; however, one should not rely on supervision alone to prevent injuries. Supervisors should understand the basics of playground safety such as:

- checking for broken equipment and making sure children don't play on it;

- checking for and removing unsafe modifications, especially ropes tied to equipment, before letting children play;
- checking for properly maintained protective surfacing;
- making sure children are wearing foot wear;
- watching and stopping dangerous horseplay;
- throwing protective surfacing materials, jumping from heights, etc.; and
- watching for and stopping children from wandering away from the play area.

Zoned Approach to Playground Planning

In addition to the previously-mentioned factors in playground layout, there are several spatial considerations, with respect to proximal relationships between park and recreation facilities and equipment.

Before choosing the actual layout for your playground, it's helpful to have an overall plan or design for the placement of furnishings. Organize the space in a way that will promote physical and social play while minimizing conflicts. In his book *"The Early Childhood Playground: An Outdoor Classroom,"* Steen B. Esbenson suggests laying-out a playground in a manner



Figure 2, Activity Zones. Playground layout consists of a series of activity zones, or outdoor rooms, similar to a classroom, within which specific functions and activities can take place. "Modern play for modern children." Source: Lappset Group

similar to the way in which a classroom is arranged into small groupings of functionally separate activity areas, or zones, can enrich children's interaction with the equipment, nature, adults, and one another. Instead of having one large, central structure that attempts to provide a variety of experiences and activities for children, each zone includes several smaller, related activities and pieces of equipment. This allows more active play areas to be separated from passive areas that involve less noisy activities, and can help minimize the tendency for louder, bigger boys to dominate a play structure. Esbenson outlines seven distinct zones:

1. **Transition Zone:** The area between a building and the playground, or between different play zones. This area allow children time and space to decide where they want to go as they enter the playground. This can include unprogrammed open space, or seating areas.
2. **Manipulative/Creative Zone:** Although a place for large-motor activities, fine-motor activities can also be promoted outside. The zone can include a table, easel with paints, or panels with manipulatives.
3. **Projective/Fantasy Zone:** This area is filled with materials to fuel children's imaginations; and may include crates of plastic animals, loose parts, stacks of blocks, and buckets of toy earth-moving equipment, like bulldozers. Locate water and sand nearby.
4. **Focal/Social Zone:** Although an action-oriented space, this area fosters a sense of community, a place where children can sit and talk with their peers, share a discovery or simply observe. The focal/social zone would include picnic tables, benches, shaded areas, or large stones.
5. **Social/Dramatic Zone:** Dramatic play offers a safe arena to try out new roles. A playhouse with sensory panels, play car, play fort, trike track with stations and signs, can stimulate all kinds of language and social play. Add some "indoor" props as well, e.g., costumes, moveable furniture, etc.

Physical Zone: This area includes activities that can't be included indoors. Children can develop climbing skills, strengthen their muscles, and improve balance and coordination. The equipment in this zone should allow for many different uses and stimulate the imagination as well as encourage physical activity. Plan open areas, as some of the best physical activity – running, walking, jumping, rolling – requires no equipment. Equipment such as a toss-up goal, stenciled areas, and trike tracks are important elements. The equipment must be age-appropriate and scaled to the developmental abilities of the children using it. The structures are so high that children need assistance, or so low that they misbehave and abuse it, accidents both minor and severe are sure to occur.

What routine facility / equipment maintenance should be taking place?

According to the National Program for Playground Safety (NPPS), Equipment maintenance routines should be determined for each specific playground. Municipal parks departments should establish maintenance plans based on manufacturer's recommendations and CPSC guidelines.

- Equipment should be free of deterioration;
 - Wood equipment should be free of splinters;
 - Metal equipment should be free of rust;
 - Plastic equipment should be free of cracks;
 - S-hooks should be closed;
 - No openings from 3.5"-9" where children's head or body trappings could occur;
 - No open areas at the top of slides where strings could get caught and cause strangulation;
 - No more than two swings in a support structure;
 - Proper drainage in the playground area should be present.
6. **Natural Element Zones:** Sand, grass, nontoxic plants, flowers, and trees are an important part of children's outdoor exploration. The entire outdoor space should contain a variety of natural elements.

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES FOR PLAYGROUNDS

Inadequate maintenance of equipment can result in injuries on playgrounds. According to the U.S. CPSC' *Handbook for Public Playground Safety*, because the safety of playground equipment and its suitability for use depend on good inspection and maintenance, the manufacturer's maintenance instructions and recommended inspection schedules should be strictly followed. If a manufacturer's recommendations are not available, a maintenance schedule should be developed based on actual or anticipated playground use. Frequently used playgrounds will require more frequent inspections and maintenance.

Equipment Repairs

Inspections alone however do not constitute a comprehensive maintenance program. Any problems found during the inspection should be noted and fixed as soon as possible.

- All repairs and replacements of equipment parts should be completed following the manufacturer's instructions;
- User modifications, such as loose-ended ropes tied to elevated parts, should be removed immediately.
- For each piece of equipment, the frequency of thorough inspections will depend on the type and age of equipment, the amount of use, and the local climate.
- Consult the manufacturer for maintenance schedules for each piece of equipment. Based on these schedules, a maintenance schedule for the entire playground can be created. This routine maintenance schedule should not replace regular inspections.

Maintenance Partnerships

The national non-profit organization, KaBOOM recommends recruiting responsible children to be part of a maintenance committee. They'll lead other children in carrying out and documenting daily or weekly inspections. Designate one particular child as the team captain (or similar title that he or she will be proud of), and rotate the position to give several children the opportunity to participate.

- Teach kids what to look for: e.g., splinters, loose hardware, broken equipment, graffiti, vandalism, litter, water puddles, and any debris mixed in with the surfacing. They can also check to see that all accessible routes are clear, and that the surfacing is evenly raked (be sure to check in high-use areas such as swings and slides).
- Sponsor an individual, class or neighborhood competition: Who can pick up the most trash? Rake the biggest area of safety surfacing? Recruit the most volunteers for clean-up day?
- Make maintenance a habit: Have teachers set aside a specific day and time that children will be responsible for checking equipment and cleaning the playspace.
- Consider having at least one fundraiser per year that children can participate in, with the proceeds going to playspace maintenance.

PLAYGROUND HAZARDS AND INJURY PREVENTION

The U.S. CPSC' *Handbook for Public Playground Safety* provides a broad overview of general hazards that should be avoided on playgrounds. It is intended to raise awareness of risks posed by crush and shearing points, projections, conditions that may lead to entrapment; sharp points; corners and edges; suspended hazards; tripping hazards; and the use of recycled objects, such as automobile and truck tires.

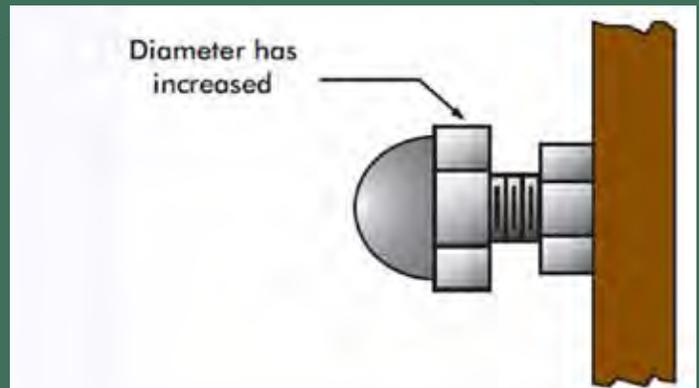


Figure 3, Hazardous Projection with Increased Diameter, is an example of a hazardous projection that increases in diameter from plane of initial surface and forms an entanglement hazard as well as an impalement hazard.

Source: CPSC' *Handbook for Public Playground Safety*



Figure 4, Hazardous Projection Length, is an example of a hazardous projection (bolt or screw) that extends more than two threads beyond the nut and forms an impalement/laceration hazard and may also be an entanglement hazard.

Source: CPSC' *Handbook for Public Playground Safety*

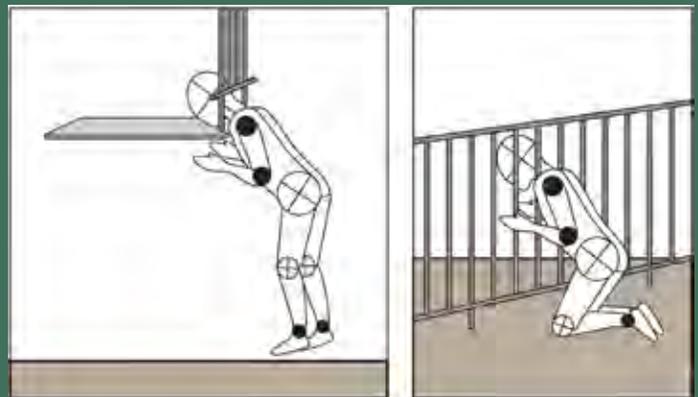


Figure 5, Potential Entrapment Conditions, illustrates examples of entrapment below a barrier and between the vertical bars of a barrier.

