



#1

## MEMORANDUM

To: Parks and Recreation Board

From: Jesus M. Olivares, Director  
Parks and Recreation Department

Date: June 12, 2001

Subject: Construction of Coleman Boat Dock at 2503 Edgewater  
File Number: (SP-01-0116D).

A request has been received from Bruce Aupperle of Aupperle Company on the behalf of James Coleman to construct a boat dock at 2503 Edgewater.

The Parks and Recreation Department (PARD) staff has reviewed plans for the proposed project and finds they meet the requirements of Article XIII, Section 25-2-1176, (Regulations for the Construction of Boat Docks) of the Land Development Code.

### RECOMMENDATION:

I recommend approval of the above request as detailed in the attached site plan.

  
Jesus M. Olivares, Director  
Parks and Recreation Department





TO: Jesus Olivares  
Director, PARD

FROM: Norman Mattson  
Project Manager, Public Works Department

CC: Stuart Strong, PARD  
Jason Martin, EMS  
Tom Franke, WPDRD

SUBJECT: West Austin EMS Station  
2507 Foster Avenue (Deep Eddy)

RE: Vegetative Strip, West Austin EMS Station

#2

As a condition to the approval of a Site Development Permit for this project, Watershed Protection and Development Review Department (WPDRD) has required the installation of a Vegetative Strip in order to comply with site run-off water quality requirements set by the Land Development Code. Due to the small size of the EMS Station site, WPDRD agreed to allow the use of an off-site vegetative strip to pre-treat run-off water prior to allowing it to discharge into Town Lake. This solution, approved by WPDRD, is in lieu of a detention pond which would effectively cover too much of the site.

Working with and obtaining the concurrence of PARD staff and WPDRD representatives, the consultant was directed to a location on unused parkland between the Community Garden and the MOPAC bridge as being a viable site. The vegetative strip will have an inconspicuous level spreader structure at the toe of the slope associated with the Veterans Drive embankment. Rainwater from the EMS site will be piped to this location, spread out horizontally and will then flow overland onto this naturally vegetated area, eventually finding its way into Town Lake. The consultant has worked closely with PARD staff to insure the structure will not interfere with mowing operations, can be easily maintained, and not impact the Community Garden.

We seek your approval to place this structure on parkland as described above. The West Austin EMS Station is a high priority project closely followed by the City Manager's Office. The project is now bidding.



**Backup Information**  
**Concerning a Resolution Related to the Gardens at Bull Creek Regional Detention Facility**  
**and the Effect of Such Facilities Upon the BCP Preserves**  
**May 2001**

X/3

**I. Background**

**A. The Balcones Canyonlands Conservation Plan (BCP) and the Regional 10(a) Permit Establishing It**

The BCP is a unique habitat conservation plan that has been used nationwide as a model mechanism for protecting multiple species in an urban area, while allowing private development to proceed. The Mayor and City Council are to be commended for this exceptional plan and their continuing efforts to create and maintain a preserve system that can become the gem of our rapidly urbanizing area. The City of Austin currently has an excellent and dedicated staff managing the City's portion of the BCP for which the City should also be very proud.

The BCP is the result of a regional 10(a) permit issued by USFWS to the City of Austin and Travis County which allows the taking of endangered and threatened species in Travis County from development activities (for example, the taking of 70% of the Golden-cheeked warbler habitat) in exchange for acquiring and protecting the Balcones Canyonlands preserves, including the Hanks tract, and the species in them as well as maintaining the habitat on which these species depend for their continued survival in this area. No taking of threatened or endangered species or their habitat is allowed within the preserves, except as expressly authorized by the permit.

Management of the BCP by the City is governed by the following: a document entitled "Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit," the Biological Opinion issued in connection with the permit, the Habitat Conservation Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement (HCP/FEIS), an Interlocal Cooperation Agreement between the City of Austin and Travis County (Interlocal Agreement), a Shared Vision document, and the BCP Land Management Plan. The permit is held by the City as a whole, and, thus, all city departments are responsible for compliance with this permit. The overriding goal of this permit is to minimize and mitigate the impacts of development activities on the target species by the acquisition and management of lands for the preserve system and to conserve and preserve the species covered by this permit. The Golden-cheeked warbler recovery team reported in 1998 that the area within the BCP preserves "is the bare minimum needed to maintain a viable GCW population, and that the GCW is at risk even with the proposed BCP since it does not include an adequate buffer from urbanization." (Golden-cheeked warbler Recovery Team Meeting Minutes: Response to USFWS' Questions, April 2-3, 1998, page 10.) The preserve lands are already fragmented, and any additional loss or fragmentation of existing preserve land is significant and can undermine the quality of the habitat for the species protected under the regional permit. "Because of the magnitude of the risk to GCW viability from surrounding urbanization, any additional superimposed risk is of great concern." (Recovery Team Minutes, p. 11.)

The proper management of BCP lands is not only a legal obligation that the City and County agreed to assume as a condition of the regional 10(a) permit; proper management of the preserves is

essential to ensure the long term success of the BCP and to leave a legacy for future generations.

#### **B. Gardens at Bull Creek Project**

The City of Austin's Watershed Protection Department constructed a 35-foot high earthen dam to serve flood control purposes across both the Gardens at Bull Creek tract (purchased by the City for flood control purposes and parkland and to serve as a buffer for the immediately adjacent Hanks preserve tract ) and the Hanks tract, part of the BCP preserve system. The Hanks tract is located within the Bull Creek macrosite of the BCP (considered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to be the highest priority habitat in the preserve system.) The dam spans across both City-owned tracts. The flood control structure is intended to reduce the 100-year floodplain level of property immediately downstream to the 1980 level. (Environmental Assessment of the Gardens at Bull Creek Regional Detention Facility, Northwest Austin, Travis County, Texas, City of Austin Watershed Protection Department, Nov. 19, 1999).

#### **C. Utility Corridors and Other Infrastructure Within BCP Preserves.**

Utility corridors and other infrastructure within preserves can produce significant fragmentation and edge effects attracting nest parasites, Brown-headed cowbirds, and nest predators such as Blue Jays into the corridor and adjacent forest. To address these effects, Appendix D of the HCP/FEIS provides for the placement of linear and non-linear utility and other infrastructure only along mapped existing and future corridors within the preserves. The portion of the Gardens at Bull Creek project within the Hanks tract preserve was not a planned utility or infrastructure project, meaning it was not expressly mapped and permitted under the City's 10(a) permit for the BCP. Nevertheless, the USFWS approved the project in its consultation with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers under that agency's nationwide permit program.

#### **D. Golden-cheeked Warbler**

The project resulted in the destruction of known Golden-cheeked warbler nesting habitat (known territories) on both the Hanks tract and adjoining Gardens at Bull Creek tract. Although, only one acre of the Hanks tract was used for location of the dam, the habitat destruction and construction of the dam results in fragmentation of the Hanks BCP tract and potentially creates a new pathway for predator and parasitic species to come from the adjoining new subdivision directly into the preserve. The mitigation required by USFWS for the destruction of known warbler territories and preserve fragmentation, the planting and deer fencing of trees in the field adjacent to the dam that is expected to become warbler habitat in 30 to 50 years, seems inconsistent with USFWS's "3 to 1 rule" applied to the recent Bohls tract land exchange – that is, that existing and potential warbler habitat must be replaced by 3 times as much existing Zone 1 habitat as the habitat acreage lost (even if the lost acreage is not Zone 1 habitat).

#### **E. Jollyville Plateau Salamander**

The Jollyville Plateau salamander was recently described as a separate and distinct species. Tributaries 5 and 6 of the Bull Creek watershed on which this project is located have long been City of Austin study sites for the salamander and these tributaries are reported by City staff to contain "the



highest aquatic fauna diversity of any study site in Travis County.” (The City’s November 1999 EA, p. 18.) The City is currently actively considering various water quality protection strategies for the Bull Creek watershed that City Watershed Protection Department staff believe will also aid in the protection of the Jollyville Plateau salamander.