Source: CPSC' *Handbook for Public Playground Safety*

Crush and Shearing Points

Anything that could crush or shear limbs should not be accessible to children on a playground. Crush and shear points can be caused by parts moving relative to each other or to a fixed part during a normal use cycle, such as a seesaw.

To determine if there is a possible crush or shear point, consider the likelihood a child could get a body part inside the point, and the closing force around the point.

Certain pieces of playground equipment have the potential of possessing crush/shear hazards, including the under-carriages of certain types of merry-go-rounds; the fulcrum area of fulcrum seesaws; the spring area of spring rockers.

Entanglement and Impalement

Projections on playground equipment should not be able to entangle children's clothing nor should they be large enough to impale. To avoid this risk, consider the following recommendations:

- The diameter of a projection should not increase in the direction away from the surrounding surface toward the exposed end (see Figure 3, *Hazardous Projection with Increased Diameter*).
- Bolts should not expose more than two threads beyond the end of the nut (see Figure 4, *Hazardous Projection Length*).
- All hooks, such as S-hooks and C-hooks, should be closed. A hook is considered closed if there is no gap or space greater than 0.04 inches, about the thickness of a dime.
- Any connecting device containing an in-fill that completely fills the interior space preventing entry of clothing items into the interior of the device is exempt from this requirement.

Strings and Ropes

Drawstrings on the hoods of jackets, sweatshirts, and other upper body clothing can become entangled in playground equipment, and can cause death by strangulation. To avoid this risk:

- Children should not wear jewelry, jackets or sweatshirts with drawstring hoods, mittens connected by strings through the arms, or other upper body clothing with drawstrings.
- Remove any ropes, dog leashes, or similar objects that have been attached to playground equipment. Children can become entangled in them and strangle to death.

Entrapment

As illustrated in Figure 5, *Potential Entrapment Conditions*, head entrapment is a serious concern on playgrounds, since it could lead to strangulation and

death. A child's head may become entrapped if the child enters an opening either feet first or head first. Head entrapment by head-first entry generally occurs when children place their heads through an opening in one orientation, turn their heads to a different orientation, then are unable to get themselves out. Head entrapment by feet first entry involves children who generally sit or lie down and slide their feet into an opening that is large enough to permit their bodies to go through but is not large enough to permit their heads to go through. A part or a group of parts should not form openings that could trap a child's head. Also, children should not wear their bicycle helmets while on playground equipment. There have been recent head entrapment incidents in which children wearing their bicycle helmets became entrapped in spaces that would not normally be considered a head entrapment. Certain openings could present an entrapment hazard if the distance between any interior opposing surfaces is greater than three and one-half inches (3.5") and less than nine inches (9").

Suspended Hazards

Children using a playground may be injured if they run into or trip over suspended components (such as cables, wires, ropes, or other flexible parts) connected from one piece of the playground equipment to another or hanging to the ground. These suspended components can become hazards when they are within 45 degrees of horizontal and are less than seven feet above the protective surfacing. To avoid a suspended hazard, suspended components:

- Should be located away from high traffic areas.
- Should either be brightly colored or contrast with the surrounding equipment and surfacing.
- Should not be able to be looped back on themselves or other ropes, cables, or chains to create a circle with a five inch or greater perimeter.
- Should be fastened at both ends unless they are seven inches or less long or attached to a swing seat.

Tripping Hazards

Play areas should be free of tripping hazards (i.e., sudden change in elevations) to children who are using a play-ground. Two common causes of tripping are anchoring devices for playground equipment and containment walls for loose-fill surfacing materials.

- All anchoring devices for playground equipment, such as concrete footings or horizontal bars at the bottom of flexible climbers, should be installed below ground level and beneath the base of the protective surfacing material. This will also prevent children from sustaining additional injuries from impact if they fall on exposed footings.

- Contrasting the color of the surfacing with the equipment color can contribute to better visibility.
- Surfacing containment walls should be highly visible.
- Any change of elevation should be obvious.
- Contrasting the color of the containment barrier with the surfacing color can contribute to better visibility.

Use of Recycled Objects

Used automobile and truck tires are often recycled as play-ground equipment, such as tire swings or flexible climbers, or as a safety product such as cushioning under a seesaw or shredded as protective surfacing. When recycling tires for playground use:

- Steel-belted radials should be closely examined regularly to ensure that there are no exposed steel belts/wires.
- Care should be taken so that the tire does not collect water and debris; for example, providing drainage holes on the underside of the tire would reduce water collection.
- Recycled tire rubber mulch products should be inspected before installation to ensure that all metal has been removed. While the practice of using shredded tires as mulch is fairly widespread, and promoted by the CPSC and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), there are concerns that some of the compounds used in tires are known or suspected carcinogens, including benzene, butylated hydroxyanisole, and carbon black. Other chemicals that have been found in a sample of ground-up tires include phthalates, latex, zinc, benzothiazole and more. Playgrounds attract younger children who tend to come in close contact with the ground. Their immature immune systems make likely exposure to those toxins dangerous. During play, it's not uncommon for the pieces of rubber to enter their mouth, eyes and nose. An additional problem arises during the hot summer months when the rubber mulch can heat up and releases toxic gases (VOCs). (For more information, refer to: <http://www.momscleanairforce.org/rubber-mulch-playground-safety/>).

SITE FURNISHINGS STANDARDS

General Standards

The following design standards address functional and aesthetic issues for park and open space design, and are to be referenced and utilized during the formulation of existing park redevelopment and new park development master plans, construction documents,



Care should be taken when recycling materials for use as playground equipment. While potentially very durable, there may be other issues that need to be considered, such as exposed steel belts within a tire, for example.

and specifications. Parks and open space plans shall meet the following guidelines and regulations (the stricter rule applies):

- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA);
- Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG);
- Texas State Building Code;
- American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM);
- Consumer Products Safety Commission (CPSC);
- Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction (Greenbook); and
- City of Alvin Code of Ordinances.

All parks shall have picnic tables, benches, drinking fountains, barbecues, bicycle racks, trash receptacles and other site furnishings as necessary. Types of site furniture selected shall be based on the type of park, design character, durability and maintenance.

Site furnishings shall complement each other in color, materials, and form. Site furniture shall be permanently secured to the paving per the manufacturer's recommendations. Site furniture shall be selected from the Approved Manufacturers and Products at the end of this Appendix.

Locations

Locate site furniture outside of turf areas whenever possible. Site furniture in turf areas should be placed on a concrete pad with a minimum of eight inches (8") of clearance around to accommodate mowers. Site furniture in turf areas shall be spaced a minimum of six feet (6'-0") from other site furniture, fencing, walls, lights, trees and other vertical obstructions to accommodate City mowers. Site furniture shall be located to avoid conflicts with irrigation systems and other park improvements.

Fencing and Walls

Parks shall be designed functionally and visually as open as possible with as little fencing as possible. Fencing shall only be provided for multi-purpose fields, joint use areas or where there is a safety issue that cannot be reasonably addressed by some other means. Fencing should be used where a tot lot is in close proximity to streets, parking lots or other high volume vehicular use areas that pose a safety concern. For security reasons, solid fencing shall not be used.

Ornamental Fencing: Ornamental fencing shall be used to maintain views or to be consistent with a project's design theme. All components shall be tubular steel or heavy duty aluminum. Tubular steel components shall be hot dip galvanized after fabrication (free of burrs and sharp edges). Steel posts and rails shall be minimum 14-gauge, and steel pickets shall be minimum 16-gauge. Fence color shall be a powder coated paint applied electrostatically.

Chain-Link Fencing: Chain link fencing may vary in height and detailing as per the specific site use(s) and requirements. Chain link fabric shall have a core wire diameter of nine gauge. The diamond mesh shall be two inches (2") without knots or ties, except as knuckling on the top and bottom of the fabric. Fence end and corner posts shall be six inches outside diameter (6" o.d.). Line posts shall be two and one-half inches outside diameter. Rails/braces shall be one and five-eighths inch (1 5/8") outside diameter. Chain link fence shall include a top and bottom rail. Fences over six feet (6'-0") in vertical height shall include a middle rail.

Installation: Fence posts and supports shall be located outside the field of play for athletic facilities. Fences shall be permanently mounted into concrete footings, one foot-six inches (1'-6") minimum diameter, two feet-six inches (2'-6") minimum depth. Top of footing shall be sloped to shed water. Footings shall be installed flush to adjacent finish grade. Fence fabric knuckling shall be installed one and one-half inches (1 1/2 - 2") vertical height above surrounding finish grade.

Gates: Gates shall have a lockable fork latch, with a cane rod on double gates. Gates shall include a two foot (2'-0") horizontal width threshold the full length of the gate and adjacent posts. Pedestrian gates shall be

single gates four feet (4'-0") minimum horizontal width. Gate hinges shall be attached to gate posts via clamps and pins that ensure hinges do not rotate on the post. Maintenance access gates shall be double gates a total of 16 feet horizontal width. Width variations shall be approved by the Parks Director. Gate hinges shall be attached to gate posts via clamps and pins that ensure hinges do not rotate on the post. Dog parks shall include double entrance gates.