In order to obtain authorization for the Gardens at Bull Creek flood control project under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ Nationwide Permit No. 26, the City prepared an environmental assessment for the project assessing the effects of the permit on, among other things, the Jollyville Plateau salamander. USFWS requested that the Corps require the City to obtain an individual permit rather than authorize the project under Nationwide Permit 26. The significance of this is that to obtain an individual permit, the City would have had to do a more thorough environmental analysis of the impacts of the project than it performed for authorization under the nationwide permitting regulations in effect at the time. As part of the mitigation for the potential harm to the Jollyville salamander and in response to a notice of violation issued by the Corps to the City in April, 2000, the Corps recommended a mitigation plan that would include restoration of the natural surface flow to the stream in an impoundment area currently located upstream from the dam for purposes of increasing the Jollyville salamander habitat in this area by approximately 900 feet. The Corps further noted: “destruction of Jollyville Plateau salamander habitat is one of the adverse impacts associated with the work that you have conducted to date.” The City is currently withholding this additional mitigation for potential future harm to the salamander that may result from inundation of its habitat during certain flood conditions. This potential prime habitat is currently planned by the City to be restored in this area only in the event that flooding destroys other habitat along the tributary.

#### F. Illegal Access and Vandalism

In year 2000, there was illegal access to the Gardens and Hanks tracts by motor vehicles during construction of the dam (during the Golden-cheeked warbler nesting season). In April 2001, the deer fencing at the “collapsed bridge” location of a Jollyville Plateau salamander survey site on Tributary 6 and the floodgate across the tributary in the Hanks tract was found to have been cut open by someone to facilitate illegal access through the Hanks preserve. In addition, someone removed the bolts on this gate so it could be opened at any time. There has also been recent vandalism of the house on the preserve. These recent instances of illegal entry have also occurred during the Golden-cheeked warbler nesting season. The fence, gate, and house were repaired by a BCP biologist which necessitated the postponement of nesting season monitoring and other biologist work in order to make the repairs. This incident of vandalism by recreational users of the tract is similar to other instances of such vandalism currently occurring in other tracts within the Bull Creek macrosite. Currently, Park Police officers who might patrol the Bull Creek preserves such as the Hanks tract are also needed to patrol urban park areas (for example the public recreation area of Emma Long Park), even though two BCP conservation officer positions were transferred to the Park Police.

#### G. BCP Management Budget

Currently 7 BCP staff manage 12,920 acres of preserve lands. This roughly translates to one full time employee per 1,845 acres of preserve. Some of the work these employees perform includes: biological monitoring of species protected under the 10(a) permit; habitat restoration and management including controlling invasive exotic species of vegetation, conducting deer surveys and controlling feral hog populations; reseeding and replanting of native plant species and installation of deer fencing around native species of plants; cave management, including cave species monitoring, cave restoration



and erosion and fire ant control; design, installation and maintenance of signs, fencing and erosion controls; conducting public education seminars and field trips and overseeing volunteer work; conducting repair of vandalism of signs, fences, structures and natural features, providing patrol; and numerous administrative duties. In addition to these duties, the BCP staff seeks to work with other City Departments to ensure that necessary work in the BCP preserves complies with the terms of the regional 10(a) permit. The BCP budget is currently inadequate to meet the needs of the Hanks tract and other BCP preserves from the pressures on them from fragmentation and "edge" impacts, trespassing, vandalism. Funding has long been needed for management tasks required by the regional 10(a) permit. At current funding levels, the BCP budget allocates approximately \$47 per acre for management. City BCP staff estimate that the actual management costs are closer to \$250 per acre.

#### H. Information

Neither the Parks and Recreation Board nor Environmental Board members had sufficient information about the following to support their initial recommendations in favor of this project: the long term and short term effects of the project upon the BCP preserve and the species protected by it (including habitat loss and fragmentation and the taking of endangered species and species of concern), restrictions in the City's 10(a) permit for the BCP against unplanned utility and other infrastructure within BCP preserves and the requirement in the permit that preserve boundaries of a certain configuration be maintained; the special nature of Tributaries 5 and 6 within the Hanks tract and the diverse aquatic life they support, including that these were City study sites for the Jollyville Plateau salamander; and the difference between an Army Corps of Engineer's individual permit and a nationwide permit affecting the degree of environmental review that would be carried out by the City. It took the subcommittee members several years after the advisory boards' initial recommendations to obtain this information. These were critical facts that should have been made available to the board members to inform their recommendations concerning the project.