Life Cycle Expectations: A five year minimum warranty is required. Chain link is anticipated to require replacement after 15-20 years of normal and ordinary use.

Walls (Retaining and Free-standing)

1. Walls shall be designed and located to discourage skateboarding and graffiti vandalism. Walls designed to avoid the need for skate stoppers are preferred to straight walls with skate stoppers.
2. All concrete masonry walls shall be finished with a wall cap made of precast concrete units that are sized for the block, or shall have a custom cap designed for the wall; mortar caps are not acceptable.
3. Caps for walls less than 36 inches in height and adjacent to walkways or turf areas shall have radiused or chamfered edges for safety.
4. Retaining walls shall be installed with wall drains.
5. Guard rails or fencing shall be provided at the top of walls when walls are over 30 inches in height with turf or walkways adjacent to the top.
6. Walls and caps shall have anti-graffiti coating applied.
7. Walls adjacent to turf shall have a 12 inch wide mow curb.

Fence - Backstops

Backstops shall be used to separate athletic activities and surrounding areas. Backstops shall be permanent, hooded, and flared/ winged structures installed on diamond fields. Backstop dimensions include 16 feet minimum horizontal wings (each), 20 feet minimum horizontal center panel, 12 feet minimum vertical height fence at the wings and rear of the hood and 20 feet minimum vertical height clearance at the front of the hood.

1. **Materials and Finish:** Backstop chain link fabric mesh shall have a core wire diameter of nine gauge for the wings and hood. Fabric mesh shall have a core wire diameter of six gauge for the center panels. The diamond mesh shall be two inch (2") opening throughout, without knots or ties except as knuckling on the top and bottom of the fabric. Backstops shall include bottom rails. Backstop posts shall be six inches outside diameter (6" o.d.),



Galvanized, chain link Backstop. Source: Gametime.com

Schedule 40. Hood frame rails shall be 2 inches (2") outside diameter. Fence panels over six feet (6'-0") in vertical height shall have a middle rail. Mid-rails/braces shall be one and five-eighths inch (1 5/8") outside diameter. Backstops shall include 'kick boards' on the center panels. Kick boards shall be one foot four inches (1'-4") vertical height, three-quarter inch (3/4") thick plywood the length of the center panels. Kick boards shall be primed and painted to match the fence.

2. **Installation:** Fence posts and supports shall be located outside the field of play for athletic facilities. Posts shall be permanently mounted in concrete footings. Top of footing shall be sloped to shed water. Footings shall be installed flush to adjacent finished grade. Footings and supports shall be designed and sealed by a professional engineer. Knuckling of fence fabric shall be one and one-half inches to two inches (1 1/2"-2") vertical height above the surrounding finish grade.
3. **Life Cycle Expectations:** A five year minimum warranty is required on metal framework. Kickboards are anticipated to require replacement after 4 years of normal and ordinary use. Backstop structures are anticipated to require replacement after 15-20 years of normal and ordinary use.

Picnic Tables

Accessible picnic tables shall be located in designated areas of parks. One wheelchair accessible table is required for every four tables with a minimum of one per picnic area. Table top area shall be a minimum 24 square feet. The width of accessible seat openings shall be between two feet-six inches and four feet (2'-6" and 4'-0"). These spaces shall be located on the side or end of the table with the appropriate clearance beneath the table.

1. **Materials and Finish:** Tables shall be constructed of a sturdy, durable metal such as galvanized steel or other metals designed for commercial and exterior use. Metal finishing shall be a high-quality,

permanently affixed powder coating, preferably done through a heat-finished process, or a high performance thermoplastic finish. Tables shall be dark green. Tables in the Downtown District shall be black. Metal products shall have smooth welds, joints and corners. Joint fasteners shall be imbedded or sealed. Materials and parts shall contain recycled materials.

2. **Installation:** Tables should be permanently surface mounted with anchor bolts or consistent with the manufactures recommended in-ground method. Picnic tables shall be accessible by hard surface paths. Picnic tables shall be placed on concrete pads with a 1.5 percent maximum slope in any direction, and should be no more than two inches above the finished grade. Concrete pads shall extend four feet beyond the table/bench dimensions on all sides. The orientation of picnic tables adjacent to walkways shall be perpendicular to the path of travel to discourage skateboard activity. Picnic table configurations shall meet current accessibility standards for quantity, location and design. One-piece tables with benches are required; deviation from this standard must be approved in writing by the Parks Director. Tables shall be located in seasonal shade where possible. A trash/recycling can shall be located within 15 feet, but five feet (5'-0") minimum from the picnic table.
3. **Life Cycle Expectations:** A 10 year minimum warranty is required. Picnic tables are anticipated to require replacement after 15 years of normal and ordinary use.

Park Benches

Park benches shall be located along paths and trails adjacent to activity areas. Park benches shall be placed on concrete pads, and designed and located



Picnic Table.

Source: City of Alexandria Park Facility Standards Manual

to discourage skateboard activity. When located in turf areas, the concrete pads shall provide a minimum eight inches (8") of clearance around the perimeter to accommodate mowers. One-piece benches are required. A standard, free-standing bench shall have back support and two side rails. Bench configurations shall meet current accessibility standards for quantity, location and bench design.

Provide seating close enough to playgrounds for adults to supervise children. Seating shall be designed to meet ADA requirements, and shall be designed or located to discourage skateboard damage. Do not locate benches within the playground unless they are an integral component of the play structure.

- 1. Materials and Finish:** Benches shall be constructed of a sturdy, durable metal such as galvanized steel, ductile cast iron or other metals designed for commercial and exterior use. Metal finishing shall be of high-quality, permanently affixed powder coating, applied through a heatfinished process. Metal elements of benches shall be black in color. Metal products shall have smooth welds, joints and corners. Joint fasteners shall be imbedded or sealed. Benches shall contain a minimum of 70 percent postconsumer steel.
- 2. Features:** Benches may include a center rail.
- 3. Life Cycle Expectations:** A 10 year warranty is required. Benches are anticipated to require replacement after 20 years of normal and ordinary use.

Bench - Players

Player benches shall be located adjacent to athletic facilities in designated player areas. The bench shall be free-standing with a back support.

- 1. Materials and Finish:** Benches shall be constructed of durable metal such as aluminum, galvanized steel, or other metals for commercial and exterior use. Metal finishing shall be PVC coated or brushed aluminum. Metal surface shall be ribbed/non-slip. Metal elements of benches shall be black, dark green or grey in color. Metal products shall have smooth welds, joints and corners. Joint fasteners shall be imbedded or sealed. Materials and parts shall contain recycled materials. Bench supports shall be imbedded in concrete where possible.
- 2. Features:** Surface mounted and in-ground support posts are available. Support posts shall be three-eighths inch outside diameter (3/8" o.d.) galvanized steel. Benches are available in the following lengths: eight feet, 10 feet, 15 feet and 21 feet (8', 10', 15', and 21'). Benches longer than 10 feet shall include bracing and supports to provide long term stability. Portable benches are available for use on synthetic infill turf fields.



Aluminum Players Bench.

Source: justbaseball.us

- 3. Installation:** Benches shall be permanently affixed to a hardscape surface except on synthetic turf fields or temporary installations where a portable version shall be used. Provide a three foot (3'-0") minimum horizontal hardscape clearance on accessible perimeters of benches where mounted on hardscape. Permanent and portable benches shall include safety end caps on supports.
- 4. Life Cycle Expectations:** A 10 year minimum warranty is required. Benches are anticipated to require replacement after 15 years of normal and ordinary use.

Drinking Fountains

Each park shall have at least one drinking fountain. Where softball backstops are included, provide one drinking fountain for each backstop or group of backstops. Fountains with a ground level dog fountain shall be installed in parks with dedicated pet areas and other areas receiving large amounts of pedestrian traffic. Where recreation centers or restrooms are included, provide a wall mounted drinking fountain on the exterior of the building or a pedestal style drinking fountain in the immediate vicinity. When a drinking fountain is building mounted, all plumbing shall be concealed within the walls of the building or within the plumbing chase; plumbing exposed to the public is not acceptable. All drinking fountains shall comply with current accessibility standards.

- 1. Materials and Finish:** Fountains shall be constructed of stainless steel for commercial and exterior use and powder coated. Dark green or stainless steel are the required colors for fountains. The bubbler, bowl and buttons shall be satin finish stainless steel. Metal products shall have smooth welds, joints and corners. Hinges, latches and mechanical parts shall be weather resistant. Fountains shall include jug fillers.
- 2. Installation:** Fountains shall be mounted permanently to hardscape surfaces or in-ground mount per manufacturer's recommendations. Provide a three-foot, four-inch (3'-4") minimum

horizontal dimension of hardscape surface at the accessible perimeter of each fountain. Fountains shall be installed by a licensed plumber consistent with applicable City and State Codes. Top of slab shall be sloped to shed water.

- 3. Life Cycle Expectations:** A one year minimum warranty is required. Fountains are anticipated to require replacement after five years of normal and ordinary use.

Grills

Grills shall be located in areas where food consumption is encouraged. Where grills are permitted, at least one grill in each park shall be wheelchair accessible, with a minimum of one per every five installed at each park.

- 1. Materials and Finish:** Finish shall be black enamel. Units shall not contain plastic, resin, wood or unfinished metal. Metal products shall have smooth welds, joints, and rounded corners. Joint fasteners shall be imbedded or sealed. Units shall have a firebox dimension of eight inches depth by three foot-six inches (3'-6") width by one foot-five (1'-5") inches height.
- 2. Location:** Barbecue grills shall be located outside of circulation routes. Grills shall be located based on prevailing winds, in relationship to pavilions or nearest picnic area. Grills shall be located to minimize impact of odors, noise, and fire in relation to adjacent uses. Grills shall be located on a noncombustible surface such as concrete paving, stabilized decomposed granite or turf; do not locate them in shrub/groundcover areas or mulch areas. If located in turf areas, provide a concrete pad with a minimum of eight inches of clearance around the perimeter to accommodate mowers. Grills shall be

located a minimum of 16 feet from any tree trunk and 60 feet from any playgrounds. Grills should be located on the opposite side of a picnic shelter from the shelter's principal ingress/egress points. When possible, locate the grill down-wind from the shelter (based on predominant seasonal wind patterns).

- 3. Installation:** Pedestal grills shall be permanently mounted on in-ground posts. ADA grills shall be mounted between one foot-seven inches and two feet (1'-7" - 2'-0") from finished grade to the cooking surface. Standard grills may be mounted up to four feet from finished grade to the cooking surface. Provide a solid surface of three-foot four-inches by three-foot four-inches (3'-4" x 3'-4") minimum accessible area at the perimeter of each ADA grill unit on the side facing the hard surface path. Top of footing shall be sloped to shed water.
- 4. Life Cycle Expectations:** A minimum warranty of one year is required. Grills are anticipated to require replacement after 10 years of normal and ordinary use.

Bicycle Racks

Bicycle racks shall be provided at parks and recreation facilities consistent with the provisions of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Bicycle racks shall be located on a paved area outside major circulation routes.

- 1. Growth Potential** - Even during the initial planning and installation of short-term bicycle parking, consideration should be given to how and where the supply can be subsequently increased. Bicycle parking should be planned and installed to allow for additional capacity to be added in the future when demand is likely to increase. If possible, the placement of racks should not occur in a manner that removal and repositioning is necessary to accommodate more racks.
- 2. Recommended Locations** - The following land uses and destinations for bicycle rack installation; these land uses tend to have the greatest bicycle parking demand.
 - Commercial districts;
 - Schools;
 - Libraries;
 - Transit stops; and
 - Service destinations (restaurants, shopping, etc.).

When laying out sidewalks as part of streetscape (re) design, bicycle parking is secondary to street trees and street lighting. Supporting furnishings such as bicycle parking and seating should be placed in relation to major defining design elements like trees and light fixtures that set the rhythm and tone for the entire street.



Typical Pedestal-mounted Grill.

Source: City of Alexandria Park Facility Standards Manual

Table 3, Qualities of Good and Poor Bicycle Racks	
Bicycle Parking SHOULD Be -	Bicycle Parking SHOULD NOT Be -
<p>Widely Available and Decentralized – An abundant supply of bicycle parking near destinations complements the inherent flexibility of bicycles as a mode of travel.</p>	<p>Painted or Powder Coated – To keep from rusting, racks made from steel tubing should be coated with zinc (hot dip galvanized) or made of stainless steel. Paint and powder coating does not last, eventually chipping, flaking and creating maintenance issues.</p>
<p>Intuitive – bicycle parking should be easy to understand and use for all types of people biking.</p>	<p>Susceptible to pipe cutters – Circular tubing, one of the most common materials for bicycle racks, can easily and quietly be cut with a relatively small, portable pipe cutter.</p>
<p>Low Maintenance – Bicycle parking should be sturdy and require little or no work to maintain.</p>	<p>Placed too closely to adjacent street furniture, walls, and curbs – Racks should have an adequate buffer to easily accommodate bicycles and allow them to easily enter and exit an area without interfering with pedestrian access.</p>
<p>Economical – to provide bicycle parking in sufficient quantity to begin to meet citywide demand, the racks themselves need to be reasonably affordable.</p>	<p>Needlessly Expensive – The most expensive bicycle parking is not necessarily the best bicycle parking. In fact, expensive racks are often not functional, intuitive or durable and therefore go unused, are misused or do not last.</p>
<p>San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA), 12/03/2015. Bicycle Parking: Standards, Guidelines & Recommendations.</p>	

3. Functional Specifications - Selection of bicycle racks should seek to strike a balance between economy (in both fabrication and maintenance), aesthetics, security and ease of use. Bicycle racks should meet the following functional specifications:

- Support bicycles at two points of contact (preventing fallen bicycles);
- Allow locking of bicycle frames and wheels with U-locks;
- Employ square tubes;
- Offer a user friendly design;
- Minimize maintenance costs (galvanized finish resists corrosion);
- Do not require lifting of the bicycle;
- Provide secure mounting;
- Are economically priced;
- Used in other bicycle friendly cities;
- Offer visibility to pedestrians with a minimum height of 31 inches; and
- Endorsed by the Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals.

4. Materials and Finish: Inverted U bicycle racks shall be fabricated from 1 1/2 inch inner diameter Schedule 40 steel pipe. The bicycle racks shall not be welded in sections. Racks shall be hot dipped galvanized steel and powder-coated. Racks shall be black in color; although A polished stainless-steel finish is an available option for certain parks and other sites, subject to approval by the Parks

Director. Metal products shall have smooth welds, joints and corners. Bike rack construction, including baseplates if necessary, shall be theft and vandal proof.

5. Installation: Racks shall be flange mounted on concrete. Where flange mounted on concrete, a five inch diameter minimum steel base plate, 3/8 inch thick, shall be used, with a minimum of three mounting anchor holes in each base plate. Anchors shall be theftproof. Bike racks shall be set firm and plumb. Where required, steel shims shall be installed prior to anchoring in place. Baseplates more than 3/8 inch from grade shall require high-strength epoxy nonshrink grout. Bike racks shall



Bicycle Rack. Source: Creative Pipe, Inc.



Wave Bicycle Rack.

Source: Upbeat

be installed consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations. Multiple racks shall be installed parallel with adjacent units, two feet six inches (2'-6") apart. Racks shall be located so that parked bikes do not impede pedestrians. Racks shall be located three feet minimum from parallel or perpendicular walls.

- Life Cycle Expectations:** A 10 year minimum warranty is required. Bike racks are anticipated to require replacement after 20 years of normal and ordinary use.

Trash Receptacles

Trash receptacles shall be located adjacent to activity centers, trail heads and other high-traffic areas within and around parks/open space. Trash receptacles shall be 36-45 gallons in capacity.

- Materials and Finish:** Metal finishing shall be of high-quality, permanently affixed powder coating, done through a heat-finished process. Trash receptacles shall be black. Receptacles shall contain a minimum of 70 percent post consumer recycled steel. Receptacle should have a plastic liner, and cable connection between base and lid.
- Installation:** Receptacles shall be affixed to hard surfaces consistent with manufacturer recommendations, with bolt-down hardware. A hard surface of three feet-four inches by three feet-four inches minimum accessible area shall be provided adjacent to accessible paths. Provide a minimum of eight inches of clearance around the trash receptacle when in or adjacent to turf areas to accommodate mowers. Receptacles shall be no taller, or mounted higher, than four feet above adjacent grade at the tallest point of the unit.
- Life Cycle Expectations:** A 10 year minimum warranty is required. Receptacles are anticipated to require replacement after 20 years of normal and ordinary use.

Swings

- Swings shall be free-standing with a minimum of four posts for stability; do not attach swings to modular play equipment.
- All swings shall have five inch diameter powder-coated steel or aluminum posts, or 3-1/2 inch (3.5") diameter galvanized steel posts.
- When space permits, provide separate swings for ages two to five years old (bucket seats) and for ages five to twelve years old (belt seats). Age ranges may be combined on the same support structure but may not be combined in the same bay.
- No more than two swings shall be hung in each bay of the support structure.
- Swing chains shall be four gauge galvanized steel; no vinyl coating is allowed on swing chains.
- Swiveling swing attachments that minimize chains wrapping around the top bar are preferred.
- Belt seats shall be slash proof. Hard seats are not acceptable.
- Fully enclosed bucket seats shall be molded rubber, reinforced with steel. Half bucket seats with chain restraints are not acceptable.