## II. Recommendations

- City Council should renew its commitment to create and maintain a BCP preserve system that will result in the long term success of the BCP and will leave a legacy for future generations by assuring that the terms of the regional 10(a) permit and the goals of the BCP are being met.
- The City Manager should instruct City departments to work cooperatively with BCP biologists and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure compliance with the City's 10(a) permit and the goals of the BCP with regard to proposed projects that may have an effect upon a BCP preserve tract.
- In general, City Council should not approve new previously unplanned infrastructure projects (that is, infrastructure projects not expressly mapped and allowed by the terms 10(a) permit) or allow further development of infrastructure or other facilities either in a BCP preserve or within at least 300 feet of a BCP preserve, particularly where that may result in the destruction or fragmentation of habitat within existing BCP preserves owned by the City, County or other BCP partner.
- If City Council believes construction of a new previously unplanned infrastructure project (that is, an infrastructure project not expressly mapped and allowed by the terms 10(a) permit) that may result in the destruction or fragmentation of habitat within a BCP preserve is unavoidable due to the nature of a City project, the City should seek to obtain an amendment to the 10(a) permit for

such project that lays out the conditions under which such projects will be allowed. Moreover, any mitigation for any damage to a BCP preserve must be meaningful, for example, at least following USFWS's 3 to 1 policy (that is, replacing each acre of existing preserve lost with existing Zone I habitat that is three times the amount of the acreage lost) and City departments must ensure measures will be taken to lessen the impact of such a project on the existing preserve.

- City Departments should be directed to obtain individual permits from the Army Corps of Engineers rather than authorization under the nationwide permit program or, in the alternative, conduct more comprehensive environmental assessments than required under the nationwide permitting program, including meaningful assessments of alternatives to the proposed action (as, for example, would be required to obtain an individual permit) in areas like the Gardens at Bull Creek/Hanks tract containing sensitive resources such as threatened and endangered species, and species that the City is undertaking to protect such as the Jollyville Plateau salamander, and/or containing high aquatic diversity.
- The Watershed Protection Department should proceed to restore the natural surface flow to the stream in an impoundment area currently located upstream from the dam for purposes of increasing the Jollyville salamander habitat in this area by approximately 900 feet as recommended by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers for the Gardens at Bull Creek project, especially in light of the less thorough environmental assessment that was conducted by the City to obtain authorization under the nationwide permitting program and in the spirit of protecting the Jollyville Plateau salamander on City owned land.
- City Council should carefully review the current BCP levels of funding being allocated to management of the BCP preserve system and ensure that levels of funding are adequate for operation and maintenance, habitat restoration, fencing and patrol of BCP tracts. In addition, the Parks and Recreation Department should be directed to assign existing Park Police to patrol known BCP "trouble spots" to prevent illegal access and vandalism.
- Staff of City departments should be empowered to inform citizen advisory board members of all environmental impacts of City projects and should engage in open discussions about the pros and cons of such projects prior to requesting citizen advisory board recommendations on a project, particularly when sensitive resources will be affected and compliance with the City's regional 10(a) permit may be at stake.
- City Council should ensure that the public is given a meaningful opportunity to review and comment upon any proposed new previously unplanned City-developed infrastructure project (that is, an infrastructure project not expressly mapped and allowed by the terms 10(a) permit) or any proposed new previously unplanned infrastructure project to be approved by City Council to be located in a BCP preserve or within 300 feet of a BCP preserve.



**Resolution of the Joint Committee  
of the Environmental Board Subcommittee  
and the  
Parks and Recreation Board Land and Facilities Committee  
Concerning the Gardens at Bull Creek Regional Detention Facility  
and the Effect of Such Facilities Upon the BCP Preserves**

**May 17, 2001**

WHEREAS the Balcones Canyonlands Conservation Plan (BCP) is a unique habitat conservation plan established by a regional 10(a) permit held by the City and Travis County that has been used nationwide as a model mechanism for protecting multiple species in an urban area while allowing private development to proceed; and

WHEREAS the Mayor and City Council are to be commended for this exceptional plan and their continuing efforts to create and maintain a preserve system that can become the gem of our rapidly urbanizing area; and

WHEREAS the City of Austin currently has an excellent and dedicated staff managing the City's portion of the BCP for which the City should also be very proud; and

WHEREAS the area within the BCP preserve system includes the bare minimum needed to protect a viable population of the Golden-cheeked Warbler so that any additional loss or fragmentation of existing preserve land is significant and can undermine the quality of the habitat for the Golden-cheeked Warbler and other species protected under the regional 10(a) permit; and

WHEREAS because utility corridors and other infrastructure within preserves can produce significant fragmentation and edge effects to the detriment of the BCP species, the regional 10(a) permit requires the placement of linear and non-linear utility and other infrastructure only in and along mapped existing and planned corridors within the preserves; and

WHEREAS in year 2000 the City of Austin's Watershed Protection Department obtained authorization under U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit 26 to construct a 35 foot-high earthen dam to serve as a regional detention facility across both the Gardens at Bull Creek tract (purchased by the City for flood control purposes and parkland and to serve as a buffer for the immediately adjacent Hanks BCP preserve tract) and across a portion of the Hanks BCP tract and although the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) approved this project, the regional detention facility was not a planned infrastructure project within the meaning of the regional 10(a) permit; and

WHEREAS construction of the regional detention facility resulted in the destruction of several Golden-cheeked Warbler territories during the non-nesting season on both the Hanks BCP tract and the Gardens at Bull Creek tract for which, pursuant to its consultation on authorization for the project under U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit 26, USFWS accepted as mitigation for the loss of warbler habitat the planting of trees on the

Gardens tract potentially to become warbler habitat in 30 - 50 years, and the fencing of both tracts to ensure the trees were protected against deer browse; and

WHEREAS the operation of the regional detention facility during certain flood events can potentially harm the habitat of the Jollyville Plateau salamander (which was recently described as a separate and distinct species) in Tributaries 5 and 6 of Bull Creek, which traverse the Hanks BCP tract and which are City of Austin study sites for the salamander; and

WHEREAS during the construction of the dam and after installation of the deer fencing on the Gardens and Hanks tracts, there have been several acts of vandalism and illegal entry into the Hanks BCP tracts; and

WHEREAS currently 7 BCP staff manage 12,920 acres of preserve lands which roughly translates to one full time employee per 1,845 acres of preserve and although the regional 10(a) permit requires intensive management of preserve lands, the BCP budget is currently inadequate to meet the management needs of the Hanks tract and other BCP preserves from the pressures on them from fragmentation and "edge" impacts, trespassing and vandalism as has been demonstrated by the experience on the Hanks tract; and

WHEREAS the Parks and Recreation Board along with the Environmental Board previously made recommendations to City Council concerning the Gardens at Bull Creek project and have continued to review the issues and information relevant to those decisions and to new issues that arose after those initial decision in order to make the recommendations that follow;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Joint Committee of the Environmental Board Subcommittee and the Parks and Recreation Board Land and Facilities Committee recommends to City Council the following:

- City Council should renew its commitment to create and maintain a BCP preserve system that will result in the long term success of the BCP and will leave a legacy for future generations by assuring that the terms of the regional 10(a) permit and the goals of the BCP are being met.
- The City Manager should instruct City departments to work cooperatively with BCP biologists and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure compliance with the City's 10(a) permit and the goals of the BCP with regard to proposed projects that may have an effect upon a BCP preserve tract.
- In general, City Council should not approve new previously unplanned infrastructure projects (that is, infrastructure projects not expressly mapped and allowed by the terms 10(a) permit) or allow further development of infrastructure or other facilities either in a BCP preserve or within at least 300 feet of a BCP preserve, particularly where that may result in the destruction or fragmentation of habitat within existing BCP preserves owned by the City, County or other BCP partner.