Trash Receptacle

Source: City of Alexandria Park Facility Standards Manual

9. Provide a safety zone for the swing set equal to two times the height of the top rail in front and in back of the centerline of the swing, and six feet clear between the support posts and other structures. Where space is limited, the safety zones for bucket seats may be sized per ASTM and CPSC standards.

Site and Sports Lighting

Athletic field and court lighting systems shall be provided to ensure safe play environments where athletic field/court use is desired beyond normal daylight hours. General design requirements include the following:

1. **Lighting Systems Specifications:** Lighting and electrical plans and specifications shall be prepared by an Electrical Engineer licensed in the State of Texas. All designs and installations specifications shall comply with the applicable provisions within the City of Alvin’s Code of Ordinances.
2. **Materials and Finish:** Light poles and cross arms shall be galvanized steel, and shall meet wind loading requirements of the IBC Building Code and AASHTO Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires and Traffic Signals. Bases shall be pre-stressed direct burial concrete. Foundations shall be designed by a professional engineer licensed in the State of Texas. The mounting heights for athletic fields are 60-80 feet above the playing surface. Mounting heights for athletic courts are 20-40 feet above the playing surface.
3. **Light Fixture Locations:** Light fixture locations and plant locations shall be coordinated so that plants do not obscure the lights at maturity.
4. **Interior Lighting Design / Installation:** Interior sports lighting systems shall consider the use natural light to minimize electricity use during the day. Lighting consultants shall evaluate gymnasium sports lighting systems including use of pulse start metal halide and multi-ballast florescent fixtures.
 - » **Interior Lighting Controls:** During the design of all lighting systems, the lighting consultant shall consider the merits of using occupancy sensors and lighting automatic lighting control systems to switch lights. This includes but is not limited to automatic lighting controls, day lighting controls, and programmable lighting controllers to minimize energy consumption from lighting.
5. **Exterior Lighting Design / Installation:** During the design of new exterior lighting systems, point to point drawings showing illumination levels of the playing surfaces, extending 150 feet beyond the playing surfaces in all directions. The point to point

Table 4, Lighting Levels for Multi-Purpose Fields and Courts

Activity	Horizontal Illumination (footcandles - fc.)	Uniformity
Soccer:		
Recreational:	20 fc.	4:1 or less
Amateur:	30 fc.	3:1 or less
Softball:		
Infield:	30 fc.	2.5:1 or less
Outfield:	20 fc.	3:1 or less
Baseball and Little League:		
Infield:	50 fc.	2:1 or less
Outfield:	30 fc.	2.5:1 or less
Tennis Courts:		
	30 fc.	4:1 or less
Basketball and Volleyball:		
	30 fc.	3:1 or less
Swimming Pool Decks:		
	1 fc.	10

drawings will be used to verify the amount of spill lighting, or trespass light, outside the playing area.

- » **Wiring** shall be contained inside the cross arms and poles. Light fixtures shall be 1500W or 1000W metal halide lamps with external visors to minimize light glare and spill.
- » **Exterior Lighting Spill and Glare Requirements:** All lighting systems shall use internal reflectors and exterior louvers to reduce light pollution.
- » **Conduit:** Underground conduit improvements shall be in Schedule 40 PVC pipe, minimum size of one inch. Above ground conduit improvements shall be in galvanized rigid steel pipe. When adjacent to a sidewalk, conduit shall be installed parallel to the sidewalk with adequate clearance from irrigation lines and other utilities.
- » **Pull Boxes:** Pull boxes for high voltage site and sports lighting shall be placed in the sidewalk or within concrete areas where possible. Pull boxes are required at each light standard when light standards are placed further than 50 feet apart. Pull boxes shall be concrete with a bolt-down cover.
- » **Light Standard (Pole) Locations:** All light standards shall match existing standards and be located in shrub beds and mulch areas whenever possible. When light standards are located in turf areas, they shall be adjacent to walkways and mounted on a concrete pad that extends no less than nine inches (9”) and no more than 12 inches (12”) from the edges of the standard edge or surface.

- » **Light Fixtures:** All light fixtures shall be per the approved manufacturers listed within the Appendix, or approved by the Parks Director.
 - » **Light Standards and Irrigation Heads:** Light poles and irrigation head layout shall be coordinated to allow for full irrigation coverage and to avoid spraying poles.
 - » **Anchor Bolts:** Anchor bolts for light poles shall not be exposed. Anchor bolts shall be covered with grout or a metal shroud provided by the manufacturer.
 - » **Light Pole Bases:** A midget ferrule fuse shall be provided in the base of each light pole.
 - » **Electrical Enclosures:** All outdoor lighting facilities shall be flush mounted and installed in lockable and vandal-proof enclosures.
 - » **Programmable Lighting Panels:** All U.P.S. and E.P.S. System and programmable lighting panels shall include software needed to change times and/or zones; an exterior controller for lighting systems; and telephone line installed with hook-up to modem shall be provided in each system.
5. **Security Lighting Requirements:** All community and neighborhood parks shall be designed with security lighting along walkways, in picnic pavilions, and in parking areas. Security lights are to be mounted on building walls where possible.
- » **Illumination:** The minimum amount of lighting along all walkways and in parking areas shall be 0.5 foot-candles (fc), with a uniformity rate of six (6.0).
 - » **Lighting Type:** The fixtures shall have a Classification of Type I or cut-off per the Illumination Engineering Society (IES) standards. The refractor shall be U.V. stabilized prismatic acrylic or polycarbonate; glass is not acceptable.
 - » **Controls:** The mast-arm type shall be the slip-on type. Each fixture shall be individually switched by means of a twist-lock photocell. Lighting circuits shall be energized by means of a time clock so each system has the capability of being switched off at a pre-determined time.
6. **Multi-Purpose Field and Court Lighting Requirements:** Lighting shall meet the current IES standards and the skill level of the highest play activity that is being provided (refer to Table 4, *Lighting Levels for Multi-Purpose Fields and Courts*). The design shall be prepared to use the least number of light fixtures and electrical energy required to provide the specified lighting intensities. Spill and glare shall be minimized. Photometric data and lighting density calculations must be provided at plan check phase.
- » Baseball and Little League lighting requirements are sanctioned and tested by Little League Baseball. This type of lighting requires written approval from the Parks Director.
7. **Tennis Court and Multi-Purpose Court Light Switches:** Control of sports lighting shall be accomplished with an “on” button only, energized by a time clock, and time clock shall turn lights off after set time. Verify all court lighting requirements with the Parks and Recreation Department. Each tennis court shall be lighted independently. Individual “On” buttons shall be located adjacent to each tennis court.
8. **Multi-Purpose Field Light Switches:** Multi-purpose field lights shall be activated by means of an on-off switch located in a separate lockable (padlock) vandal resistant enclosure. The “On” switch shall be energized by a time clock. The clock shall turn the lights “Off” at a predetermined time. Lighting for each softball and soccer fields shall be on separate systems. Relay switches (contactors) of more than three poles or any other exotic switching equipment shall not be used.
- » When requested by the Park and Recreation Department, provide a proprietary control system capable of turning the sports lighting on and off from a remote location. The control system shall be compatible with the lighting and electrical equipment provided.
9. **Multi-Purpose Field and Court Light Pole Standards:** Lighting Poles shall be a maximum height of 70 feet. Field lighting poles shall be located outside the fenced play areas.

Ornamental Street Lighting

The ornamental street light shall be used to illuminate portions of the park system, including park roads, sidewalks, and recreational trails. The standard light fixture is Sternberg D650SRLED Boulevard Series luminaire, or City approved equivalent, with the option of installing the Intellistreets™ Smart Grid component, subject to the approval of the Parks Director (Note: for more information on Intellistreets option, refer to:

- » http://www.sternberglighting.com/assets/1/7/STERNBERG_SPEC_BOOK_7_2_2014.pdf
- » <http://www.sternberglighting.com/assets/1/7/IS-FEATURES.pdf>

1. **Materials and Finish:** The globe shall be a clear stabilized acrylic with a Victorian style roof. No cage shall be installed. The pole and fitter shall be finished with a black UV-resistant catalyzed urethane coating. Lights shall be mounted on fiberglass, fluted and tapered decorative poles for post top lights. Light poles/fixtures/luminaires shall be 14 feet total height from finished grade and



Sternberg Boulevard Series luminaire with Intellistreets system and fluted standard. *Source: Sternberg Lighting*

installed with an anchor base. The ornamental base cover shall be designed to cover the anchor bolts in one or two pieces.

2. **Features:** Post tops shall include full top reflectors and may include a house side shield if warranted by the pole location. Metal halide or LED options may be installed with the approval of the Parks Director.
3. **Installation:** Light poles shall be located so as not to be in conflict with vegetation or plantings. Lights shall be located a minimum of three feet from the edge of all shared-use paths or pedestrian walkways. Light pole foundations shall be flush to

finished grade. Top of footing shall be sloped to shed water. Connections installed beneath paving shall be sleeved.

4. **Life Cycle Expectations:** A five year minimum warranty is required on street pole light fixtures. A three year minimum warranty is required on poles. Lights are anticipated to require replacement after 20 years of normal and ordinary use.

Comfort Stations

Comfort stations may contain men's and women's restrooms, an electrical room, a plumbing chase, a Parks and Recreation Department storage room, a community storage room, and a concession stand room if located adjacent to sports fields. Comfort stations shall include the following specific requirements:

1. **Building Design:** The building design and materials shall harmonize with the design of the park's theme or natural character. The building shall be designed to facilitate natural air ventilation. If an exterior privacy wall is needed at the entries to the comfort station, the wall should be no larger than necessary and shall not be L-shaped.
 - » The entrance to the comfort station shall face the main area of activity.
 - » The plumbing chase shall be accessed from the exterior of the building and not from a storage room or from the restrooms.
2. **Fixture Locations:** All fixtures shall be located on a common wall with the plumbing chase on the opposite side.
 - » **Toilets, Urinals and Sinks:** Fixtures shall be wall hung and of heavy duty stainless steel construction (penal quality). Porcelain fixtures may be used in recreation centers and similar facilities upon approval by the Parks Director. Sinks in recreation centers, aquatic facilities and similar use buildings shall be plumbed for tempered water. Sinks in comfort stations shall be plumbed for cold water only.
 - » **Toilet Paper Dispensers:** Shall be provided in each stall and shall be anti-theft multiroll with two or more roll storage capacity.
 - » **Soap Dispensers:** Provide at least one wall mounted soap dispenser in each restroom.
 - » **Electric Hand Dryer:** Provide at least one electric hand dryer in each restroom. Remove the heating element from dryer.
3. **Floors:** Floors shall be a reinforced concrete slab and foundation. Foundations shall not interfere with sewer lines. Floors shall slope to the building's drainage. Floors shall have a vapor barrier beneath. Provide a concrete sealer for the floors.

4. **Floor Drains:** Floor drains shall be a drainage channel located at the base of the wall on which the plumbing fixtures are mounted. The drainage channel shall be continuous and have a one percent minimum slope. The drainage channel shall have an ADA-compliant drainage grate.
5. **Walls:** All walls shall be reinforced, solid grouted concrete block masonry. All walls shall be treated with an anti-graffiti coating inside and outside, including the ceiling of the comfort station.
6. **Roofs:** Refer to the City of Alvin Code of Ordinances for roofing requirements. Roofing shall complement the building and shall harmonize with the design of the park's theme or natural character.
7. **Exterior Doors and Frames:** Frames shall be steel with heavy duty door hardware. The exterior door to the electrical or plumbing chase room shall be a single door with louvers. Exterior doors to storage rooms shall be double doors with removable center mullions.
8. **Men's and Women's Signs:** Provide signage with the international symbol for accessibility as required.
9. **Plumbing and Electrical Chase:** Plumbing pipes and electrical conduit shall be exposed and secured to the wall in a 2 foot-6 inches minimum width plumbing chase.
 - » Provide one exterior loose key hose bibb at the front of the building.
 - » Provide an electrical outlet in the plumbing chase. The plumbing and electrical pipes shall not prevent maintenance access throughout.
10. **Lighting:** Light fixtures shall be vandal resistant and mounted a minimum of seven feet above the floor or finish grade (measured to the bottom of the light fixture).
 - » Interior lights shall be 26 watt fluorescent with at least two fixtures in each restroom and one fixture in the plumbing chase. Exterior lights shall be 50 watt metal halide or should match the ambient artificial lighting in the immediate area, as approved by the Parks Director. Interior lights shall be on a separate circuit from the exterior lights.
 - » Interior lights shall be operated by a timer located in the plumbing chase or Park and Recreation storage room. Exterior lights shall be operated by photo cell.
11. **Interior Stall Doors and Partitions:** Shall be one inch thick stainless steel. Hardware for stalls shall be heavy duty stainless steel or aluminum. The color and finish of interior doors and partitions shall be approved by the Parks Director.

12. **Storage Room:** Shall be properly ventilated and protected from floor moisture.

- » Provide a phone jack and electrical outlet in the Park and Recreation storage room.

13. **Concession Stand Room:** For parks with league activities, a concession stand room shall be provided with a 100 amp electrical panel, electrical outlets, and lights. Each outlet shall be on separate circuit. Provide potable water, a service window and other components as determined by the Parks and Recreation Department.

Signage

Monument signs shall be plastic laminate construction, with forest green exterior surfaces and beige plastic core. Sign text shall be routed to reveal beige core. Signs shall be mounted within a two inch tubular steel frame. Alternative signage construction methods are subject to the approval of the Parks Director. Maintain graphic continuity throughout all park signage types.

1. **Welcome Sign -** Welcome signs shall be installed along principal circulation routes, immediately adjacent to playgrounds designed for specific age groups; and shall include the following text:

Welcome:

This playground is recommended for children 5-12 years of age with sufficient strength, dexterity,



Typical park sign with routed letters

Source: KKC

and coordination. Adult Supervision strongly recommended.

Warning:

- » Removal of helmets, drawstrings or accessories around the neck is highly recommended.
 - » External temperature and direct sunlight may create hot play surfaces/surfacing
 - » Appropriate footwear is strongly recommended to prevent burns or injury.
2. Playground Safety Signs - Playground Safety Signs/Labels To Have On Your Playground
- » **Playground Strangulation Warning:** Warns about the hazard of being strangled by loose clothing, drawstrings, necklaces, jump ropes, helmets, pet leashes, etc., and to remove these items from the child or the equipment. See F1487-11 section 14.2.3, and Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) section 3.2.1. This sign/label requires graphics to illustrate examples (per ASTM [14.3] and ANSI Standards).
 - » **Playground Hot Surface Warning:** Warns caregiver to check equipment and/or surfacing before use. Refer to F1487-11 section 14.2.4 and CPSC sections 2.1, 2.4.2.1, 2.5.3 and 5.3.6 for warning and burn info.
 - » **Playground Surfacing Warning:** Warns about the hazard of play equipment located over hard surfaces. When surfacing is lacking, it hopefully triggers a call from the alert caregiver on site. See F1487-11 section 14.2.5.
 - » **Playground Age Range of Users Information:** Helps with age separation and correct inspection/audit evaluations. Helps to keep children from using equipment not designed for their age, size and ability. Tot seat information reflects advice from CPSC that tot seats are for children under 4 years of age. Refer to CPSC sections 2.2.6, 2.2.7, 5.3.8.3.2 and F1487 sections 5.2, 14.2.1.
 - » **Playground Supervision Information:** "Adult supervision is recommended" informs that the playground is not intended for unsupervised



Example of a signage program that maintains graphic continuity throughout all types of park interpretive and wayfinding signs.

play. Many parents and caregivers need this reminder. Refer to F1487-11, section 14.2.2; CPSC sections 1.6 and 2.2.7.

- » **Playground Surfacing Level Marker Label:** Allows maintenance staff, caregivers and users to quickly check the support posts for proper level of loose fill surfacing depth. If below the marker, fluff it up and/or add more. Refer to CPSC sections 2.4.2.2 (No. 4) and 4.3.

3. Signage Locations

- » Playground safety signs/labels should be located so they are readily visible and alert the viewer in time to act. They can be on the equipment or be freestanding (i.e., mounted to a stand-alone post, but outside of use zones). For a fenced-in playground, locate signs at the gate, unless there is equipment that allows differing age ranges. In that case, it should be on the individual pieces (not each “component,” but one on the tot swing, one on the 5-12 composite playground structure, etc.).
- » Signs or labels should be visible upon any point of entry into the park. If there are infinite approaches, place them at 12 o’clock, 4 o’clock and 8 o’clock (plain view). Placing them at adult eye level is ideal.
- » Playground Surfacing Level Marker labels should be located on the equipment posts where the minimum depth of playground surfacing is supposed to be, so the loose fill surfacing is covering it up. When one can see the line, fluff up or replace the surfacing so it’s at or above the line (after being compressed).

Parks Facilities, Furnishings and Site Amenities: Manufacturers

INTRODUCTION

The following references to specific park and playground furnishings, equipment, and amenities are examples of furnishings and equipment that conform to the aforementioned principles and selection criteria, and are meant to inform, not dictate, the Parks Director’s decision-making. Ultimately, the goal is to accommodate the needs of park users and outfit Alvin’s parks with high-quality furnishings while maintaining consistency throughout the parks system.



Everest Series 8-Ft Heavy Duty ADA Picnic Table
Source: *The Park Catalog*

PLAYGROUNDS

1. Landscape Structures

Address: 601 7th Street South
Delano, MN 55328
Telephone: 888-4FUNLSI / 763-972-5200
Website: <https://www.playlsi.com>

2. Playworld

Address: 1000 Buffalo Road
Lewisburg, PA 17837-9795
Telephone: 800-233-8404 / 570-522-9800
Email: info@playworld.com

3. Leathers Associates

Address: 225 S. Fulton Street
Ithaca, NY 14850
Telephone: 607-277-1650
Email: leathers@leathersassociates.com

PICNIC TABLES

1. Ultra Site

Address: 1675 Locust Street
Red Bud, IL 62278
Telephone: 800-458-5872
Website: <http://www.ultra-site.com>

Ultra Site sells a range of park furnishings, including picnic tables, benches, outdoor fitness equipment, bike racks, barbeque grills, and shelters.