- If City Council believes construction of a new previously unplanned infrastructure project (that is, an infrastructure project not expressly mapped and allowed by the terms 10(a) permit) that may result in the destruction or fragmentation of habitat within a BCP preserve is unavoidable due to the nature of a City project, the City should seek to obtain an amendment to the 10(a) permit for such project that lays out the conditions under which such projects will be allowed. Moreover, any mitigation for any damage to a BCP preserve must be meaningful, for example, at least following USFWS' 3 to 1 policy (that is, replacing each acre of existing preserve lost with existing Zone I habitat that is three times the amount of the acreage lost), and City departments must ensure measures will be taken to lessen the impact of such a project on the existing preserve.
- City Departments should be directed to obtain individual permits from the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers rather than authorization under the nationwide permit program or, in the alternative, conduct more comprehensive environmental assessments than required under the nationwide permitting program, including meaningful assessments of alternatives to the proposed action (as, for example, would be required to obtain an individual permit) in areas like the Gardens at Bull Creek/Hanks tract containing sensitive resources such as threatened and endangered species, and species that the City is undertaking to protect such as the Jollyville Plateau salamander, and/or containing high aquatic diversity.
- The Watershed Protection Department should proceed to restore the natural surface flow to the stream in an impoundment area currently located upstream from the dam for purposes of increasing the Jollyville salamander habitat in this area by approximately 900 feet as recommended by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers for the Gardens at Bull Creek project, especially in light of the less thorough environmental assessment that was conducted by the City to obtain authorization under the nationwide permitting program and in the spirit of protecting the Jollyville Plateau salamander on City owned land.
- City Council should carefully review the current BCP levels of funding being allocated to management of the BCP preserve system and ensure that levels of funding are adequate for operation and maintenance, habitat restoration, fencing and patrol of BCP tracts. In addition, the Parks and Recreation Department should be directed to assign existing Park Police to patrol known BCP "trouble spots" to prevent illegal access and vandalism.
- Staff of City departments should be empowered to inform citizen advisory board members of all environmental impacts of City projects and should engage in open discussions about the pros and cons of such projects prior to requesting citizen advisory board recommendations on a project, particularly when sensitive resources will be affected and compliance with the City's regional 10(a) permit may be at stake.
- City Council should ensure that the public is given a meaningful opportunity to review and comment upon any proposed new previously unplanned City-developed infrastructure project (that is, an infrastructure project not expressly mapped and allowed by the terms 10(a) permit) or any proposed new previously unplanned infrastructure project to be approved by City Council to be located in a BCP preserve or within 300 feet of a BCP preserve.

# Memorandum

XXH

**To:** Parks and Recreation Board Members

**From:** Jesus M. Olivares, Director, Parks and Recreation Department

**Date:** 06/07/01

**Re:** NORTHTOWN MUD PROPOSED LAND PLAN AMENDMENTS

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Proposed amendments to the Northtown Municipal Utility District Land Plan were submitted to the City in December 2000. The amendments are primarily concerned with roadway changes and increased densities, but proposed parkland is also affected. The *current* Consent Agreement, of which the Land Plan is an Exhibit, specifies in Article XII. F.1. the following:

“Approximately one hundred and fifty-five and one-tenth (155.1) acres of land in the District as shown on the Land Plan shall be dedicated to the District for parkland purposes. The District and the Director of the City’s Parks and Recreation Department shall agree on the exact location and configuration of the parkland to be so dedicated.”

The *current* Land Plan Summary lists “Greenbelt” at 155.1 acres with “113.3 acres of floodplain in parks.” Subtracting the 113.3 acres of floodplain from the total 155.1 acres of “Greenbelt” leaves 41.8 acres located out of the floodplain. The park system is conceptually laid out along natural drainageways with several areas -- labeled “Park”, “Neighborhood Park”, or “District Park” -- adjacent to but apparently outside of the floodplain, intended for the development of park facilities.

Fifteen acres of developable parkland have been the major point of disagreement between PARD and the applicants until very recently. The applicants argued that the floodplain has actually increased, with accurate surveys now in hand, by an estimated 15 acres. Not only have they lost 15 acres they had counted on developing, but the parkland acreage (in floodplain) has increased as well. The critical parkland issue, however, is that acreage outside of the floodplain, since this is where park facilities will be able to occur. The *proposed* Land Plan Summary lists 27.06 acres of parkland out of the floodplain, 14.74 acres short of the current 41.8 acres required. PARD has argued that the 14.74 acres be generally split between two locations, one north and one south, along the greenbelt, so that future residents will have neighborhood parks.