2. The Park and Facilities Catalog

Address: Highland Products Group
3350 NW Boca Raton Blvd.
Suite B2
Boca Raton, FL 33431

Telephone: 866-293-8528

Email: customerservice@theparkcatalog.com

Website: <https://www.theparkcatalog.com>

- » 8-Ft. Heavy Duty Rectangular ADA Picnic Table - Black
Item #: 543-6007: \$653/ea.
- » Everest Series 8-Ft Heavy Duty ADA Picnic Table - Black or Green
Item #: 398-6007 \$767.73/ea.
- » Everest Series 46 Square ADA Picnic Table - Black
Item #: 398-6009 \$767.73/ea.

The Park Catalog and ParkExpress sells multiple lines of parks furnishings, including bleachers, picnic tables, benches, waste receptacles, bike racks, drinking fountains, barbeque grills, and shelters. Pricing for equipment and furnishings is available on the website.

PARK BENCHES

1. The Park and Facilities Catalog
 - » Expanded Metal Bench with Back (black)
Item #: 166-1046 \$356/ea.
 - » Parkview Serenity 3/16 Steel Slats Bench (black)
Item #: 342-1324: \$988/ea.
 - » 8-ft Premier Champion Plastisol Coated Bench (black)
Item #: 347-1055: \$536/ea.



8-ft Premier Champion Plastisol Coated Bench (black)

Source: The Park Catalog

DRINKING FOUNTAINS

1. Pro Drinking Fountains

Address: Category Five Technologies, Inc.
39201 Schoolcraft Road
Suite B7
Livonia, MI 48150

Telephone: 888-503-7937

Website: ProDrinkingFountains.com

- » Halsey Taylor 4400DB Endura II Tubular Outdoor Drinking Fountain, Pedestal with Pet Fountain, (Non-Refrigerated)
Item #: 7404400300 \$2,674.25/ea
- » Halsey Taylor 4420BF1LDB Endura II Outdoor HydroBoost Bottle Filling Station, Bi-Level with Pet Fountain (Non-Refrigerated)
Item #: 7404420BF1LDB \$3,727.08/ea.

BARBECUES AND HOT COAL RECEPTACLES

1. The Park and Facilities Catalog
 - » 384 Sq. Premium Park Grill (black)
Item #: 136-1040 \$237/ea.
 - » 320 Sq. Covered Park Grill with Utility Shelf
Item #: 136-1050: \$537/ea.
 - » 300 Sq. ADA Rotating Cantilever Park Grill
Item #: 398-1490: \$285.22/ea

BICYCLE RACKS

1. The Park and Facilities Catalog
 - » 7 Bike 1-7/8" O.D Wave Rack - Black
Item #: 536-1051: \$219/ea.
 - » U Bike Rack
Item #: 543-1054 \$ 94/ea.
 - » Heavy Duty Horseshoe Bike Rack (black or galvanized)
Item #: 536-9096 \$201/ea



Halsey Taylor 4420BF1LDB Endura Halsey Taylor 4400DB Endura II Outdoor HydroBoost Bottle Filling II Tubular Drinking Fountain. Station.

Source: Pro Drinking Fountains

Source: Pro Drinking Fountains

TRASH RECEPTACLES

- The Park and Facilities Catalog
 - » Parkview 3 Steel 45 Gal Trash Receptacle
Item #: 108-2013: \$599/ea.
 - » Parkview 3 Steel 45 Gal Recycling Receptacle
Item #: 108-2014: \$613/ea.
 - » 36-Gal Oakley Series Trash Receptacle
Item #: 263-1023: \$808.70/ea.

SWINGS

- Playground Equipment.com**

Address: 1 Playground Drive
Greenfield, IN 46140

Telephone: 800-667-0097

Website: <http://www.playgroundequipment.com/>

 - » 10 feet high Heavy-Duty Modern Tripod Swing
2 swings (expandable)
Model Number: 581-24 \$1,292.00

SPORTS EQUIPMENT

Basketball Goals

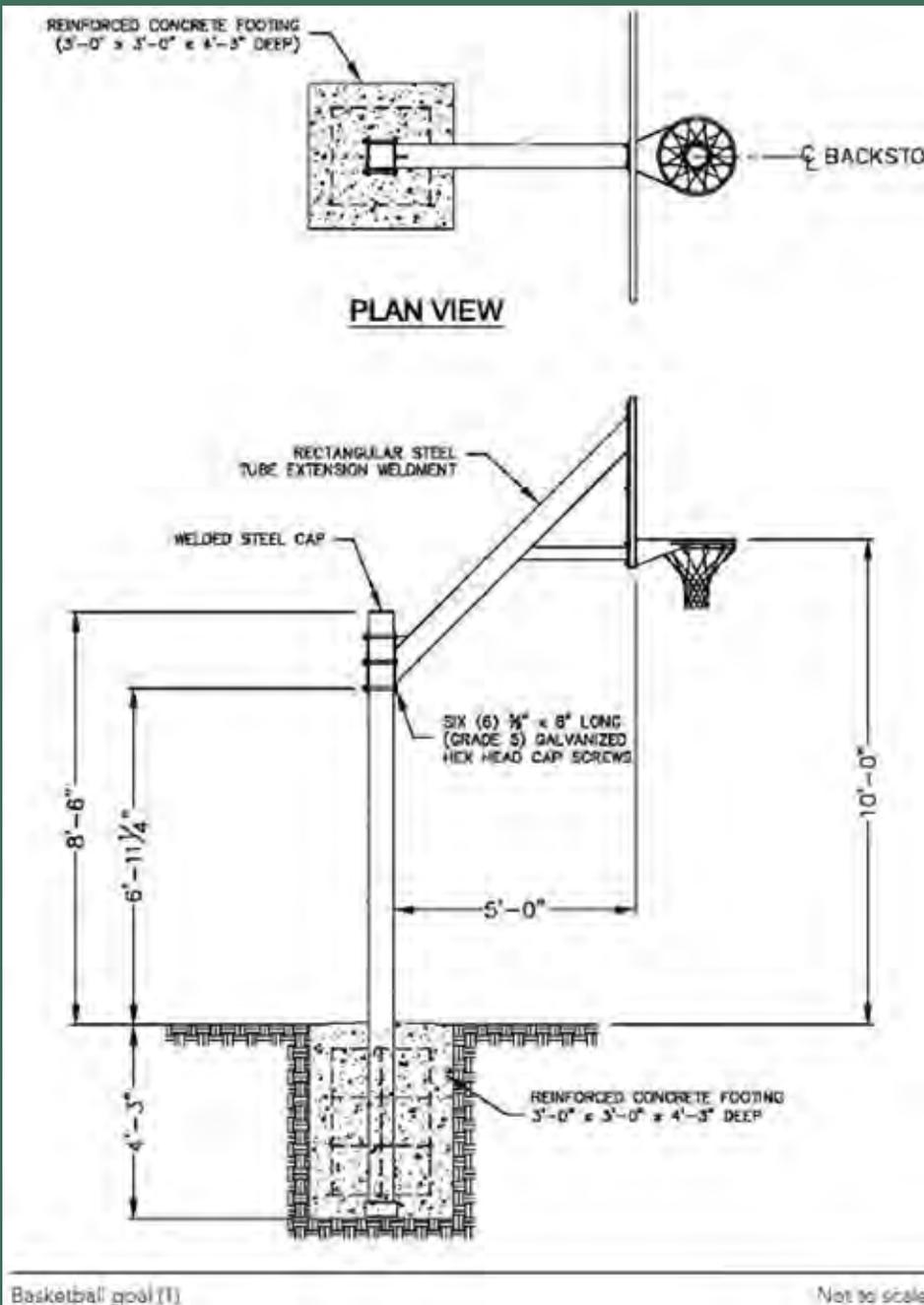
Competition style, heavy duty backstops shall be provided at outdoor basketball facilities. Post systems shall comply with National Collegiate Athletic Association regulations or other governing authority.

1. Materials and Finish:

Upright posts and supports shall be six inches (6") minimum square structural steel tubing with ¼ inch thick walls. Steel components shall have a double powder coat finish. Color shall be black. Backboard shall be perforated steel and include acrylic official perimeter and target area markings. Goals shall be a double five-eighths inch (5/8") diameter solid steel rim, with a continuous net attachment system. Nets shall be heavy duty, weather resistant nylon fiber. Color shall be white.

2. Features: Backstop shall provide an extension inside the baseline. The backboard shall be 4 feet (4'-0") inside the baseline and the rim shall be 10 feet above the playing surface. Post and backboard padding shall be installed when upright posts are located on or within the lined playing surface.