**After weeks of negotiations, here is our recommendation: (There will be maps during the presentation to the Board)**



- ◆ PARD has agreed to reduce the 15 acre (14.74 acres rounded to 15) shortage to 10 acres, 7 acres in actual land and \$90,000 in lieu of the remaining 3 acres (@ \$30,000/acre) either in cash or in park improvements.
- ◆ The applicants will provide 1 to 2 acres out of the floodplain and will build trailhead amenities, including a 20-car parking lot, near the southeast corner of Heatherwilde Blvd. at John Henry Faulk Drive.
- ◆ The applicants will provide the remaining 5 to 6 acres out of the floodplain along the east side of the greenbelt north of Wells Branch Parkway for future neighborhood park and trailhead development. (The developers have already agreed to the District's request to build a pedestrian underpass at Wells Branch Parkway, for continuous trail access to the 22-acre park to the south.)
- ◆ The applicants will provide a second connection between the "Wildflower" greenbelt trail and proposed John Henry Faulk Drive, ideally along a public street. The details will be addressed during the subdivision stage of this tract.
- ◆ PARD agrees to work with the applicants for reductions in greenbelt (floodplain) acreage where such action will be advantageous to both parties, as well as to the District.

Jesus M. Olivares, Director  
Parks and Recreation Department

Austin Parks and Recreation Department  
Programs Division  
Upcoming Programs 2001

<b><u>Date</u></b>	<b><u>Time</u></b>	<b><u>Event</u></b>	<b><u>Location</u></b>
June 10	5-9p	Sunday in the Park	Givens Park
June 11-15	8:30-12:30	Cheerleading Camp	Alamo Recreation Center
June 11	6-9p	Metz Girls Basketball League Begins	Martin Gym
June 12	10:45a	Father's Day Program	Conley-Guerrero Senior Activity Center
June 12	2p5p	Girls Teen Academy 3 on 3 Basketball Challenge	Givens Recreation Center
June 12	6-10p	Summer Hillside Concerts	A.B. Cantu/Pan Am Recreation Center
June 13	10-1	Day Camp Challenge	Parque Zaragosa Recreation Center
June 13	1-3p	Huston Tillotson Teen Academy tour	Huston Tillotson
June 13	6-10p	Jump On It	Rosewood Park
June 14	2-5p	Teen Academy Boys 3-on-3 Basketball Challenge	Givens Recreation Center
June 14	6-10p	Summer Outdoor Concerts	Parque Zaragosa Park
June 14	5-10p	Hersey Qualifying Track Meet	Burger Field
June 15	10a	Pre-Juneteenth Program	Conley-Guerrero Senior Activity Center
June 15	7-10p	Teen Night	Northwest Recreation Center
June 16	9-5	Health Fair	Givens Park
June 16	6-11p	Parent's Night	Northwest Recreation Center
June 16	7-9p	Adult Dance	McBeth Recreation Center
June 16-17	9-10	Juneteenth Mens Basketball Tournament	Doris Miller Recreation Center
June 17	9a-8p	Co-Recreation Kickball Tournament	Givens Park
June 18-22	8:30-12:30	Basketball Camp	Alamo Recreation Center
June 18-19	TBA	Men's Juneteenth Basketball Tournament	Doris Miller
June 18	10a-2p	Juneteenth Intergenerational Celebration	Rosewood Park
June 18	1-3p	Teen Academy Skating (Roll-a-Rama)	Millennium Youth Complex
June 19	8a-9p	Juneteenth Parade and Festival	Rosewood Park
June 19	10-2p	Intergenerational Juneteenth Celebration	Rosewood Park



**Parks Board  
Programs Sub-Committee Meeting Minutes  
Tuesday, May 22, 2001**

**Present:** Rocky Medrano, Rosemary Castleberry, Rhonda Taylor, Robert Armistead, Mendy Marshall, Jerilyn Rainosek, Jorge Zapata, Jesse Colunga, Doris Kingston

Meeting called to order at 12:05 p.m.

**Presentations:**

Jerilyn Rainosek, Program Specialist at Northwest Recreation Center shared information about the Department's PARdner program. This program gives teenagers the opportunity to volunteer with Department programs prior to employment age.

Jorge Zapata, Program Manager, Senior Programs introduced Jesse Colunga, newly hired Supervisor of the Senior Nutrition and Transportation programs. Jesse shared information about these programs and distributed flyers for the Board to share with family and friends. He also shared information about the Summer Food Program. The program is part of his service area even though the participants are school age children.

Doris Kingston, Program Supervisor shared information about the upcoming Juneteenth celebrations throughout the Department.

PARB Members commended the staff on these programs and thanked them for all their hard work.

The next meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, June 26th, at noon.

Meeting was adjourned at 1:15 p.m.