3. Installation: Install posts consistent with manufacturer's recommendations. Position backstop consistent with



Basketball goal (1)

Not to scale

Typical Basketball Goal Installation Detail.

Source: The Park Catalog

NCAA standards. Post foundation shall be flush to adjacent grade. Top of footing shall be sloped to shed water. Wind loading design shall comply with American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) 7-98.

4. **Life Cycle Expectations:** A 10 year minimum warranty is required. Basketball Goal Systems are anticipated to require replacement after 10 years of normal and ordinary use. Nets are anticipated to require annual replacement with normal and ordinary use.

Basketball Goal Providers / Sales

1. The Park and Facilities Catalog
 - » Bison® 3.5 Tough Duty Steel Fan Playground Basketball System
Item #: 226-4009 \$1,141.00/ea.
 - » Bison® 3.5 Tough Duty Rectangle Steel Playground Basketball System
Item #: 226-4012 \$1,075.20/ea.

Lacrosse Goals

Lacrosse goals shall be provided for a variety of age groups including youth and adult. Goal construction shall comply with the National Federation of State High Schools, National Collegiate Athletic Association, or other governing authority. Goals shall be removable, stored on-site and secured in a protected area.

1. **Materials and Finish** - Goals shall be one piece, reinforced, unitized or welded for stability. Nets shall be 4mm, weather resistant, heavy duty nylon cord or webbing. Goal frame shall be constructed from Schedule 40 steel tubing with smooth welds, joints and corners. Frames shall be 1.9 inches outside diameter. Goal dimensions shall be 6 feet vertical height by 6 feet horizontal width by 7 feet deep. Back base bars shall be constructed from

four inch (4") wide, three-eighths inch (3/8") thick flat steel bar with lacing bar. Open tube bottoms shall not be permitted. Nets shall be white in color. Frames shall be orange in color.

2. **Installation** - Goals shall be installed with tie down stakes for natural turf fields. Goals on synthetic infill turf systems shall be weighted with an anchoring system that does not puncture the turf surface.
3. **Life Cycle Expectations** - A one year minimum warranty is required. Goals are anticipated to require replacement after eight years of normal and ordinary use.

Lacrosse Goal Manufacturers

1. Anthem Sports
2 Extrusion Dr.
Pawcatuck, CT 06379
Telephone: 800-688-6709
Email: info@anthem-sports.com
Website: <https://www.anthem-sports.com>
 - » Jaypro LG-1X Official Lacrosse Goals, Pair
Item #: A63-174 \$1,529.95 (pr.)
 - » Jaypro LG-50 Deluxe Official Lacrosse Goals, Pair
Item #: A63-177 \$584.95 (pr.)

Soccer Goals

Soccer goals shall be provided for a variety of age groups including youth and adult. Goal construction shall comply with the National Federation of State High Schools, National Collegiate Athletic Association regulations, or other governing authority. Goal dimensions will vary according to play level, and shall comply with the National Federation of State High Schools, National Collegiate Athletic Association regulations, or other governing authority. Goals shall be removable, stored on-site and secured in a protected area.

1. **Materials and Finish** - Goals shall be one piece, reinforced, unitized or welded for stability. Nets shall be 4mm, hexagonal or square, weather resistant, heavy duty nylon cord or webbing. Goals shall be constructed from heavy wall aluminum tubing with smooth welds, joints and corners. Goal frame tubing shall be 4 inch outside diameter (4" o.d.). Open tube bottoms shall not be permitted. Net and frames shall be white in color.
2. **Features** - Goals shall be portable with wheel transport systems. Adult goals shall be 8 feet vertical height and 24 feet wide. Goals shall be five feet (5'-0") deep at the top and 10 feet deep at the bottom. Youth goals shall be six foot (6'-0") vertical height and 18 feet wide. Goals shall be four feet (4'-0") deep at the top and six feet (6'-0") deep at the bottom.



Jaypro LG-1X Official Lacrosse Goal

Source: The Park Catalog

3. **Installation** - Goals shall be installed with tie down stakes for natural turf fields. Goals on synthetic infill turf systems shall be weighted with an anchoring system that does not puncture the turf surface.
4. **Life Cycle Expectations** - A five year minimum warranty is required. Goals are anticipated to require replacement after eight years of normal and ordinary use.

Soccer Goal Providers / Sales

1. Sports Edge
Blair Culley, Central Regional Sales Manager
Denton, TX
Telephone: 214-531-2319
Email: blair.culley@sportsedge.com
Website: <http://www.sportsedge.com>
 - » Official Soccer Goal (8'ht x 24'w x 10'd)
Item #: SE700R (round crossbar and uprights)
 - » Official Soccer Goal (8'ht x 24'w x 10'd)
Item #: SE700S (square crossbar and uprights)
2. Anthem Sports
2 Extrusion Dr.
Pawcatuck, CT 06379
Telephone: 800-688-6709
Email: info@anthem-sports.com
Website: <https://www.anthem-sports.com>
 - » Jaypro SGP-760 Nova Classic SQUARE Soccer Goals (pair) (8'ht x 24'w x 10'd)
Item #: A11-119 \$2,565.95 (pr)
 - » Jaypro CSGWK Soccer Goal Wheel Kit, set of 4
Item #: A11-714 \$437.95

Tennis Net Systems

Regulation tennis net systems shall be provided at outdoor tennis facilities. Regulation nets shall comply with United States Tennis Association standards or other governing authority.

1. **Materials and Finish** - Net posts shall be three and one-half inches (3.5") minimum aluminum or galvanized steel with green powder coat finish with caps. Net fabric shall be weather resistant No. 36 nylon. Nets shall have a galvanized top cable with a white headband. Protective net edging shall be provided at bottom and ends. Center net straps shall be included.
2. **Features** - Net tensioning reel shall be vandal resistant. Reel shall be heavy duty with lubrication impregnated parts and heat pinioned gears. Wheel handle shall be concealed or removable. Center net anchors shall be provided.
3. **Installation** - Posts shall be installed in ground prior to final surface installation and court lining. Post layout shall comply with USTA athletic standards. Top of post foundation shall be flush with final surface. Top of footing shall be sloped to shed water. Concrete net post footers shall be one foot-six inches diameter and three feet vertical depth minimum. Center net anchors shall be set in one foot by one foot horizontal dimensions and one foot minimum vertical depth concrete footings.
4. **Life Cycle Expectations** - A two year minimum warranty is required for posts. Nets are anticipated to require replacement annually with normal and ordinary use. Posts are anticipated to require replacement after 10 years of normal and ordinary use.

Tennis Net Providers / Sales

5. Anthem Sports
2 Extrusion Dr.
Pawcatuck, CT 06379
Telephone: 800-688-6709
Email: info@anthem-sports.com
Website: <https://www.anthem-sports.com>
 - » Royal Round Tennis Posts
Item #: A67-009 \$499.95 (pr)
 - » Round Ground Sleeves for Royal Round Tennis Posts
Item #: SE700S \$75.95 (pr)
 - » Jaypro RT-5GR Heavy Duty Ratchet Wheel
Item #: A67-200 \$72.95 (ea.)

Volleyball Net Systems

Volleyball net systems shall be provided at outdoor sand and grass volleyball facilities. Net systems shall



Jaypro SGP-760 Nova Classic SQUARE Soccer Goal
Source: *The Park Catalog*

comply with National Collegiate Athletic Association standards or other governing authority.

1. **Materials and Finish** - Post size shall be 14 gauge four inches minimum diameter aluminum with a powder coated green finish. Netting shall be four inch square black mesh No. 24 nylon fabric, with vinyl coated steel top cables. Headband shall be two inch white vinyl-coated nylon.
2. **Features** - Systems shall have a heavy duty net tensioning reel with removable handle.
3. **Installation** - Posts shall be installed in ground with concrete footers. Footers shall be covered with one foot minimum vertical depth sand.
4. **Life Cycle Expectations** - A two year warranty is required for posts. Nets are anticipated to require replacement annually with normal and ordinary use. Posts are anticipated to require replacement after 10 years of normal and ordinary use.

Tennis Net Providers / Sales

1. Anthem Sports
2 Extrusion Dr.
Pawcatuck, CT 06379
Telephone: 800-688-6709
Email: info@anthem-sports.com
Website: <https://www.anthem-sports.com>
 - » Jaypro OS-350 Outdoor Volleyball Uprights
Item #: A25-189 \$599.95 (sys.)
 - » Jaypro OCV-900 Outdoor Competition Volleyball Net System
Item #: A25-195 \$999.95 (sys.)
 - » Champion VN20 Recreational Volleyball Net, 2.6mm
Item #: A60-746 \$39.95 (ea.)



Jaypro Outdoor Competition Volleyball Net System

Source: The Park Catalog

THE CITY OF ALVIN, TX

216 WEST SEALY

ALVIN, TEXAS 77511

281-388-4200



KENDIG KEAST
COLLABORATIVE

Adopted April 4, 2017



THE CITY OF ALVIN, TX
PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

